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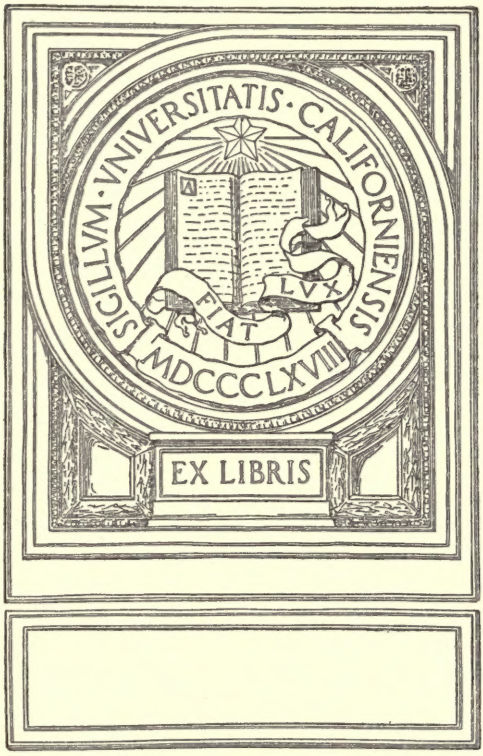
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THE RECORD

OF

THE ROYAL SOCIETY

OF LONDON

THIRD EDITION

ENTIRELY REVISED AND REARRANGED

UNIV. OF
CALIFORNIA

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PREFACE

THE first edition of this work appeared in the year 1897 under the editorship of the two Secretaries, the late Professor Michael Foster and Professor A. W. Rücker. Its object was to provide a compendium of information, largely historical, regarding the rise and progress, the organization and work of the Royal Society. A new edition was proposed to be issued every five years, comprising such alterations and additions as time might show to be necessary; but eventually the Council arranged that a second edition should be published at the end of the year 1901 as an appropriate date at the beginning of a new century. The chief feature in the second edition was the inclusion of two lists of the Fellows of the Society from its foundation, one arranged chronologically, the other alphabetically. In the preparation of these lists much difficulty was experienced in verifying some of the earlier names, and the lists were consequently not quite complete or accurate.

Experience has shown that as the Annual 'Year-book' contains the requisite information regarding the current affairs of the Society, and as the 'Record' deals mainly with matters of historical interest, the interval of five years, originally contemplated for the appearance of the successive editions of the latter volume, is too short a period to warrant the labour and expense which would be involved in such a frequent reissue. The approaching celebration of the 250th anniversary of the Society's foundation seemed, however, to the President and Council to be an appropriate occasion for preparing a new edition of the 'Record' which should be thoroughly revised and brought up to the present condition of the Society. Hence the present third edition is now issued.

The material of the volume has been rearranged, and for convenience of reference has been divided into chapters, in the preparation of which the officers and the clerical staff have

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co-operated. The Treasurer, Sir Alfred B. Kempe, has revised and brought up to date the 'Notes on the History of the Statutes' in Chapter III, and the account of the history and objects of the various Trusts of the Society forming Chapter IV. The Secretaries, Sir Joseph Larmor, M.P., and Sir John Rose Bradford, K.C.M.G., have likewise assisted in the various matters referred to them. The Assistant Secretary, Mr. Robert Harrison, besides rendering general assistance, has revised the list of Portraits. The Clerk, Mr. T. E. James, has revised and completed the list of the Medals and Medallions. The Assistant Librarian, Mr. A. H. White, has supplied the account of the Library. Mr. James and Mr. White have gone through the earlier pages of the Charter-book, the Journal-books, and other documents, for the purpose of making the Chronological Register and Alphabetical List of Fellows more complete and accurate. In this laborious task they have been greatly assisted by Sir Arthur Church, whose minute acquaintance with the early Archives has been freely placed at the Society's service. The President, Sir Archibald Geikie, K.C.B., has rewritten the first chapter giving a narrative of the Foundation and Early History of the Society, and has supervised and edited the whole work.

The late Sir William Huggins, President in the years from 1900 to 1905, presented to the Society the blocks of the Plates which illustrated his volume on 'The Royal Society', which was published in 1906. Most of these Plates, consisting chiefly of reproductions of portraits of former Fellows in the Society's possession, have been made use of in the present volume, but the portraits of Robert Boyle, John Evelyn, Christopher Wren, and Hans Sloane have been re-photographed and the impressions are printed from fresh plates. A few additions have been made comprising the portraits of Lord Kelvin, Lord Lister, and Charles Darwin, and the view of the Interior Court of Gresham College and of the Society's house in Crane Court, Fleet Street.

Burlington House,
May 15, 1912.

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LIBRARY OF CALIFORNIA

CHAPTER I

FOUNDATION AND EARLY HISTORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY

THE foundation of the Royal Society was one of the earliest practical fruits of the philosophical labours of Francis Bacon. The experimental method of research which that great man so strenuously expounded in his writings was a vehement protest against the deductive method which till then had been in vogue. His great aim was to enforce the patient investigation of Nature by observation and experiment. He desired that a body of accurately ascertained facts should be amassed, from which alone, in his opinion, the processes of Nature could be understood, and a solid foundation could be laid on which discovery and invention might proceed apace. By such means, he believed, man could attain to 'the knowledge of causes and secret motions of things, and the enlarging of the bounds of human empire, to the effecting of all things possible.'[1] He held that 'there is much ground for hoping that there are still laid up in the womb of Nature many secrets of excellent use, having no affinity or parallelism with anything that is now known, but lying entirely out of the beat of the imagination, which have not yet been found out. They too, no doubt, will some time or other, in the course and revolution of many ages, come to light of themselves, just as the others did; only by the method of which we are now treating they can be speedily and suddenly and simultaneously presented and anticipated.'[2] So convinced was Bacon of the transcendent importance of his experimental method that he seems to have been unable to bring himself to admit that the inventions and discoveries made before his time could have been due to science. He regarded them rather as the happy accidents of chance.[3]

[1] 'New Atlantis.' [2] Nov. Org. I. cix.

[3] Nov. Org. I. viii, lxxxv; II. xxxi. He strangely ignored Gilbert's great work on Magnetism, which was published in 1600 before the earliest of Bacon's philosophical treatises

Bacon came early to believe that the method of investigation which he advocated would be best promoted by the corporate action of men who could devote their whole energies to its pursuit. As far back as the year 1617, before the publication of his 'Novum Organon', he had already composed his 'New Atlantis', in which he embodied his ideal conception of how such corporate action might be organized and established. His vivid imagination portrayed, in a kind of allegorical picture, a carefully planned and well-endowed college, consisting of a company of thirty-six 'Fellows'[1] divided into groups, each of which should be charged with a special department of inquiry or research. The field of enterprise was to embrace the whole of Nature, and was to be both theoretical and practical, with the view, on the one hand, of unravelling 'the causes of things', and, on the other, of obtaining such a knowledge of facts as would lead to new discoveries and inventions. One-half of the Fellows were to be employed in collecting from foreign countries and abstracting from books and from mechanical arts and liberal sciences all that had been previously discovered or invented. The rest of the company, consisting of six groups, were to be variously employed in trying new experiments, tabulating former experiments and results, and endeavouring to draw forth conclusions useful 'for man's life and knowledge' and to establish generalizations that might lead to 'greater observations, axioms, and aphorisms'.[2]

Bacon died in 1626. His 'New Atlantis', which had remained among his papers, was published the following year, and attracted so much attention that in forty-three years no fewer than ten editions of it had been issued. When we remember what a succession of crises in the political history of this country these years comprised, we may in some measure realize the strength of the movement which the great philosopher had set on foot, and which could thus advance in the midst of civil war and social confusion. He did not live to see any attempt made to give

appeared. He even went so far as to affirm that the deductive philosophy which he decried, and which was to be splendidly illustrated by Newton and other workers within the Royal Society, had been destructive of practical invention—'if the truth must be spoken,' he says, 'when the rational and dogmatic sciences began, the discovery of useful works came to an end.' Nov. Org. II. xxxi.

[1] This word is used by Bacon.

[2] 'New Atlantis.'

tangible shape to his noble dream. But the seed which he sowed had not fallen on waste ground. The political troubles had indeed retarded the process of its germination. But there had arisen in the country a remarkable group of men who, stirred by similar ideals and working each in his own line, had taken up experimental investigation, as the pursuit of their lives, or of their leisure. Among these pioneers it is enough to recall the names of Robert Boyle, John Wilkins, John Wallis, John Evelyn, Robert Hooke, Christopher Wren, and William Petty.

Some interesting particulars respecting the intercourse of these men in their scientific researches are to be found among the letters of Robert Boyle. Thus, writing from London on October 22, 1646, to M. Marcombes (who had been his French tutor in England), Boyle alludes to his studies in 'natural philosophy, the mechanics and husbandry, according to the principles of our new philosophical college that values no knowledge, but as it hath a tendency to use'. He asks his correspondent to bring from abroad with him to England 'good receipts or choice books on any of these subjects which you can procure; which will make you extremely welcome to our *invisible college*'. Again, on February 16, 1646–7, he writes from London, 'The corner-stones of the *invisible* or (as they term themselves) the *philosophical college* do now and then honour me with their company,' and he speaks in eulogistic language of the enthusiasm and modesty of these men. On May 8, 1647, in a letter to Samuel Hartlib he refers again to the '*Invisible College*'.[1]

There does not appear to have been for some years after this correspondence any attempt to form a definitely organized College or Society. The meetings were probably only friendly reunions at Boyle's house or at the rooms of some of the other congenial spirits, or not infrequently in taverns,[2] where they might discuss with each other the problems on which they were engaged or the experiments which they wished to see undertaken.[3] As one of

[1] Works (1744), vol. i, pp. 17, 20, 24.

[2] Aubrey records that 'they mett at the Bull-head Taverne in Cheapside (e.g. 1658, 1659, and after) till it grew to big for a clubb, and so they came to Gresham College parlour'. 'Brief Lives,' ii, p. 302.

[3] Aubrey states that 'the first beginning of the Royal Society (where they putt discourse in paper and brought it to use) was in the chamber of William Ball, Esq., eldest son of

them has recorded, 'their first purpose was no more than only the satisfaction of breathing a freer air, and of conversing in quiet one with another, without being ingag'd in the passions and madness of that dismal age.' 'For such a candid and impassionate company as that was, and for such a gloomy season, what could have been a fitter subject than Natural Philosophy?'[1]

As the 'first ground and foundation' of the Royal Society was laid at these meetings, it is interesting to have an authoritative account of them from one who took part in them—the mathematician Dr. John Wallis:[2]

'About the year 1645, while I lived in London (at a time when, by our civil wars, academical studies were much interrupted in both our Universities), beside the conversation of divers eminent divines, as to matters theological, I had the opportunity of being acquainted with divers worthy persons, inquisitive into natural philosophy, and other parts of human learning; and particularly of what hath been called the *New Philosophy* or *Experimental Philosophy*. We did by agreements, divers of us, meet weekly in London on a certain day [and hour, under a certain penalty, and a weekly contribution for the charge of experiments, with certain rules agreed upon amongst us],[3] to treat and discourse of such affairs; of which number were *Dr. John Wilkins* (afterwards *Bishop of Chester* [then chaplain to the Prince Elector Palatine, in London]), *Dr. Jonathan Goddard, Dr. George Ent, Dr. Glisson, Dr. Merret* (Drs. in Physick), *Mr. Samuel Foster*, then Professor of Astronomy at Gresham College, or some place near adjoyning, *Mr. Theodore Haak*[4] (a German of the Palatinate, and then resident in London, who, I think, gave the first occasion, and first suggested those meetings), and many others.

Sir Peter Ball, of Devon, in the Middle Temple. They had meetings at Taverns before, but 'twas here where it formally and in good earnest sett up.' 'Brief Lives,' ii, p. 322. William Ball, or Balle, was an astronomer and a man of influence among the philosophers. He was named a member of Council in the first Charter, and was designated as the first Treasurer of the Society in the second Charter.

[1] Sprat, 'History of the Royal Society,' pp. 53, 55.

[2] 'Account of some Passages of his own Life,' addressed to Dr. Thomas Smith and dated from Oxford, January 29, 1696–7. It was published in the Appendix to the Preface by the editor, Thomas Hearne, to his edition of 'Peter Langtoft's Chronicle'. Oxford, 1725, pp. clxi–clxiv.

[3] The passages in square brackets are taken from Wallis's 'A Defence of the Royal Society', 1678.

[4] Misprinted *Hank*.

'These meetings we held sometimes at *Dr. Goddard's* lodgings in *Wood Street* (or some convenient place near), on occasion of his keeping an operator in his house for grinding glasses for telescopes and microscopes; sometimes at a convenient place [The Bull Head] in *Cheapside*, and [in term-time] at Gresham College [at Mr. Foster's lecture (then Astronomer Professor there), and, after the lecture ended, repaired, sometimes to Mr. Foster's lodgings, sometimes to some other place not far distant].

'Our business was (precluding matters of theology and state affairs) to discourse and consider of *Philosophical Enquiries*, and such as related thereunto: as *Physick*, *Anatomy*, *Geometry*, *Astronomy*, *Navigation*, *Staticks*, *Magneticks*, *Chymicks*, *Mechanicks*, and *Natural Experiments;* with the state of these studies, as then cultivated at home and abroad. We then discoursed of the *circulation of the blood*, *the valves in the Veins*, *the Venæ Lacteæ*, *the Lymphatick Vessels*, *the Copernican Hypothesis*, *the Nature of Comets and New Stars*, *the Satellites of Jupiter*, *the oval Shape* (as it then appeared) *of Saturn*, *the spots in the Sun*, *and its turning on its own Axis*, *the Inequalities and Selenography of the Moon*, *the several Phases of Venus and Mercury*, *the Improvement of Telescopes*, *and grinding of Glasses for that purpose*, *the Weight of Air*, *the Possibility or Impossibility of Vacuities and Nature's Abhorrence thereof*, *the Torricellian Experiment in Quicksilver*, the *Descent of heavy Bodies*, and the degrees of *Acceleration therein;* and divers other things of like nature. Some of which were then but New Discoveries, and others not so generally known and embraced as now they are, with other things appertaining to what hath been called *The New Philosophy*, which from the times of *Galileo* at *Florence*, and *Sir Francis Bacon* (*Lord Verulam*) in England, hath been much cultivated in *Italy*, *France*, *Germany*, and other parts abroad, as well as with us in *England*.

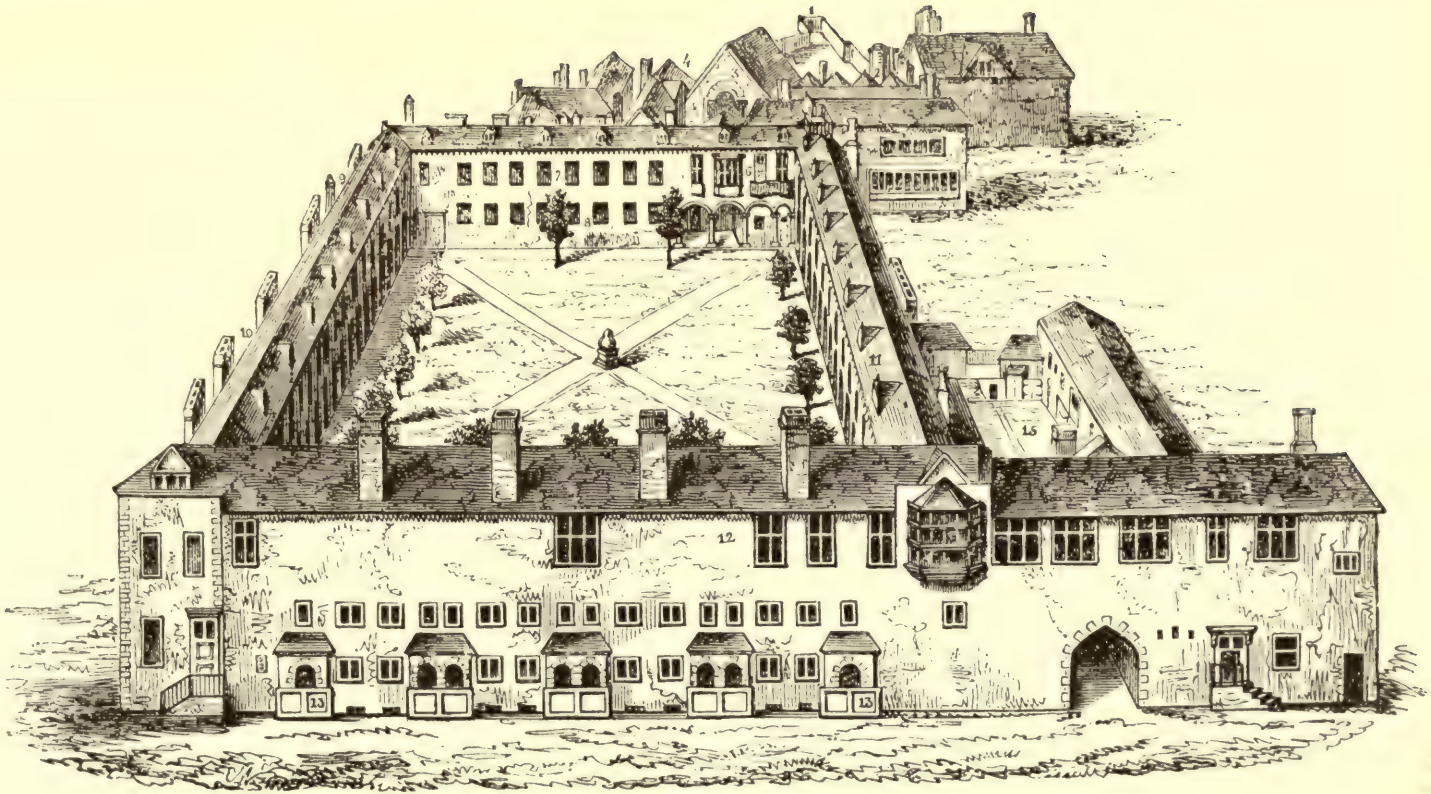
'About the year 1648–9, some of our company being removed to Oxford (first *Dr. Wilkins*, then I, and soon after Dr. Goddard) our company divided. Those in London continued to meet there as before (and we with them, when we had occasion to be there), and those of us at Oxford, with *Dr. Ward* (since *Bishop of Salisbury*), *Dr. Ralph Bathurst* (now *President of Trinity College in Oxford*), *Dr. Petty* (since Sir William Petty), *Dr. Willis* (then

an eminent physician in *Oxford*), and divers others, continued such meetings in Oxford, and brought those Studies into fashion there; meeting first at Dr. Petty's lodgings (in an apothecarie's house), because of the convenience of inspecting Drugs, and the like, as there was occasion; and after his remove to Ireland (though not so constantly) at the lodgings of *Dr. Wilkins*, then Warden of Wadham College, and after his removal to *Trinity College in Cambridge*, at the lodgings of the *Honourable Mr. Robert Boyle*, then resident for divers years in Oxford.'

The Oxford Society became in 1651 the Philosophical Society of Oxford, of which meetings continued to be held at irregular intervals until 1690, when they ceased. The London Society continued to meet until about the year 1658, 'usually at Gresham College, at the Wednesday's and Thursday's lectures of Dr. Wren and Mr. Rooke, where there joined with them several eminent persons of their common acquaintance: the *Lord Viscount Brouncker*, the now *Lord Brereton*, *Sir Paul Neil*, *Mr. John Evelyn*, *Mr. Henshaw*, *Mr. Slingsby*, *Dr. Timothy Clarke*, *Dr. Ent*, *Mr. Ball*, *Mr. Hill*, *Dr. Croone*, and diverse other gentlemen, whose inclinations lay the same way. This custom was observed once, if not twice, a week in term-time; till they were scattered by the miserable distractions of that fatal year; till the continuance of their meetings there might have made them run the hazard of the fate of *Archimedes:* for then the place of their meeting was made a *quarter for soldiers*.'[1]

A description of the rooms occupied by the Royal Society in Gresham College has been preserved. 'The great hall, to which the ascent from the court is by a few steps, is 37 feet long, near 20 feet broad, and 25 or 30 feet high. This spacious room is a noble entrance to the rest of the apartments of the Royal Society. The next room is about 35 feet long, near 20 feet broad and 13 feet high; and in this the Society always met upon St. Andrew's Day for their anniversary elections. The inner room for their ordinary weekly meetings is about 22 feet long and 18 feet broad. These three rooms are all upon the same floor; from the last, two or three steps convey you into the gallery, which is 140 feet long and 131–2 broad. Beyond is the Repository of their curiosities,

[1] Sprat's 'History of the Royal Society' (1667), p. 57.



Old Gresham College

Reduced from an engraving (1739) in Ward's 'Lives of the Professors of Gresham College', 1740

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which with the two rooms adjoining is about 90 feet long and 12 or 13 broad. Besides these rooms within, they have the use of a fair colonnade under the gallery and of a spacious area about 140 feet long and 197 feet broad'[1] (Plates I and II).

The entry of Monk with his army into London at the beginning of February, 1660, brought the reign of terror in the country to a close, and after the return of Charles II, towards the end of May, life in the capital began to move again mainly on the old lines. The meetings of the philosophers at Gresham College were revived. The desirability of more formal organization among the cultivators of science was soon recognized, and accordingly on the 28th of November, 1660, the following memorandum was drawn up:

'These persons following, according to the usuall custom of most of them, mett together at Gresham Colledge to heare Mr. Wren's lecture, viz. The Lord Brouncker, Mr. Boyle, Mr. Bruce, Sir Robert Moray, Sir Paul Neile, Dr. Wilkins, Dr. Goddard, Dr. Petty, Mr. Ball, Mr. Rooke, Mr. Wren, Mr. Hill. And after the lecture was ended, they did, according to the usual manner, withdrawe for mutuall converse. Where amongst other matters that were discoursed of, something was offered about a designe of founding a Colledge for the promoting of Physico-Mathematicall Experimentall Learning.[2] And because they had these frequent occasions of meeting with one another, it was proposed that some course might be thought of, to improve this meeting to a more regular way of debating things, and according to the manner in other countryes, where there were voluntary associations of men in academies, for the advancement

[1] From a pamphlet in the British Museum, entitled 'An Account of the Proceedings of the Council of the Royal Society in order to remove from Gresham College', quoted by Weld, 'History of Royal Society,' vol. i, p. 82. Gresham College was founded by Sir Thomas Gresham, a wealthy merchant of London, who died in 1579. To carry out his design he left a portion of his estate in trust to the City and the Mercers' Company, directing that his town house in Bishopsgate Street should be fitted up as a College for the accommodation of seven professors, who were severally to give lectures on divinity, astronomy, music, geometry, civil law, physic, and rhetoric. The institution grew to be an important intellectual centre in the City of London, and with its lecture-rooms and professorial staff formed an appropriate home for Boyle's 'invisible College' and the more conspicuous body which eventually took shape as the Royal Society under the aegis of Charles II.

[2] This may perhaps have been Cowley's 'Proposition' referred to below.

of various parts of learning, so they might doe something answerable here for the promoting of experimentall philosophy.

'In order to which, it was agreed that this Company would continue their weekly meeting on Wednesday, at 3 of the clock in the tearme time, at Mr. Rooke's chamber at Gresham Colledge; in the vacation, at Mr. Ball's chamber in the Temple. And towards the defraying of occasionall expenses, every one should, at his first admission, pay downe ten shillings, and besides engage to pay one shilling weekly, whether present or absent, whilest he shall please to keep his relation to this Company. At this Meeting Dr. Wilkins was appointed to the chaire, Mr. Ball to be Treasurer, and Mr. Croone, though absent, was named for Register.

'And to the end that they might the better be enabled to make a conjecture of how many the elected number of this Society should consist, therefore it was desired that a list might be taken of the names of such persons as were known to those present, whom they judged willing and fit to joyne with them in their designe, who, if they should desire it, might be admitted before any other.'[1]

A list was accordingly prepared and recorded, consisting of forty-one names. Nearly all of the persons there enumerated became members of the Society. Among the names it is interesting to find that of 'Dr. Cowley', in other words, Abraham Cowley, the poet, who appears to have been keenly interested in the scientific movement which was then being set on foot. He was formally elected into the Society on March 6, 1660–1.[2] A few months later in the same year he published a tract entitled 'A Proposition for the Advancement of Experimental Philosophy', in which he propounded a scheme for the establishment of a College near London, with an annual revenue of £4,000, and a staff of twenty philosophers or professors, sixteen young scholars, servants to the professors, and a due complement of officials and underlings. Four of the professors were to be

[1] Journal-book, vol. i, p. 1.

[2] Though Cowley was one of the first members of the original Society, his name does not appear on the list of Fellows after the date of the incorporation by Charter. The reason assigned for the omission was that having gone to live in the country he was unable to attend the meetings of the Society. Birch, Hist. Roy. Soc., i. p. 222.

always travelling beyond the seas, one in each of the four quarters of the globe, where he was to be resident for three years, while the remaining sixteen were to remain at the College, engaged in studying and teaching 'all sorts of natural experimental philosophy'—'briefly, all things contained in the Catalogue of natural histories annexed to my Lord Bacon's "Organon"'. Not only were the scholars to be trained in these subjects, but there was to be also a school of about 200 boys who were to receive from the professors free education 'in things as well as words', by a method to be there established 'for the infusing knowledge and language at the same time into them, that this may be their apprenticeship in natural philosophy'. While Cowley recognized the advantage of combining the literary and scientific domains in his plan of education, he seems to have had a suspicion that his scheme was 'too much for the charity or generosity of this age to extend to'. He was careful, however, to insist that what he contemplated was not to be confounded with Bacon's model in the 'New Atlantis', which in his view was 'a project for experiments that can never be experimented'. It is worthy of record that a proposition for the establishment of combined classical and scientific education should have been seriously advocated as part of a scheme for the advancement of experimental philosophy at the time when the foundations of the Royal Society were being laid, and that this proposition should have been made by a memorable personage in English literature whose name appears on the first list of those from whom the Royal Society originated.[1]

[1] In his Life of Cowley Johnson states: 'A doctor of physick, however, he was made at Oxford, in December 1657; and in the commencement of the Royal Society, he appears busy among the experimental philosophers with the title of Doctor Cowley'. 'Lives of the Poets,' vol. i, p. 11, G. B. Hill's edit. Sprat states that the publication of Cowley's tract 'very much hastened' the formation of the Royal Society (Hist., p. 59). But the outlines of the organization of the Society had already been traced the year before that tract appeared.

It deserves to be remembered that an earlier scheme for the endowment and cultivation of science was sketched by another original member of the Society, John Evelyn, in a letter to Robert Boyle dated September 3, 1659. He thought that some gentlemen who 'desire nothing more than to give a good example, preserve science, and cultivate themselves, might join together in a society'. 'Had it been possible,' he says, 'I would cheerfully devote my small fortune towards a design by which I might hope to assemble some small number together who would resign themselves to live profitably and sweetly

A week after the preparation of the preliminary list of suggested members of the proposed new Society, another meeting was held (December 5), of which the following record is given in the Journal-book:

'Sir Robert Moray brought in word from the Court, that the King had been acquainted with the designe of this Meeting. And he did well approve of it, and would be ready to give encouragement to it.

'It was ordered that Mr. Wren be desired to prepare against the next meeting for the Pendulum Experiment.

'That Mr. Croone be desired to looke out for some discreet person skilled in short-hand writing, to be an amanuensis.

'It was then agreed that the number be not increased, but by consent of the Society who have already subscribed their names: till such time as the orders for the constitution be settled.

'That any three or more of this company (whose occasions will permit them,) are desired to meete as a Committee, at 3 of the clock on Fryday, to consult about such orders in reference to the constitution, as they shall think fitt to offer to the whole company, and so to adjourne *de die in diem*.'

At the same meeting the following obligation was agreed to:

'Wee whose names are underwritten, doe consent and agree that wee will meet together weekely (if not hindered by necessary occasions), to consult and debate concerning the promoting of experimentall learning. And that each of us will allowe one shilling weekely, towards the defraying of occasionall charges. Provided that if any one or more of us shall thinke fitt at any time to withdrawe, he or they shall, after notice thereof given to the Company at a meeting, be freed from this obligation for the future.'

To this are attached the signatures of nearly all those persons comprised in the Catalogue of names prepared at the meeting on the 28th of November, as also of seventy-three others, who were subsequently elected into the Society, as may be seen in the Journal-book.

together.' But he asks Boyle to join with him in attempting to put his design into execution. His proposal was to purchase thirty or forty acres of land within twenty-five miles of London, and if there were already no suitable dwellings, to erect buildings thereon somewhat like those of the Carthusian Convent in Paris, with public rooms, laboratory, and six apartments or cells for the habitation of the members of the Society. He coupled his proposition with a detailed statement of the order that should be followed in the daily work of the place. His visionary plan came to nothing, but next year he threw himself heart and soul into the affairs of the Royal Society, in the Charter of which he was named a member of the first Council.

On the 12th December another Meeting was held. The following is the entry in the Journal-book:

'It was referred to my Lord Brouncker, Sir Robert Moray, Sir Paul Neil, Mr. Matthew Wren, Dr. Goddard, and Mr. Christopher Wren, to consult about a convenient place for the weekly meeting of the Society.

'It was then voted that no person shall be admitted into the Society without scrutiny, excepting only such as are of the degree of Barons or above.

'Sir Kenelme Digby, Mr. Austen, and Dr. Bates, were then by vote chosen into the Society.

'That the stated number of this Society be five and fifty. That twenty-one of the stated number of this Society be the *quorum* for Elections.

'That any person of the degree of Baron or above may be admitted as supernumerarys, if they shall desire it, and will conforme themselves to such orders as are or shall be established.

'Whereas it was suggested at the Committee that the Colledge of Physitians would afford convenient accommodation for the meeting of this Society; uppon supposition that it be graunted and accepted of, it was thought reasonable, that any of the Fellowes of the said Colledge, if they shall desire it, be likewise admitted as Supernumerarys, they submitting to the Lawes of the Society, both as to the pay at their admission, and the weekly allowance; as likewise the particular works or tasks that may be allotted to them.

'That the Publick Professors of Mathematicks, Physick, and Naturall Philosophy, of both Universitys, have the same priviledge with the Colledge of Physitians, they paying as others at their admission, and contributing their weekely allowance and assistance, when their occasions do permitt them to be in London.

'That the *quorum* of this Society be nine for all matters excepting the Businesse of Elections.

'*Concerning the Manner of Elections.*

'That no man shall be elected the same day he is proposed. That at the least twenty-one shall be present at each election.

'That the Amanuensis doe provide severall little scroles of paper of an equall length and breadth, in number double to the Society present. One halfe of them shall be marked with a crosse, and being roled up shall be lay'd in a heap on the table, the other halfe shall be marked with cyphers, and being roled up shall be lay'd in another heap. Every person coming in his order shall take from each heap a role, and throwe which he please privately into an urne, and the other into a boxe. Then the Director, and two others of the Society, openly numbering the crossed roles in the urn, shall accordingly pronounce the election.

'That if two thirds of the present number do consent uppon any scrutiny, that election to be good, and not otherwise.

'*Concerning the Officers and Servants of the Society.*

'The standing Officers of this Society to be three, that is to say, a President or Director, a Treasurer, and a Register. The President to be chosen monthly.

'The Treasurer to continue one yeare, as also the Register.

'That there be likewise two servants belonging to this Society, an Amanuensis, and an Operator.

'That the Treasurer doe every quarter give in an account of the Stock in his hand, and all disbursements made to the President or Director, and any three others to be appointed by the Society: who are to report it to the Society.

'That any bill of charges brought in by the Amanuensis and Operator, and subscribed by the President and Register for any experiment made, and subscribed by the Curators of the experiment, or the major part of them, be a sufficient warrant to the Treasurer for the payment of that sum.

'That the Register provide three bookes, one for the statutes and names of the Society, another for experiments and the result of debates: and a third for occasionall orders.

'That the salary of the Amanuensis be 40*l.* per annum, and his pay for particular business at the ordinary rate, either by the sheet or otherwise, as the President and Register can best agree with him.

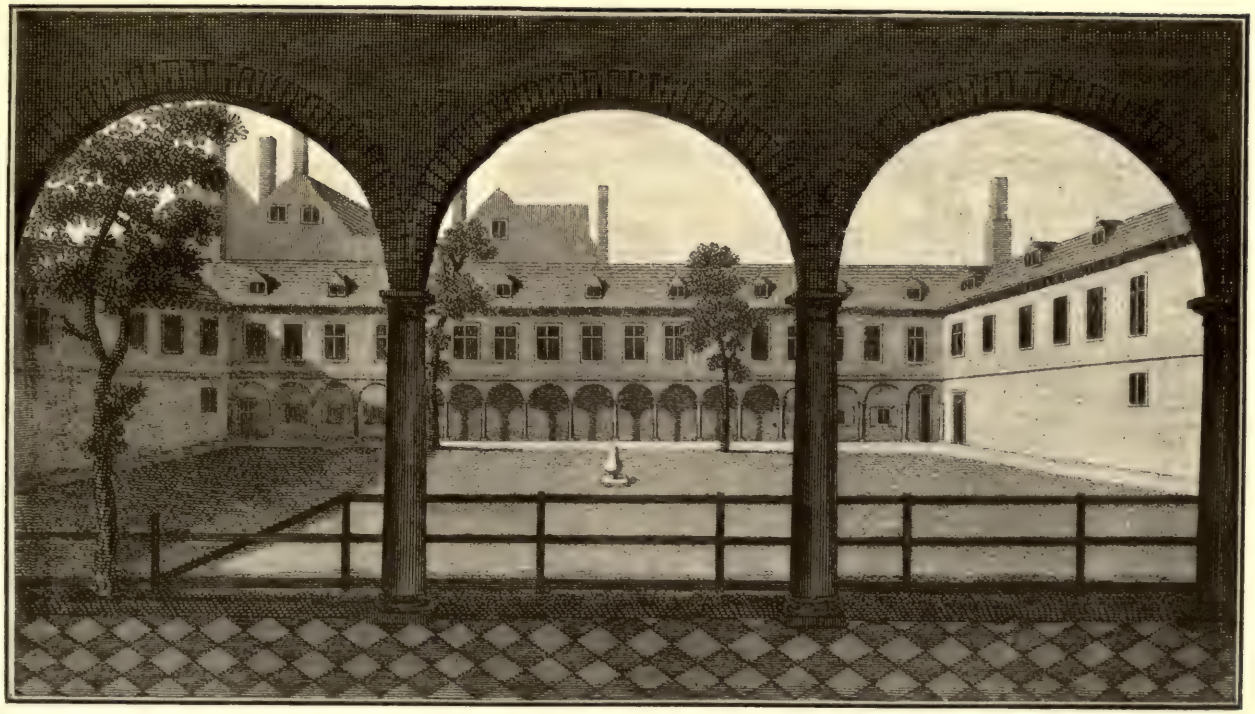
'That the salary of the Operator be foure pounds by the yeare, and for any other service, as the Curators who employ him shall judge reasonable.

'That at every meeting, three or more of the Society be desired that they would please to be reporters for that meeting, to sitt at table with the Register and take notes of all that shall be materially offered to the Society and debated in it, who together may form a report against the next meeting to be filed by the Register.

'When the admission-money comes to 20*l.*, then to stop.'

At a subsequent meeting, held December 19, 1660, it was 'ordered that the next meeting should be at Gresham Colledge, and so from weeke to weeke till further order', the suggestion that the Society should meet at the College of Physicians being given up.

On the 6th March, 1660–1, Sir Robert Moray was chosen President, and on April 10 was re-elected 'for an other month'. He had been knighted by Charles I, and joined Charles II in his exile. With the latter monarch he had much influence, which he used greatly to the benefit of the infant Society.



The Green Court, Gresham College, between the North and South Galleries or Piazzas

From an engraving of a portrait of Nehemiah Grew, Sec. R. S., published in 1800

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On the evening of May 3 following, King Charles paid a visit to the Society and was shown Saturn's rings and Jupiter and his satellites 'through his Majesty's great telescope, drawing thirty-five feet; on which were divers discourses'.[1] Ten days later Evelyn records: 'May 14. His Majesty was pleased to discourse with me concerning several particulars relating to our Society, and the planet Saturn, &c., as he sate at Supper in the withdrawing-room to his bedroom.'[2]

The question of the name that should be given to the new Society was doubtless the subject of much discussion at this time. It would appear that the name ultimately chosen was first publicly applied to the Society by Evelyn in the Dedication to the Earl of Clarendon of his translation of Gabriel Naudé's 'Avis pour dresser une Bibliothèque', wherein he lauded that nobleman for his services 'in the promoting and encouraging of the ROYAL SOCIETY'. The book appeared about the middle of November. By that time Evelyn seems to have accustomed himself to think, and even in his Diary to write, of the company of philosophers as the 'Royal Society'. His colleagues lost no time in expressing their gratification to him for his public recognition of them by this title. The entry in his Diary under date December 3 is as follows: 'By universal suffrage of our philosophic assembly, an order was made and registered, that I should receive their public thanks for the honourable mention I made of them by the name of Royal Society, in my Epistle Dedicatory to the Lord Chancellor before my traduction of Naudaeus. Too great an honour for a trifle.'[3] It is allowable to believe that during the frequent conversations which Evelyn had with the King that autumn, when so many subjects were discussed, the important matter of the Society's name was considered. Charles was now genuinely interested in the work of the philosophers, and if he did not propose the title himself, he doubtless at once approved of it, if it was suggested by his eminent and esteemed courtier.

The question of a name had become somewhat urgent, for the

[1] Evelyn's Diary, vol. ii, p. 168. Edit. of Austin Dobson, 1906.
[2] Ibid. p. 170.
[3] Ibid. p. 179; Journal-book of Royal Society, December 11, 1661.

desirability of obtaining for the Society a Royal Charter of incorporation was discussed among the members during the summer of 1661, with the result that on the 18th September of that year a petition to the King for a royal grant of incorporation was read at a meeting of the Society. Probably in large measure owing to Sir Robert Moray's influence, a favourable response to the request was not long delayed, for at a meeting held on October 16 'Sir Robert Moray acquainted the Society that hee and Sr. Paul Neile kiss'd the King's hands in the Company's Name, and is intreated by them to return most humble thancks to His Majesty for the Reference he was pleased to graunt of their Petition: and to this favour and honour hee was pleased to offer of him selfe to bee enter'd one of the Society'.

The Charter of Incorporation (see p. 48) passed the Great Seal on the 15th July, 1662. This is, therefore, the date of the beginning of the Royal Society. The Charter was read before the Society on the 13th August of the same year, and on the 29th the President, Council, and Fellows went to Whitehall and returned their thanks to His Majesty.

As a further mark of the royal favour a mace 'of the same fashion and bigness as those carried before his Majesty, to be borne before our President on meeting days' was presented (Plate IV). The words of the order of 23rd May, 1663, are: 'A Warrant to prepare and deliver to the Rt. Hon. William, Lord Viscount Brouncker, President of the Royall Society of London for improving Natural Knowledge by experiments, one guilt Mace of one hundred and fifty oz. [troy weight] being a guift from His Matie to the said Society.' This mace is of silver, richly gilt. It consists of a stem handsomely chased, with a running pattern of roses and thistles, terminated at the upper end by an urn-shaped head, surmounted by a crown, ball, and cross. On the head are embossed figures of a rose, harp, thistle, and fleur-de-lys, emblematic of England, Ireland, Scotland, and France, on each side of which are the letters C.R. Under the crown, and at the top of the head, the royal arms appear very richly chased; and at the other extremity of the stem are two shields, the one bearing the arms of the Society, the other the following inscription:

Ex munificentia
Augustissimi Monarchae
Caroli II
Dei Gra. Mag. Brit. Franc. et Hib.
Regis &c.
Societatis Regalis ad Scientiam
Naturalem promouendā institutae
Fundatoris et Patroni
An. Dni. 1663

This mace is still in constant use. At every meeting of the Council and of the Society it is placed on the table in front of the President before the business is begun.[1]

The first Council of the incorporated Society as given in this Charter was as follows: Viscount Brouncker (President), Sir Robert Moray, Kt., Robert Boyle, William Brereton (afterwards Lord Brereton), Sir Kenelme Digby, Kt., Sir Paul Neile, Henry Slingesby, Sir William Petty, Kt., John Wallis, D.D., Timothy Clarke, M.D., John Wilkins, D.D., George Ent, M.D., William Erskine, Jonathan Goddard, M.D., Christopher Wren, William Balle, Matthew Wren, John Evelyn, Thomas Henshawe, Dudley Palmer, Henry Oldenburg (Secretary).

The first Charter, however, did not give the Fellows all the privileges which they desired, and, representations having been made, a second Charter (see p. 69), supplying the desired privileges and retaining all the clauses of incorporation contained in the first Charter, passed the Great Seal on the 22nd of April, 1663, and was read before the Society on the 13th May following. In 1669 a third Charter (see p. 94) was given, but this does little more than grant to the Society lands in Chelsea (the Chelsea College, pp. 25, 27), and while confirming the powers given by the second Charter makes some slight changes.

It is practically the second Charter which ensures the Society its privileges, and by which the Society has since been, and continues to be, governed. In this Charter the King declares himself to be the Founder and Patron of the Society. It is provided, as in the first Charter, that the Society shall be

[1] The groundlessness of the legend that this mace of the Society was the 'bauble' turned out of the House of Commons by Oliver Cromwell has been exposed by Weld, Hist. Roy. Soc., vol. i, p. 152, &c.

administered by a Council of twenty-one persons, of whom ten shall retire each year on St. Andrew's Day, when a new election of Council and officers shall take place. The election of the Council, the President, the Treasurer, and the two Secretaries is placed in the hands of the President, Council, and Fellows, as is also the reception and admission of members. But, otherwise, 'the making of laws, statutes, and ordinances, and the transaction of all matters relating to management of the Society and its affairs' is entrusted to the President and Council alone. Hence by the Charter, the By-Laws, or Statutes (pp. 117–58) as they are called, by which the Society is governed, are made and changed by the President and Council. At p. 159 will be found some Notes on the Statutes, which give a brief history of the successive changes in the internal administration by the President and Council from the foundation of the Society to the present time.

The Council and officers nominated in the first Charter were re-nominated in the second, except that the names of Sir George Talbot and Abraham Hill were substituted for those of Dr. Wallis and Dr. Christopher Wren, and that William Balle was designated Treasurer and John Wilkins and Henry Oldenburg, Secretaries. The second Charter contained a provision that all persons whom the President and Council should receive into the Society within two months from the date of the Charter should be named Fellows of the Royal Society. In accordance with this provision, at a meeting held on May 20, 1663, the following persons were declared to be members, and they, together with four members who were subsequently elected at a meeting held on June 22 (see Chronological Register of Fellows), constituted the original Fellows of the Society:

William, Lord Brouncker. Pres.
James, Lord Annesley.
William Areskine, Esq.
John Alleyn, Esq.
Elias Ashmole, Esq.
John Austen, Esq.
John Awbrey, Esq.
George, Duke of Buckingham.
George, Lord Berkeley.
Robert, Lord Bruce.
Robert Boyle, Esq.
Richard Boyle, Esq.
William Brereton, Esq.
Thomas Baines, M.D.
Isaac Barrow, B.D.
William Balle, Esq.
Peter Balle, M.D.
John Brook, Esq.
David Bruce, M.D.
George Bate, M.D.

Plate III

King Charles II

From a portrait painted in the school of Lely, in the possession of the Royal Society

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William, Lord Cavendish.
Walter Charleton, M.D.
Timothy Clark, M.D.
Edward Cotton, D.D.
Daniel Colwall, Esq.
John Clayton, Esq.
Thomas Cox, M.D.
William Croone, M.D.
John, Earle Craford and Lindesay.
Henry, Marquis Dorchester.
William, Earle Devonshire.
Sir Kenelme Digby, Kt.
Sir John Denham, Knight of the Bath.
John Driden, Esq.
Seth, Lord Bipp. Exeter.
George Ent, M.D.
John Evelyn, Esq.
Andrew Ellise, Esq.
Sir Francis Fane, Knight of the Bath.
Sir John Finch, Kt.
Mons. Le Febure.
Francis Glisson, M.D.
Jonathan Goddard, M.D.
John Graunt, Esq.
Hatton, Christopher, Lord
Charles Howard, Esq.
William Hoare, M.D.
Sir Robert Harley, Kt.
Nathaniel Henshaw, M.D.
Thomas Henshaw, Esq.
James Hayes, Esq.
William Holder, D.D.
Theodore Haak, Esq.
William Hammond, Esq.
Abraham Hill, Esq.
John Hoskins, Esq.
Mr. Robert Hooke.
Richard Jones, Esq.
Alexander, Earle Kincardin.
Sir Andrew King, Kt.
John, Lord Lucas.
James Long, Esq.
Anthony Lowther, Esq.
John, Viscount Massereene.
Sir Robert Moray, Kt.
Sir Anthony Morgan, Kt.
Christofer Merrett, M.D.
James, Earle Northampton.
Sir Paul Neile, Kt.
Sir Thomas Notte, Kt.
William Neile, Esq.
Jaspar Nedham, M.D.
Henry Oldenburg, Esq.
Sir William Persall, Kt.
Sir William Petty, Kt.
Sir Richard Powle, Knight of the Bath.
Sir Robert Paston, Kt. and Bart.
Sir Peter Pett, Kt.
Walter Pope, M.D.
John Pell, D.D.
Peter Pett, Esq.
Henry Powle, Esq.
Thomas Povey, Esq.
Dudley Palmer, Esq.
Henry Proby, Esq.
Phillip Packer, Esq.
William Quatremain, M.D.
Edward, Earle Sandwich.
Sir James Shaen, Kt.
Charles Scarburgh, M.D.
Thomas Stanley, Esq.
George Smith, M.D.
Henry Slingesby, Esq.
Alex. Stanhope, Esq.
Robert Southwell, Esq.
William Schroter, Esq.
Thomas Spratt, D.D.
Sir Gilbert Talbot, Kt.
Christofer Terne, M.D.
Samuel Tuke, Esq.
Cornelius Vermuyden, Esq.
Sir Cyrill Wyche, Kt.
Sir Peter Wyche, Kt.
John Wilkins, D.D.
Daniel Whistler, M.D.

John Wallis, D.D.
Edmund Waller, Esq.
Joseph Williamson, Esq.
Francis Willughby, Esq.
William Winde, Esq.
John Winthrop, Esq.
Matthew Wren, Esq.
Thomas Wren, M.D.
Christofer Wren, LL.D.
Edmund Wylde, Esq.

A special interest is attached to the foregoing list, inasmuch as it affords an indication of the spirit in which the early founders of the Royal Society chose the men whom they wished to be associated with them in one common fellowship for the furtherance of natural knowledge. The first feature to be noticed is the comparatively small proportion of men who had much claim to be considered scientific. The number of such men in the whole community at that time was certainly not large.[1] At one of the meetings, held eighteen months before the granting of the Charter, it had been resolved 'that the stated number of this Society be five and fifty', as if the intention had been to confine the membership to those who were actually engaged in the pursuit of experimental philosophy or at least had shown themselves to be keenly interested in its progress. But during the interval between December 12, 1660, and May 20, 1663, a much wider conception was entertained as to the composition of the infant society. The men of science, properly so called, who appear in the list, are hardly one-fifth of the whole number. But they include some whose names are held in remembrance wherever the history of modern science is known—the Honourable Robert Boyle, the most prominent man of science of his day, who in many branches of investigation opened out paths that have led to the modern development of chemistry and physics; John Wilkins, Warden of Wadham College, afterwards Bishop of Chester, one of the ablest and most active in the group of originators of the Royal Society, who, besides successively filling high offices in the Church and the Universities, produced a series of scientific writings that displayed great mathematical acumen, and forecasted the submarine navigation of the sea and the practicability of the navigation of the air; John Wallis,

[1] In Boyle's letter of February 16, 1646–7, already quoted, after his eulogium of the members of the 'invisible college', he concludes with the recital of 'their chiefest fault, which is very incident to almost all good things; and that is, that there is not enough of them'.

another distinguished mathematician, who ranked as one of the leaders of science in his day; Robert Hooke, brilliant, original, and versatile as a physicist, with an inexhaustible fertility in devising experimental proofs of physical deductions, a gift which he employed unweariedly in the service of the Society, thus largely contributing to the interest and success of the meetings;[1] John Evelyn, a true and typical virtuoso of the noblest kind, scholar, and gentleman with the keenest interest in natural history and a warm supporter of the experimental philosophy; Francis Glisson, Regius Professor of Physic at Cambridge, afterwards President of the Royal College of Physicians, a pioneer in physiology; Francis Willughby, eminent as a zoologist and author of a valuable work on Ornithology and also a History of Fishes, both of which treatises were published by the Royal Society; Jonathan Goddard, Gresham Professor of Physic, Warden of Merton, Oxford, whose laboratory and personal service were constantly at the call of the Society; Sir William Petty, singularly versatile and ingenious, who, after his mathematical and anatomical studies, surveyed the whole of Ireland, producing the most exact map of the kind that had ever been constructed, who turned his mechanical genius to the invention of various contrivances such as a double-keeled vessel that should be steady on the water and 'a wheel to ride upon', and who is perhaps most widely known as one of the early founders and exponents of political economy; Walter Pope, Gresham Professor of Astronomy, and John Graunt, who even in his own lifetime was recognized and honoured as the first to break ground in the scientific treatment of vital statistics. In this gallery of worthies a place of special distinction is due to Sir Christopher Wren, commonly thought of only as an eminent architect, but who was undoubtedly the most widely accomplished man of his time. An able mathematician, Wren early turned his attention to the applications of mathematics, so as to become a pioneer in dynamical science. He was astronomical professor first at Gresham College and thereafter at Oxford. He was likewise a meteorologist before the

[1] His 'Micrographia', published in 1665 by the Royal Society, was one of the earliest works in which the value of the microscope as an instrument of scientific research was developed, and was illustrated with excellent plates.

investigation of the air had taken shape. He studied anatomy and made original contributions to that branch of science, notably in regard to the transfusion of blood from one animal to another. He was one of the first naturalists to investigate the structure of insects with the microscope. Being gifted with great skill and accuracy as a draughtsman, he was able to produce remarkable drawings of what he observed. His fame as the most distinguished architect that Britain has produced has somewhat overshadowed his other accomplishments. To him the Royal Society owes a deep debt of gratitude for the constant and loyal service which he rendered to it in its early days. He was chosen President in 1680.

This group of distinguished and ardent prosecutors of experimental philosophy gathered around them within the pale of their newly constituted society a representative company of all that was most notable in the general society of the day. In literature, having at the very outset elected Abraham Cowley, they added the three most illustrious living poets of England—John Dryden, John Denham, and Edmund Waller. They had already among their original number one or two prominent Churchmen who were not only theologians but true men of science, such as Wilkins, afterwards Bishop of Chester, Ward, then Bishop of Exeter, and Sprat, afterwards Bishop of Rochester. To these they added a few others, the most conspicuous being Isaac Barrow, who was not more distinguished as a divine than as a Greek scholar and mathematician, the first occupant of the Lucasian chair at Cambridge (in which he was succeeded by his pupil, Isaac Newton) and afterwards Master of Trinity College.

In the list of original members of the Royal Society the peerage was likewise represented by upwards of a dozen members, one of whom, Lord Brouncker, an eminent mathematician, was chosen to be the first President. Perhaps the most noteworthy peer was the famous Duke of Buckingham, who among his various tastes and occupations had some acquaintance with chemistry and took out a patent for glass-making, but who is perhaps best remembered as Dryden's Zimri.[1] Politicians, men of affairs, civil servants, and

[1] As both the poet and the duke were original members of the Royal Society, they may have met at some of the Society's meetings.

lawyers were also chosen into the Society in the first selection. Among these we find the names of John Winthrop, Governor of Connecticut, who had come to London bearing a loyal address from his colony to the King and who subsequently sent many 'rarities' to the Society's Repository; Sir Cyril Wyche, barrister and ultimately one of the three lords justices entrusted with the government of Ireland, who became President of the Society in 1683; Sir Joseph Williamson, who founded the London Gazette, which is still published; Abraham Hill, Commissioner of Trade, who twice served a period of several years as Treasurer of the Society; Sir Robert Southwell, English envoy in Portugal, afterwards principal Secretary of State for Ireland and President of the Royal Society for five years from 1690.

It was natural that as the study of medicine involved practical acquaintance with some departments of science, medical men should be well represented among the original Fellows of the Royal Society. Besides the Gresham Professor of Physic, already referred to, there were William Croone, who was not only a doctor of medicine but also Gresham Professor of Rhetoric, and by whose benefaction the Croonian Lecture Fund of the Royal Society was established; Francis Glisson, already referred to; and Daniel Whistler, who was President of the Royal College of Physicians in 1683, and a number of other prominent physicians of the day.

Of a considerable proportion of the original Fellows of the Society little or nothing is known. They were mostly, to use Sprat's expression, 'gentlemen, free and unconfin'd,' that is, men who were not connected with any of the professions, but 'who by the freedom of their education, the plenty of their estates, and the usual generosity of noble bloud, may be well suppos'd to be most averse from sordid considerations'.[1] There is, however, one of the company who deserves to be had in remembrance—John Graunt, already referred to, the author of the 'Natural and Political Observations on the Bills of Mortality', 1661, of which Sir William Petty made such good use. So much did Graunt's treatment of vital statistics attract attention that the King himself

[1] History, p. 68.

recommended the election of the 'judicious author' into the Royal Society, 'in whose election it was so far from being a prejudice that he was a shop-keeper of London, that his Majesty gave this particular charge to his Society, that if they found any more such tradesmen, they should be sure to admit them all without any more ado.'[1]

The second Charter granted arms to the Society, which were thus defined. 'We give and grant . . . to the President, Council and Fellows . . . in testimony of our royal favour towards them, and of our peculiar esteem for them . . . these following blazons of honour—in the dexter corner of a silver shield our three Lions of England, and for Crest a helm adorned with a crown studded with florets, surmounted by an eagle of proper colour holding in one foot a shield charged with our Lions: supporters, two white hounds gorged with crowns.' The motto which the Society chose from Horace, 'Nullius in verba,' was an expression of their determination to withstand the domination of authority and to verify all statements by an appeal to facts.

Soon after the incorporation of the Society a folio volume was prepared of leaves of the finest vellum. It is bound in crimson velvet with gilt clasps and corners, having on one side a gold plate bearing the shield of the Society and on the other the eagle crest. Into this volume the Charters were transcribed, and it is thus known as the 'Charter-book'. After the Charters and Statutes follow the signatures of the Fellows, commencing with that of the King and on the same page those of the Duke of York [afterwards James II], George [Prince of Denmark, and consort of Queen Anne], and 'Rupert, Fellow'. In the Journal-book under date January 11, 1664–5, it is recorded that 'the Charter-book of the Society was produced wherein his Majesty had written himself CHARLES R. FOUNDER: and his Highness the Duke of York, JAMES, Fellow; the Duke of Albemarle also having entered his name at the same time'. Pepys relates that being at Whitehall, 'I saw the Royal Society bring their new book wherein is nobly writ their Charter and Laws, and comes to be signed by the Duke as a Fellow and all the Fellows' hands are to be entered there, and lie as a monument; and the King

[1] Sprat, loc. cit.

hath put his with the word Founder.' Prince Rupert, who was elected in March, 1664, took much interest in some branches of science and in the work of the Society. Prince George on November 30, 1704, 'was unanimously chosen a member of the Society,' and on December 13 following wrote his name in the book. After the royal signatures come the autographs of the Fellows who have been admitted from that date down to the present day. At the time of his admission each Fellow first signs his name in the Charter-book beneath the declaration that he will endeavour to promote the good of the Society and obey its rules, and he then shakes hands with the President, who declares him to be a duly elected Fellow of the Society.

The definite provision in the Charters that the annual election of the Council and Officers should take place on St. Andrew's Day, the 30th November, in each year has given rise to much speculation as to why that particular day should have been chosen. It has been taken for granted that the date was selected with some reference to Scotland and her patron saint. But there was perhaps no such original intention. It will be remembered that when the meetings of the 'philosophic society' were revived at Gresham College after the political troubles, the first of them was held on November 28, 1660, and that it was then that the first steps were taken towards the formal organization of what ultimately became the Royal Society. That date might thus be appropriately held as the anniversary of the Society, but as it was only two days removed from St. Andrew's Day, which is so important a date in the ecclesiastical year, we can suppose that the 30th November was chosen as a more familiar and prominent date, and once chosen it would naturally lead to the belief that St. Andrew is the patron saint of the Society.[1]

Whether this suggested explanation be well founded or not the legend soon took shape that the Royal Society had some special relation to the patron saint of Scotland. Thus, we find that on the first anniversary after the granting of the second Charter, that is on November 30, 1663, Evelyn made the follow-

[1] The choice would be all the more likely from the Scotsman, Sir Robert Moray, having been so active in procuring the granting of the Charter.

ing entry in his Diary: 'the first anniversary of our Society for the choice of new officers, according to the tenor of our patent and institution. It being St. Andrew's Day, who was our patron, each Fellow wore a St. Andrew's Cross of ribbon on the crown of his hat. After the election, we dined together, his Majesty sending us venison.'[1] 'This early custom of the Fellows wearing a St. Andrew's Cross of ribbon at the Anniversary Meeting, as well as the practice of the President of keeping on his hat in the Chair, except when addressing the Fellows, and his wearing the large cornelian ring, bearing the Arms of the Society, bequeathed by Martin Folkes for the perpetual use of the President, have been long things of the past.'[2]

The antiquary John Aubrey, who was one of the original Fellows of the Society, has preserved the following note of a conversation with Sir William Petty, who was also one of the original Fellows: 'I remember one St. Andrewe's Day (which is the day of the generall meeting of the Royall Society for annual elections), I sayd, "Methought 'twas not so well that we should pitch upon the Patron Saint of Scotland's Day; we should rather have taken St. George or St. Isidore (a philosopher canonized)." "No," sayd Sir William, "I had rather have had it been on St. Thomas's Day, for he would not beleeve till he had seen and putt his fingers into the holes; according to the motto *Nullius in verba*."'[3]

Although Charles II took much interest in the starting of his Royal Society, he found difficulty in assisting its progress with the financial support of which it necessarily stood in need. The experiments which formed so large and important a part of the Society's work must have involved considerable expense, all which had to be defrayed by the Fellows themselves. The need of additional funds was so urgent that in the same year in

[1] Pepys, who became F.R.S. in 1664, entered in his Diary for November 30, 1668: 'I did see them choosing their Council, it being St. Andrew's Day, and I had his cross set on my hat, as the rest had, and cost me 2*s*.'

[2] 'The Royal Society, or, Science in the State and in the Schools,' by the late Sir William Huggins, p. 12. In the Journal-book under date May 27, 1663, a resolution is recorded that from the meetings of the Society 'no Fellow shall depart without giving notice to the President', and that 'the President, when in the Chair is to be covered, notwithstanding the Fellows of the Society be uncovered'.

[3] Aubrey's 'Brief Lives', vol. ii, part ii, p. 480.

The Mace, presented by King Charles II

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which the first Charter was granted application was made to the King for a grant of lands or other property in Ireland, where the Duke of Ormond, the Lord Lieutenant, was charged with the rearrangement of confiscated property. The King even wrote personal letters to the Duke strongly recommending the Society for 'a liberal contribution from the adventurers and officers of Ireland for the better encouragement of them in their designs'. As nothing came of the royal appeal the Society in 1663 directly petitioned the Duke himself, but without success.

Early in 1664 a proposal was considered 'to solicit a grant from the King of such lands as were left by the sea'. Another suggestion was 'that the King might be spoken to, to confer such offices in the Courts of Justice, or the Custom House, as were in his Majesty's grant, upon some members of the Society for the use of the whole'. At last a petition was sent up to the King praying him to grant Chelsea College[1] and the lands belonging to it to the Society. There were many legal obstacles to this grant, but at last in the year 1669 the property was finally conveyed to the Royal Society (see *postea*, p. 27). In the meantime it was firmly resolved 'that every member of the Council should think on ways to raise a revenue for carrying on the design and work of the Society'. The need of strenuous exertions to augment the income became all the more urgent as increasing difficulty was found in obtaining the ordinary subscriptions of the Fellows. At the end of eleven years (1673) it was found that the arrears amounted to almost £2,000. (See note on the 'Bonds', p. 173.) In later years, after the adoption of a regulation that defaulters with their subscriptions beyond a certain period of time lost their Fellowship, the contributions have been paid without trouble.

Regular or stated meetings of the Royal Society have been held weekly during the session from the beginning of its history, but the day of the week and the hour of assembly have somewhat varied. At first in 1663 they took place on Wednesday at 2 p.m., but in July of the same year the hour was changed to

[1] This was an institution founded by James I for the purpose of defending the established Church and refuting heresies. It had a Provost and seventeen Fellows, all theologians. But it did not thrive, and by the time of Charles II was turned into a kind of hospital or prison for the prisoners and wounded men in the war with the Dutch.

3 p.m. In 1776 the time of the meeting was fixed for Thursday at 6 p.m., but previous to this date changes had taken place from Wednesday to Thursday and back again, and from 3 p.m. to 4 p.m., and again to 6 p.m. Since 1710 the meetings have been on Thursdays, the hour being changed in 1780 from 6 to 8 p.m., and about 1831 to 8.30 p.m. In 1880 the meetings ceased to be held in the evening, the hour being altered to 4.30 p.m., at which time it still remains. The Fellows, however, are in the habit of meeting for general conversation in the tea-room from 4 o'clock till the opening of the meeting at 4.30.

The habitat of the Royal Society has likewise undergone various changes during the last two centuries and a half. The meetings continued to be held at Gresham College for some years, but they were interrupted by two successive calamities which befell the City of London. After June 28, 1665, they were for more than eight months discontinued on account of the Great Plague, when the Court and a large part of society fled from the pestilence. Some of the Fellows of the Royal Society, however, who had public functions to discharge, remained courageously in London, and at imminent risk of infection continued the active prosecution of their duties. Thus John Evelyn gave up his time and energies to the anxious work that devolved upon him as one of the three Commissioners appointed to take care of the sick and wounded and the prisoners in the war which had been declared against Holland. Samuel Pepys, too, stuck to his important Admiralty post with its multifarious engagements. The entries in the diaries of these two contemporaries, especially that of Pepys, bring vividly before the imagination the appalling nature of the scourge. Oldenburg the Secretary, together with his family, likewise bravely remained in London, and escaped the infection.

After the plague began to abate the meetings of the Society were resumed at Gresham College on March 14, 1665–6. But before long they were again rudely interrupted by the disaster of the Great Fire of London, which broke out on the night of the 2nd September of that year. The meetings which were due on the 5th and 12th of that month were not held, and though the Society seems to have met on the 19th and some following weeks at Dr. Pope's lodging, or in other rooms in Gresham

College, it had to leave the College, which, on account of the fire, was wanted as an Exchange until a new Exchange could be erected. On January 9, 1666–7, the Society met at Arundel House, in the Strand, originally the Bishop of Bath's Palace, on the site now occupied by Arundel and Norfolk Streets, where rooms had been placed at its disposal by Mr. Henry Howard, who afterwards succeeded to the dukedom of Norfolk. This became the head-quarters of the Society until near the end of the year 1673.

During the seven years in which the meetings were held at Arundel House the question of obtaining a habitation of their own was discussed by the Fellows. As already stated, it was in the early summer of the year 1667 that the King's gift of Chelsea College was made, when land amounting to nearly thirty acres, together with all the buildings upon the ground, was handed over to the Society. This gift is thus mentioned by Evelyn: '24th September [1667]. Returned to London where I had orders to deliver the possession of Chelsea College (used as my prison during the war with Holland for such as were sent from the fleet to London) to our Society, as a gift of his Majesty, our Founder.' The warrant for a new Charter (the third) granting this property to the Royal Society was dated May 24, 1667. But some delay occurred in the completion of the legal formalities connected with the benefaction, and it was not until April 8, 1669, that the third Charter was signed, by which the Chelsea property was vested in the President, Council, and Fellows of the Royal Society. On the 19th of next month Evelyn recorded that 'at a Council of the Royal Society our grant was finished in which his Majesty gives us Chelsea College and some land about it'.

Before three years had passed, however, the King thought that the Chelsea property might be better employed for another purpose, and he accordingly desired to repurchase it from the Royal Society. Evelyn's chronicle of this change of purpose is contained in the following entry in his Diary: '14th September, 1681. Dined with Sir Stephen Fox, who proposed to me the purchasing of Chelsea College, which his Majesty had sometime since given to our Society, and would now purchase it again to build an hospital or infirmary for soldiers there, in which he desired my

assistance as one of the Council of the Royal Society.' To this proposal the President (Sir Christopher Wren) and the Council assented, and a sum of £1,300 was paid in recompense for the surrender. Thus the ground on which Chelsea Hospital stands was once the property of the Royal Society.

But even after the Chelsea College and ground had been promised, and before the property was repurchased by the King, the Fellows of the Society contemplated the erection of their future home on a more central site. Mr. Henry Howard having offered to present a portion of ground for the erection of a college on the land near Arundel House, Committees were formed at the beginning of the year 1667–8 for the purpose of collecting funds for the building. On the 24th of January of that year, as Evelyn narrates, 'we went to stake out ground for building a college for the Royal Society at Arundel House, but did not finish it; which we shall repent of.' A few months later he states: '2nd April, 1668. To the Royal Society, where I subscribed 50,000 bricks towards building a College.' In the course of a few months a considerable sum of money was subscribed, and two plans for the building, one by Mr. Howard and the other by Mr. Hooke, were submitted. But there appear to have been some legal difficulties as to the title of the ground. At all events, the scheme was allowed to drop, and the Society continued to meet under the hospitable roof of Arundel House for five years more. At last the new Exchange was completed and Gresham College became once more available.

On December 1, 1673, Evelyn made the following entry in his Diary: 'To Gresham College whither the City had invited the Royal Society by many of their chief aldermen and magistrates, who gave us a collation, to welcome us to our first place of assembly, from whence we had been driven to give place to the City on their making it their Exchange, on the dreadful conflagration, till their new Exchange was finished, which it now was.'

Though it was doubtless in many respects of advantage to reoccupy their old quarters in Gresham College, the desirability of having premises of their own in which they could accommodate their growing library and continually increasing collection of 'rarities' was not lost sight of. Moreover, as years went on, circumstances arose which made the tenancy of the rooms at

Gresham College somewhat uncertain. At last, under the Presidency of Sir Isaac Newton, the Council determined to leave that institution. There was naturally a sentimental regret on the part of a number of the Fellows to remove from what had been the birthplace of the Society, to which it was attached by many pleasant associations. But in 1710 a house was finally purchased with borrowed money in Crane Court, Fleet Street (Plate IX), and the Society met there under its own roof on November 8 of that year. These premises continued to be the Society's abode for seventy years, until in the autumn of 1780 rooms in Somerset House were placed at its disposal by the Government. These were occupied in time to allow the anniversary meeting to be held there on November 30 of that year.

The Royal Society remained at Somerset House up till 1857 when, the apartments in that building being required for Government offices, the Society was temporarily transferred to that part of Burlington House which is now occupied by the offices of the Royal Academy of Arts. The new wings with quadrangle and gateway to Piccadilly were subsequently added, and in 1873 the Society took up its quarters in the east wing, where apartments were arranged to suit its requirements and which it has occupied ever since. (Plates XIX, XX.)

During the early years of the Society the proceedings at an ordinary meeting differed a good deal from what has now for a long time become the settled practice. Instead of the reading and discussion of formal papers attention was then mainly given to experiments which were performed by the Fellows themselves or by officials appointed by them.[1] There was likewise an active correspondence between the Society and observers at home and abroad, which was reported at the meetings. The general character of a meeting in the infancy of the Society may be gathered from the following excerpt from the Journal-book of date September 10, 1662:

'Mersennus, his account of the tenacity of cylindricall bodies was read by Mr. Croone, to whome the prosecution of that matter by consulting Galilæo,

[1] Sprat states that the chief work at the meetings was the 'directing, judging, conjecturing, improving and discoursing upon experiments'. Hist., p. 95.

was referred when the translation of that Italian treatise wherein he handleth of this subject shall bee printed.

'It was order'd, that, at the next meeting Experiments should bee made with wires of severall matters of ye same size, silver, copper, iron, &c., to see what weight will breake them; the curatour is Mr. Croone.

'The reading of the french manuscript brought in by Sr. Robert Moray about taking heights and distances by Catoptricks was differred till the description of the instrument should come.

'Dr. Goddard[1] made an experiment concerning the force that presseth the aire into lesse dimensions; and it was found, that twelve ounces did contract $\frac{1}{24}$ part of Aire. The quantity of Air is wanting.

'My Lord Brouncker was desired to send his Glasse to Dr. Goddard, to make further experiments about the force of pressing the aire into less dimensions.

'Dr. Wren was put in mind to prosecute Mr. Rook's observations concerning the motions of the Satellites of Jupiter.

'Dr. Charleton read an Essay of his, concerning the velocity of sounds, direct and reflexe, and was desired to prosecute this matter; and to bring his discourse again next day to bee enter'd.

'Dr. Goddard made the Experiment to show how much aire a man's lungs may hold, by sucking up water into a separating glasse after the lungs have been well emptied of Aire. Severall persons of the Society trying it, some sucked up in one suction about three pintes of water, one six, another eight pintes and three quarters, &c. Here was observed the variety of whistles or tones, which ye water made at the severall hights, in falling out of the glasse again.

'Mr. Evelyn's Experiment was brought in of Animal engrafting, and in particular of making a Cock spur grow on a Cock's head.

'It was discoursed whether there bee any such thing as sexes in trees and other plants; some instances were brought of Palme trees, plum trees, hollies, Ash trees, Quinces, pionies, &c., wherein a difference was said to be found, either in their bearing of fruit or in their hardnesse and softness, or in their medicall operations: some said that the difference which is in trees as to fertility or sterility may bee made by ingrafting.

'Mention was made by Sr. Rob. Moray of a French Gentleman who having been some while since in England, and present at a meeting of the Society, discoursed that the nature of all trees was to run altogether to wood, which was changed by a certaine way of cutting them, whereby they were made against their nature to beare fruit, and that according as this cutting was done with more or lesse skill, the more or less fruitfull the tree would bee.

[1] Of Dr. Jonathan Goddard, Aubrey remarks that the Royal Society 'made him their drudge, for when any curious experiment was to be donne, they would lay the taske on him'. 'Brief Lives,' vol. i, p. 269.

'A proposition was offered by Sr. Robert Moray about the planting of Timber in England and the preserving of what is now growing.

'Mr. Boyle shew'd a Puppey in a certaine liquour, wherein it had been preserved during all the hott months of the Summer, though in a broken and unsealed glasse.

'Sir James Shaen proposed a Candidate by Sr. Rob. Moray.'

So important a part did experiments play in the early work of the Royal Society that the Society (as in the Warrant for its Mace) could be spoken of as one 'for the improving of Natural Knowledge by experiments'. The experiment was performed for and by itself, and not merely, as at present, in illustration of a 'paper communicated'. Papers were read then as now; but the reading of such papers formed only a part, and by no means a great part, of the business of the meeting. Much time was spent in discussing the bearings of such experiments as were shown, and in devising other experiments to be exhibited at some subsequent meeting, or in instituting investigations to be carried out in divers places and under various circumstances.

The importance of the experiments performed at the meetings is shown by the Society early availing itself of the power granted to it by the Charter of 'appointing two or more curators of experiments', and appointing to this office Robert Hooke, who had been assistant to Boyle, admitting him also as a Fellow of the Society. He was elected Curator to the Society on January 11, 1664–5, 'for perpetuity, with a salary of £30 a year, *pro tempore*,' apartments being assigned to him for residence. He held the appointment concurrently with the secretaryship, to which he was elected in 1677. In 1684 Papin was chosen joint Curator with Hooke, and continued so until 1687, when he became Professor at Marburg. Both Hooke and Papin were very active in providing experiments to be shown at the meetings. The early Journal-books record hundreds of experiments devised by Hooke.

There appear to have been additional Curators for special departments, besides the general Curatorship of Hooke. Thus, in November, 1667, Dr. Lomer was appointed 'Curator in Anatomical Experiments'. In April, 1672, Dr. Grew was appointed 'to be a Curator to the Royal Society for the Anatomy

of Plants for a year, upon subscriptions amounting to £50, to be made by such members of the Society as should be willing to contribute thereto', and in December of that year the Council promised to 'recommend him to the Society, to continue him another year, if the subscribers would please to continue their contributions'. Whether he was actually continued does not appear. It will also be noticed that in the account of the meeting of September 10, 1662, given above, Mr. Croone is named as the Curator of a special series of experiments.

On February 27, 1683–4, 'Mr. Hally was desired to bring in experiments at the meetings of the Society in the manner of a Curator, and he should be considered for it as others had been. He was desired to proceed first upon magnetism, which he promised to doe.'

On May 27, 1685, Mr. Molt was 'imployed in making the chymical operations', and in 1707 Dr. Douglas and Mr. Hawksbee were similarly employed to prepare experiments, and were paid for so doing, but do not appear to have borne the title of Curator. Dr. Desaguliers, however, seems to have received this title. He was elected a Fellow on July 15, 1714, and was excused his fees, on account of his usefulness in the Curatorship.

Some of the early experiments were instituted at the instigation of King Charles II; and, in the first years of the Society's existence, appear to have been often prepared in such form as would be likely to interest him should he attend the meeting. On one occasion he sent two loadstones and desired to have an account of some of the more considerable experiments made with them. To another meeting his contribution consisted of 'five little glass bubbles, two with liquor in them, and the other three solid, in order to have the judgment of the Society concerning them'. Again, his Majesty inquired 'why the sensitive plants stir and contract themselves upon being touched', and five of the most eminent Fellows—Dr. Wilkins, Dr. Clarke, Mr. Boyle, Mr. Evelyn, and Dr. Goddard—were appointed 'curators for examining the fact relating to these plants'. The King even invoked the Society's co-operation in an important geodetic task. We read in the Journal-book of October 21, 1669, that 'the Bishop of Chester [John Wilkins] acquainted the Society that

his Majesty had expressed his desire of having determined the measure of a degree upon the Earth, and did expect the assistance of this Society in it'. A committee, consisting of the President (Lord Brouncker), the Bishop of Salisbury (Seth Ward), the Bishop of Chester, Sir Robert Moray, Sir Paul Neile, Dr. Wallis, Dr. Christopher Wren, Dr. Goddard, and Mr. Hooke, was nominated to consider the subject and report to the Society.

In those days the insatiable curiosity that had been stimulated by the 'Novum Organon' led men to pry with eager enthusiasm into every department of Nature. Bacon had complained that 'things of familiar and frequent occurrence do not arrest and detain the thoughts of men, but are received in passing without any inquiry into their causes'. He insisted that 'things that are mean or even filthy, no less than the most splendid and costly, must be admitted into Natural History. Nor is Natural History polluted thereby; for the sun enters the sewer, no less than the palace, yet takes no pollution.' It was in this spirit that the philosophers of the middle of the seventeenth century originated and organized their Society. Naturally they took a more comprehensive view of their aims and sphere of work than has in later times been deemed necessary or expedient. Not only did they deal with pure and applied science, but they extended their inquiries far and wide among arts and industries, carrying out the view of their great predecessor, that one of their paramount duties lay in the fostering of the progress of discovery and invention in all that concerned the material well-being of society.

The enumeration of topics discussed at the meetings of the Royal Society during the first years of its history, contained in the letter of Dr. Wallis already quoted, shows over what a wide range the interest of the members extended. But the pages of the Journal-book contain references to many other matters that were considered, and sometimes made the subject of experiment. How keenly alive the Society was to take advantage of every opportunity of advancing knowledge may be estimated from the elaborate series of observations on the depth, movements, and composition of the ocean which were devised to be carried out by the Earl of Sandwich on his voyage to Lisbon to bring over the bride of Charles II. As the Society included some able

astronomers, discussions of astronomical problems were not infrequently included in the proceedings, and Christopher Wren, 'that rare and early prodigy of universal science,' was even charged by the Society, in the King's name, to make a globe of the moon, on which he delineated the superficial features of the satellite. On the biological side the inquiries were no less varied. The vegetation of plants, the anatomy of trees, the circular rings in their wood, the spirals of nut-trees, and other botanical matters came up for consideration. Still more extended and diverse were the inquiries in zoology. Christopher Wren, who among his many accomplishments studied insects with the microscope, described to the Society and exhibited drawings of those which he examined. Other communications, accompanied where possible by experimental illustration, included the effects of poison on different animals, the effects on animals of being placed in Boyle's air-pump, the ligature of vipers from the tail to the head, the history and generation of insects, the history of vipers, observations on a live chameleon, and many more. Medical subjects were likewise discussed. In the Journal-book for June, 1661, curators are stated to have been appointed for 'the proposal of tormenting a man with the sympathetic powder'; while in the same month, Sir Kenelm Digby gravely 'related that the calcined pouder of toades reverberated, being applyed in baggs uppon the stomach of a pestiferate body, cures it by severall applications'. No art or craft appears to have been thought unworthy of consideration with a view to the possible improvement of its methods. We read in the Journal-book of a catalogue of trades, and of inquiries into the history of engraving and etching, shipbuilding, cloth-making, the manufacture of hats, cider, copperas, and other articles.

An important feature in the history of the Royal Society has been its long and intimate connexion with the Royal Observatory at Greenwich. This institution, the most important observatory in the world, and from which the longitudes in all countries are now counted, was somewhat hurriedly established by Charles II. The erection of a building was begun in 1675, for the purpose of 'finding out the longitude for perfecting navigation and astronomy'. An 'astronomical Observator' was appointed, and the

illustrious Flamsteed was chosen for the office. The expense of erecting the building was not to exceed £500, but no provision was made for fitting the establishment with the necessary instruments, and for some fifteen years none were furnished by the Government. In the meantime, however, the Royal Society lent such astronomical instruments as it possessed, and Flamsteed, at his own charges and with the assistance of friends, added others. In December, 1710, Queen Anne appointed the President, and such other of the Fellows of the Royal Society as he should think fit, to be Visitors of the Observatory. This arrangement, with some modifications, still subsists. At the accession of William IV the Board of Visitors was reconstituted so as to consist of the President and five Fellows of the Royal Society, the President and five Fellows of the Royal Astronomical Society, together with the Savilian Professor of Astronomy at Oxford and the Plumian Professor of Astronomy at Cambridge. The Board is reappointed at the commencement of each sovereign's reign, but its constitution has remained nearly unchanged. At present there are six representatives of the two Societies besides their presidents, and the Hydrographer of the Navy has been added (pp. 298–301).

From the outset of its career much of the energy of the Society was spent in foreign correspondence, in giving information or advice upon inquiries that were received, in seeking news, or in instigating researches in foreign places. The Letter-books of the Society contain many letters that passed between the Society and various learned bodies and individuals abroad; the first Letter-book begins with one dated July 22, 1661, and addressed by the then President, Sir Robert Moray, to Monsieur de Monmort, requesting the interchange of scientific communications. M. de Monmort, a mathematician of note, was the patron of science at whose house in Paris there assembled that small body of savants who later, in 1666, were incorporated as the 'Académie des Sciences'.

In order to carry out investigations more efficiently, special committees were appointed to make inquiries concerning particular questions, and to report thereon, as, for instance, when Sir John Lawson desired that a committee might be appointed 'to examine Mr. Greatrix's Diving-instrument, or to direct a good

way for staying under water for a considerable time, to lay the foundation of the mole at Tangier' (Council Minutes, January 13, 1663). Moreover, permanent committees were instituted, each to take charge of some special branch of natural knowledge, or some group of industries. Thus, in the first year after the second Charter, on March 30, 1664, the following eight committees were appointed:

'1. Mechanical. To consider of and improve all Mechanical Inventions. [69 names.]
2. Astronomical and Optical. [15 names.]
3. Anatomical. All the Physitians of the Society, Mr. Boyle, Dr. Wilkins, Mr. Hook.
4. Chymical. Duke of Buckingham, Mr. Boyle, Sr. Kenelme Digby, Mr. Charles Howard, Mr. Henshaw, Mr. Le Febure, Sr. Robert Paston, All the Physitians of the Society.
5. Georgical. [32 names.]
6. For Histories of Trades. [35 names.]
7. For Collecting all the Phaenomena of Nature hitherto observed, and all Experiments made and recorded. [21 names.]
8. For Correspondence. [20.]'[1]

The titles of these committees sufficiently show to how large an extent the early energies of the Society were directed towards the improvement of arts and industries. This side of the Society's work was recognized as far back as the first year of its corporate existence. In the Journal-book, under date October 15, 1662, it is recorded that the King had given an additional proof of his favour to the Society, by declaring his pleasure that no patent should pass for any philosophical or mechanical invention, but what was first put to the examination of the Society. Fifty years later a similar direction was issued by Queen Anne: 'Her Majesty has been pleased to give order that whatever new mechanical invention be brought before the Privy Council in order to obtain a Patent, the same shall be referred to the Examination of the Royal Society before the Patent be passed.' A still more signal proof of the Queen's desire to promote the interests of science and to make practical use of the Royal Society for that purpose was shown at the same time. 'Her Majesty had given order that her Ministers, Admirals, and Officers going abroad

[1] MS. Journal-book, vol. ii, fol. 61.

should receive Directions and Instructions from the Royal Society for making Inquiries relating to the Improvement of Natural Philosophy.'[1] Since those days the gradual increase in the number and scope of the Government departments has relieved the Royal Society of most of these duties, but it still acts as a kind of advisory board to the Government on matters wherein scientific opinion is required. Some of its various committees are entirely concerned with researches conducted at the request of one or other of these official departments. Further information on this subject will be found on subsequent pages (see Chapters IX and XI).

Another function of the Royal Society during the first century of its history may be here referred to. The habit of collecting what were called 'rarities' was then in full vogue, and various private collections were to be found in different parts of the country, wherein, besides valuable and interesting specimens in natural history and antiquities, all sorts of curiosities, natural and artificial, were gathered together. There was at that time no public institution to which zoological, botanical, geological, or mineralogical specimens could be sent for examination or preservation. The Society, therefore, properly undertook the task of collecting, arranging, and cataloguing specimens in all departments of natural science, doubtless in those days including much that might be curious, but had no real scientific value. Some care, however, was exercised to prevent the inclusion of useless or undesirable objects. Thus in a letter from Oldenburg to Boyle of January 18, 1667–8, it is mentioned that persons, not Fellows, who desired to present specimens to the Society were obliged to show them first to the President 'for fear of lodging unknownly ballads and buffooneries in these scoffing times'.

The British Museum was not created until 1753. For nearly a hundred years, therefore, the Royal Society's Repository was the centre to which specimens of every kind were sent from all parts of the country and from abroad.[2] By the spring of 1666, that is in three or four years, it had grown so much that a committee was

[1] Journal-book, xi, p. 326, January 22, 1712–13. When the thanks of the Society were given to the Queen for these marks of her consideration, she 'was pleased to express her intention of countenancing and encouraging the studies of the Society'.

[2] In his history of the early years of the Royal Society, Sprat remarks: 'All places and corners are now busy and warm about this work; and we find many noble rarities to be

appointed to put order in the Society's collection of 'natural rarities'.[1]

But besides receiving the various objects that were presented to it, the Society at one time employed an emissary to travel over the country for the purpose of collecting other specimens, more particularly in natural history.[2] Thus in the Journal-book under date October 21, 1669, it is recorded that 'Thomas Willisell the botanick Traveller, entertained by the Society, brought in his collection of plants gathered in several parts of England and Scotland, together with some rare Scottish fowl and fish'. It is added that Dr. Merret 'digested these plants', and Mr. Hooke was instructed to 'take the whole collection into his custody, for the Repository, making first an Inventory of them and producing that before the Society'.[3]

In less than twenty years the Repository had increased so much that a folio volume of nearly 500 pages was published as a catalogue and description of its contents. The title-page of this book runs as follows: 'Musaeum Regalis Societatis or a Catalogue and Description of the Natural and Artificial Rarities belonging to the Royal Society and preserved at Gresham Colledge: made by Nehemiah Grew M.D. Fellow of the Royal Society and of the Colledge of Physitians: London, Printed by W. Rawlins for the Author 1681.' The objects are there arranged methodically, beginning with 'Humane Rarities' and descending through the various grades of the animal and vegetable kingdoms to the different kinds of stones and metals. It presents an interesting compendium from which the state of knowledge in regard to natural history at that time may be inferred.

Within the range of the biological inquiries contemplated by

every day given in, not only by the hands of learned and professed philosophers; but from the shops of mechanics, from the voyages of merchants, from the ploughs of husbandmen, from the sports, the fish-ponds, the parks, the gardens of gentlemen.' Hist. Roy. Soc., 1667, p. 71. In 1779 when the Society was about to remove to Somerset House the contents of the Repository were handed over to the British Museum.

[1] Evelyn, Diary, April 1, 1666.

[2] Thomas Willisell, the emissary thus employed, was furnished with a commission bearing the Society's seal and recommending him 'to all generous and ingenuous spirits' for their assistance 'in promoting a work so generally beneficial to all mankind'.

[3] Evelyn's entry of the same date is as follows: 'Our English Itinerant presented an account of his autumnal peregrination about England, for which we hired him, bringing dried fowls, fish, plants, animals, &c.'

the group of men who originated the Royal Society human anatomy was included. Special provision was made for the prosecution of this subject by a clause in the second Charter which gave the President, Council, and Fellows the same right 'to demand and receive the bodies of executed criminals, and to anatomize them, as the College of Physicians and the Company of Surgeons of London use or enjoy'. On January 20, 1663–4, at a meeting of the Council, 'The general and particular Warrants to demand Bodies for dissection, drawn up by Sr Anthony Morgan, were read and approved.' The original copy of this general Warrant, signed by Lord Brouncker, is preserved in the Archives of the Society. The privilege appears to have been exercised for a time with considerable vigour, Dr. Charleton being appointed, by a Resolution of April 20th in the same year, 'to have the care of Dissecting Bodies for one year.' But although there are several entries in the Council Minutes relating to Anatomical Experiments, and in June, 1668, Henry Howard, afterwards sixth Duke of Norfolk, gave the Society a room in Arundel House for that purpose, no clear reference to the privilege in question has been found later than the Minute of August 29, 1666, when it was ordered 'That an Amanuensis should make a Copy of the Warrant for demanding a Body for dissection, to be performed in Gresham College by some of the Fellows of the Society at their own charges'. Ultimately the practice fell wholly into abeyance; but the biological side of the Society's operations was never lost sight of, and for many years past has been in vigorous growth.

From the beginning of its history the Royal Society has devoted much attention to the publication of the communications made to it by its Fellows and others. Within three years from the granting of the first Charter the issue of the Philosophical Transactions was commenced, and it is still continued. Particulars regarding this part of the Society's undertakings will be found in the Statutes (pp. 117–58) and in the 'Notes on the History of the Statutes' (pp. 159–73). It may be enough in this place to remark that from the appearance of the first number of the Transactions on Monday, March 6, 1664–5, the preparation, printing, and publication of this work were for some time 'the single act of

the respective Secretaries' (being, in fact, in the first instance a speculation on the part of Henry Oldenburg), though a certain supervision was exercised by the President and Council. This system was continued through 46 volumes consisting of 496 numbers. With the 47th volume, published in 1753 (the publication in numbers was thenceforward discontinued), the publication was placed by new Statutes directly in the hands of the President and Council, a Committee of Papers being established.

In addition to the Philosophical Transactions, the Society, having powers by its Charter to appoint a printer and engraver, published or sanctioned the publication of separate works on natural knowledge. Among the works which received its imprimatur are the following:

Hooke, Robert, 'Micrographia: or some Physiological Descriptions of Minute Bodies made by Magnifying Glasses.' Folio. *London* 1665.

Graunt, John, 'Natural and political Observations . . . made upon the Bills of Mortality, with reference to the Government, Religion, Trade, Growth, Air, Diseases, and the several changes of the City [of London].' (3rd edition, enlarged.) 8vo. *London* 1665.

Sprat, Thomas, 'The History of the Royal-Society of London, for the Improving of Natural Knowledge.' 4to. *London* 1667.

Malpighi, Marcello, 'Dissertatio epistolica de Bombyce; Societati Regiae Londini dicata.' 4to. *Londini* 1669.

Holder, William, 'Elements of Speech; with an Appendix, concerning Persons Deaf and Dumb.' 8vo. *London* 1669.

Evelyn, John, 'Sylva, or a Discourse of Forest Trees.' Folio. *London* 1670.

Horrocks, Jeremiah, 'Opera [Astronomica] posthuma.' 4to. *Londini* 1673.

Malpighi, Marcello, 'Anatome Plantarum.' Folio. *Londini* 1675.

Willughby, Francis, 'Ornithologiae libri tres; totum opus recognovit, digessit, supplevit Joannes Raius.' Folio. *Londini* 1676.

Evelyn, John, 'A Philosophical Discourse of Earth, relating to the Culture and Improvement of it for Vegetation . . .' 8vo. *London* 1676.

'Philosophical Collections' [by Robert Hooke].[1] 4to. *London* 1679–82.

'Lectiones Cutlerianae, or a Collection of Lectures: Physical, Mechanical, Geographical, and Astronomical . . .' 4to. *London* 1679.

Also several separate Tracts, by Robert Hooke. 4to. 1679–82.

Papin, Denis, 'A New Digester, or Engine for softning Bones.' 4to. *London* 1681.

[1] 'Ordered and desired—That Mr. Hooke may publish (as he hath now declared he is ready to doe) a sheet or two every fortnight of such Phylosophicall matters as he shall meet with from his Correspond^ts, not making use of any thing conteind in the Register Books without the leave of the Councel and Author.' Council Minutes, July 3, 1679.

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PLATE V

THE HONOURABLE ROBERT BOYLE

From a painting by F. Kerseboom, in the rooms of the Royal Society

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CALIFORNIA

Grew, Nehemiah, 'Musaeum Regalis Societatis: or a Catalogue and Description of the Natural and Artificial Rarities belonging to the Royal Society, and preserved at Gresham Colledge.' Folio. *London* 1681.

Grew, Nehemiah, 'The Anatomy of Plants. With an Idea of a Philosophical History of Plants, and several other Lectures read before the Royal Society.' Folio. *London* 1682.

Willughby, F., 'Historia Piscium.' *London* 1686.

Ray, John, 'Historia Plantarum, Species hactenus editas aliasque insuper multas noviter inventas et descriptas complectens . . .' Folio. 2 vols. *Londini* 1686-8.

Flamsteed, John, 'Tide-table for 1687.'

Papin, Denis, 'A Continuation of the New Digester of Bones; together with some Improvements and new Uses of the Air-pump.' 4to. *London* 1687.

Newton, Isaac, 'Philosophiae Naturalis Principia Mathematica. Autore Is. Newton.' Imprimatur: S. Pepys, Reg. Soc. Praeses. Julii 5, 1686. 4to. *Londini* 1687.[1]

Malpighi, Marcello, 'Opera Posthuma.' Folio. *Londini* 1697.

'Commercium Epistolicum D. Johannis Collins, et aliorum de Analysi promota: jussu Societatis Regiae in lucem editum.' 4to. *Londini* 1712.[2]

The foundation of the Royal Society was hailed as a notable event by some of the most eminent literary men of the day. Dryden in graceful verses extolled the achievements of Bacon, and the work of his successors in the paths of experimental philosophy.[3] Cowley, whose keen interest in the advancement of that philosophy has been already referred to, composed a laudatory ode on the Royal Society which appeared in 1667, prefixed to Sprat's History of the Society. But these early felicitations were soon succeeded by effusions of a wholly different tone. The general community was not yet prepared to welcome so novel an experiment as the association of a company of leisured men for the purpose, not of

[1] 'Ordered—That Mr. Newton's book be printed forthwith in a quarto of a fair letter. Journal-book, May 19, 1686.

'Ordered that Mr. Newton's book be printed, and that E. Halley shall undertake the business of looking after it, and printing it at his own charge, which he engaged to do.' Council Minutes, June 2, 1686. The funds of the Society had been exhausted by the publication of Willughby's book on fishes.

'Ordered that the President be desired to licence Mr. Newton's book entitule "Philosophiae naturalis principia mathematica", and dedicated to the Society.' Council Minutes, June 30, 1686.

[2] Some of the more important separate publications of subsequent years will be found enumerated at p. 278.

[3] Epistle to Dr. Charleton.

political intrigue or of literary or antiquarian co-operation, but of devoting themselves to the earnest investigation of Nature. The Society had hardly taken definite shape before it was assailed with vituperation, and for about a century and a half it continued to be a mark for the shafts of ridicule launched by some of the foremost men of letters in each successive generation.

The volume which contained Cowley's complimentary poem included also evidence that already, within less than four years from its start, the institution of the Royal Society and the doings of its members had roused the antagonism of two classes of opponents. We learn that, on the one hand, 'some over-zealous Divines do reprobate Natural Philosophy as a carnal knowledge, and a too much minding worldly things,' while on the other side, 'the men of the world and business esteem it meerly as an idle matter of fancy and as that which disables us from taking right measures in humane affairs.' 'The greatest part of men, if they can bring inquirers [into Experimental Philosophy] under the scornful titles of Philosophers, or Schollars or Virtuosi, it is enough: they presently conclude them to be men of another world, only fit companions for the shadow and their own melancholy whimsies.'[1]

That the aims and pursuits of the Society should have been looked upon as tending to the subversion of religion seems strange when it is remembered that the most notable among the early Fellows was Robert Boyle, who, besides being the most illustrious physicist of his day, was distinguished for his piety and benevolence, for his active efforts to circulate translations of the Bible in the East, and for his institution of the Boyle Lectures, still annually given, in defence of Christianity. He wrote a remarkable treatise which, under the title of 'The Christian Virtuoso', reveals his own pure and lofty character. In that work he begins by remarking that some had thought it 'very strange that I, whom they are pleased to look upon as a diligent cultivater of experimental philosophy, should be a concerned embracer of the Christian religion'.[2] He adduces many proofs of how much more the virtuosi see than others can 'of the diverse excellencies displayed in the fabric and conduct of the universe, and of the

[1] Sprat, Hist., pp. 26, 27. [2] Boyle's Works, 1792, vol. v, p. 512.

creatures it consists of'. He will not admit that his intercourse with men of science in any degree disposes him to atheism, and he thinks that there are not so many speculative atheists as men are wont to imagine. Having had a tolerably wide familiarity with naturalists, not only of this but of foreign countries, he declares that he has met with 'so few true atheists that I am very apt to think that men's want of due information or their uncharitable zeal has made them mistake or misrepresent many for deniers of God, that are thought such, chiefly because they take uncommon methods in studying His works, and have other sentiments of them than those of vulgar philosophers.'[1]

Notwithstanding Boyle's earnest and eloquent Apologia, the charges against science and scientific men which he so well refuted continued to be brought forward all through the centuries. They are hardly ever to be heard now, but there are not a few living Fellows of the Royal Society who remember when they were still from time to time fulminated from pulpit and platform.

Now and then depreciatory comments on the aims and objects of the Royal Society were to be heard even within the walls of the Universities. Thus on July 9, 1669, at the Oxford Encaenia, as Evelyn records, 'Dr. South, the university Orator, made an eloquent speech, which was very long, and not without some malicious and indecent reflections on the Royal Society, as underminers of the University, which was very foolish and untrue, as well as unseasonable.' There must have been many who listened with surprise to this attack, when they remembered the noble share that the Warden and some of the Fellows of Wadham College had taken only a few years before in the fostering of science and the foundation of the Royal Society.

The popular misconception of the aims and practice of the experimental philosophers found its fullest expression in the writings of some of the more eminent literary men of the latter half of the seventeenth and the first half of the eighteenth century. It requires no great effort of imagination to realize how easily this misconception arose and why it lasted so long. That a company of intelligent men should think it worth their while to devote themselves to inquiries into the most ordinary every-

[1] Boyle's Works, 1792, vol. v, p. 515.

day phenomena; that they should meet together to encourage each other in such a pursuit, and with infinite labour and at no small cost should organize experiments to prove what nobody cared about or thought of disputing; that they should give up valuable time to the study of such unattractive things as 'beasts, fishes, birds, snails, caterpillars, flies'; that they should collect and arrange all manner of 'curiosities' which were not worth house-room and appeared to have no practical use or sensible interest for anybody—all this seemed to be a novel mania on which it was widely felt that no men with serious duties in life ought to waste their time.

Moreover, it should not be forgotten that the general name of 'Virtuosi', which was then in common use, included not only the true men of science, sincerely anxious for the discovery of truth in every department of nature, but also dilettanti lovers of all manner of 'articles of vertu', as well as mere vulgar collectors who had a passion for gathering together whatever was ancient, uncommon, or odd. The term, at first employed in rather a complimentary sense, before long, on account of the vagaries of these indiscriminate collectors of 'rarities', came to acquire a more or less contemptuous meaning. And as it was not possible for the ignorant public to discriminate between the true seeker after science and the mere curio-hunter, the literary critic was naturally nothing loath to take advantage of his opportunity and to class the whole confraternity together, put them all into one common pillory, and pelt them with sarcasm and ridicule.

The Royal Society soon after its start began to have experience of this kind of treatment. Among the experiments conducted at its early meetings were those of Hooke with the lately perfected air-pump, or what was called 'Mr. Boyle's engine', whereby some fundamental laws in the physics of the atmosphere were demonstrated. To the ordinary mind, however, the occupation of 'weighing the air' seemed incredibly inane. So it appeared even to Charles II, who, as Pepys records (February 1, 1663–4), 'mightily laughed at Gresham College, for spending time only in weighing of ayre, and doing nothing else since they sat.' When his Majesty, who took so friendly an interest in the Society's success, could not resist making fun of what had been only one,

but an important one, of the numerous subjects that had engaged its attention, there were sure to be many ready to have their joke at the expense of the philosophers. On the stage they were held up to ridicule by Shadwell in his comedy of 'The Virtuoso' (1676). This dramatist, who, according to Dryden, 'never deviated into sense,' must have perused with some diligence the early numbers of the Philosophical Transactions in order to gather material for his farcical travesty. Samuel Butler indulged his caustic humour on the same subject, satirizing the Society in his ludicrous 'Elephant in the Moon', and enumerating—

> Their learned speculations,
> And all their constant occupations,
> To measure wind, and weigh the air,
> And turn a circle to a square.[1]

Among the wits of Queen Anne's reign it continued to be the practice to disparage the virtuosi in general and the Fellows of the Royal Society in particular. Addison, for instance, in the 'Spectator' for December 31, 1711, wrote:

'Among those advantages which the public may reap from this paper, it is not the least that it draws men's minds off from the bitterness of party, and furnishes them with subjects of discourse that may be treated without warmth or passion. This is said to have been the first design of those gentlemen who set on foot the Royal Society; and had then a very good effect, as it turned many of the greatest geniuses of that age to the disquisitions of natural knowledge, who, if they had engaged in politics with the same parts and application, might have set their country in a flame. The air-pump, the barometer, the quadrant, and the like inventions were thrown out to those

[1] It is unnecessary to notice the attacks of the minor and now forgotten cavillers—the Stubbes and Crosses and others who for various reasons assailed the infant Society. Various foreigners who visited London have left their impressions of the Royal Society. One of the earliest of these, Samuel Sorbière, has given a kindly appreciation of the Society and its Fellows in a little volume, 'Relation d'un voyage en Angleterre,' published in Paris in 1664. He was elected into the Society and his name appears in the list of the original Fellows. In 1710 London was visited by Z. C. von Uffenbach, who appears to have seen little to admire and much to find fault with in the habitation of the Society at Gresham College, the condition of its Repository, the character of the later volumes of the Philosophical Transactions, and the standing of its Fellows, most of whom he regarded as mere apothecaries and such-like persons, who hardly understood Latin ('Merkwürdige Reisen,' Frankfurt and Leipzig, 1753, vol. iii, p. 545 sq.). Faujas de Saint Fond, who saw a good deal of the Royal Society in 1784 when Sir Joseph Banks was President, has left a much more favourable account of it ('Voyage en Angleterre, en Écosse,' &c., tome I, chap. i and ii, Paris, 1797).

busy spirits, as tubs and barrels are to a whale, that he may let the ship sail on without disturbance, while he diverts himself with those innocent amusements.'

As we have seen, 'those busy spirits' retired of their own accord from the political troubles of the time to enjoy a freer and calmer air in the study of Nature. In another paper, the class of men who have nothing to do is said to include 'all contemplative tradesmen, titular physicians, Fellows of the Royal Society, Templars that are not given to be contentious, and statesmen that are out of business'.[1]

There was sometimes a tone of singular bitterness in the invective, as in a paper in the 'Tatler' (No. 236, October 12, 1710) attributed to Steele:

'There is no study more becoming a rational creature than that of Natural Philosophy; but, as several of our modern *virtuosi* manage it, their speculations do not so much tend to open and enlarge the mind, as to contract and fix it upon trifles. This in England is in a great measure owing to the worthy elections that are so frequently made in our Royal Society. They seem to be in a confederacy against men of polite genius, noble thought and diffusive learning; and choose into their assemblies such as have no pretence to wisdom, but want of wit, or to natural knowledge, but ignorance of everything else. I have made some observations in this matter so long, that when I meet with a young fellow that is an humble admirer of these sciences, but more dull than the rest of the company, I conclude him to be a Fellow of the Royal Society.'

Swift, at greater length and with more laboured sarcasm, caricatured the philosophers in his 'Voyage to Laputa'. Pope, too, assailed them, but with a lighter touch. Assembling them to receive 'titles and degrees' from the Queen of Dulness, he placed them in her presence among the—

> More distinguished sort
> Who study Shakespeare at the Inns of Court,
> Impale a Glow-worm, or Vertù profess,
> Shine in the dignity of F.R.S.[2]

It does not appear that this long-continued vituperation had any sensible effect in impeding the advancement of natural knowledge or hindering the progress of the Royal Society.

[1] 'Spectator,' March 12, 1710–11.

[2] 'Dunciad,' Book iv. 567.

After the middle of the eighteenth century, as the aims of true science and the objects of the Society came to be better understood, the antagonism, at least in its more blatant forms, gradually died away. On the one hand, men were brought to see that a Society which was joined by a long succession of archbishops, bishops, and other dignitaries of the Church, and which numbered among its prominent members such laymen as Robert Boyle and Isaac Newton, could hardly be accused of irreligious designs. On the other hand, in view of the splendour of the discoveries in science which some of the Fellows had achieved, which the Society had been eager and proud to publish, and which had cast a fresh halo around the intellectual reputation of this country, the old charge of frivolousness was seen to be strangely inapplicable. There was likewise a growing recognition by Government and by the country at large that the pursuit of science had many practical bearings on the conditions of life, and that, apart from its efforts to promote the advancement of natural knowledge, the Royal Society could often render other important services to the community.

Thus step by step the Society has not only outlived the opposition with which it was once assailed, but has steadily advanced in public estimation and has become a kind of council to which the various departments in the Government can and do appeal for advice and assistance in matters where expert scientific knowledge is needed. For although the vast development of physical and biological research during the last century has led to the creation of many other Societies, each devoted more particularly to the cultivation of its own special branch of research, the Royal Society remains at their head as the one great institution in this country which embraces in its purview the whole wide realm of Nature, and elects into its ranks the most accomplished representatives of every department of science.

CHAPTER II

THE CHARTERS OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY

CHARTA PRIMA,[1]

Praesidi, Concilio, et Sodalibus Regalis Societatis Londini, à Rege Carolo Secundo concessa, A.D. MDCLXII.

Carolus Secundus, Dei gratia Angliae Scotiae Franciae et Hiberniae Rex, Fidei Defensor, etc., omnibus, ad quos presentes Literae pervenerint, salutem.

Diu multùmque apud nos statuimus, ut imperii fines, sic etiam artes atque scientias ipsas promovere. Favemus itaque omnibus disciplinis; particulari autem gratia indulgemus philosophicis studiis, praesertim iis quae solidis experimentis conantur aut novam extundere philosophiam, aut expolire veterem. Ut igitur inclarescant apud nostros hujusmodi studia, quae nusquam terrarum adhuc satis emicuerunt, utque nos tandem universus literarum orbis non solùm fidei defensorem, sed etiam veritatis omnimodae et cultorem ubique et patronum, semper agnoscat:

Sciatis, quòd nos de gratia nostra speciali ac ex certa scientia et mero motu nostris ordinavimus constituimus concessimus et declaravimus, ac per presentes pro nobis heredibus et successoribus nostris ordinamus constituimus concedimus et declaramus, quòd de caetero in perpetuum erit Societas, de Praesidente[2] Concilio et Sodalibus consistens, quae vocabitur et nuncupabitur Regalis Societas; Et eandem Societatem, per nomen Praesidis Concilii et Sodalium Regalis Societatis, unum corpus corporatum et politicum in re facto et nomine realiter et ad plenum, pro nobis heredibus et successoribus nostris, facimus ordinamus creamus et constituimus per presentes, et quòd per idem nomen habeant successionem perpetuam; Et quòd ipsi et eorum successores (quorum studia applicanda sunt ad rerum naturalium

Incorporation, and Corporate Name.

[1] The Latin text of the Charters here given has been printed from the transcript in Weld's 'History of the Royal Society', after careful collation with the enrolments at the Public Record Office, by Mr. R. E. G. Kirk, Record Agent. Several corrections have been made, but for convenience' sake Weld's extensions of the abbreviations used in the original have been retained.

[2] *Sic.*

Sir Christopher Wren

From a painting attributed to Michael Wright, in the possession of the Royal Society

artiumque utilium scientias experimentorum fide ulteriùs promovendas), per idem nomen Praesidis Concilii et Sodalium Regalis Societatis praedictae, sint et erunt perpetuis futuris temporibus personae habiles et in lege capaces ad habendum perquirendum percipiendum et possidendum terras et tenementa prata pascua pasturas libertates privilegia franchesias jurisdictiones et hereditamenta quaecunque sibi et successoribus suis in feodo et perpetuitate, vel pro termino vitae vitarum vel annorum, seu aliter quocunque modo, ac etiam bona et catalla, ac omnes alias res, cujuscunque fuerint generis naturae speciei sive qualitatis; Necnon ad dandum concedendum dimittendum et assignandum eadem terras tenementa et hereditamenta, bona et catalla, et omnia facta et res necessarias faciendum et exequendum de et concernentia eisdem,[1] per nomen praedictum; Et quòd per nomen Praesidis Concilii et Sodalium Regalis Societatis praedictae placitare et implacitari, respondere et responderi, defendere et defendi de caetero in perpetuum valeant et possint, in quibuscunque Curiis placeis et locis, et coram quibuscunque Judicibus et Justiciariis et aliis personis et officiariis nostris heredum et successorum nostrorum, in omnibus et singulis actionibus placitis sectis querelis causis materiis rebus et demandis quibuscunque, cujuscunque sint aut erunt generis naturae vel speciei, eisdem modo et forma, prout aliqui ligei nostri intra hoc Regnum nostrum Angliae, personae habiles et in lege capaces, aut ut aliquod corpus corporatum vel politicum intra hoc Regnum nostrum Angliae, habere perquirere recipere possidere, dare et concedere, placitare et implacitari, respondere et responderi, defendere vel defendi valeant et possint, valeat et possit; Et quòd iidem Praeses Concilium et Sodales Regalis Societatis praedictae et successores sui habeant in perpetuum Commune Sigillum, pro causis et negotiis suis et successorum suorum quibuscunque agendis deserviturum; et quòd benè liceat et licebit eisdem Praesidi Concilio et Sodalibus Regalis Societatis praedictae, et successoribus suis pro tempore existentibus, Sigillum illud de tempore in tempus frangere mutare et de novo facere, prout eis meliùs fore videbitur expediri.

Capacity to purchase, and to grant; to sue and be sued; to have a Common Seal, alterable at pleasure.

Et, quòd intentio nostra regia meliorem sortiatur effectum, ac pro bono regimine et gubernatione praedictae Regalis Societatis de tempore in tempus, volumus, ac per presentes pro nobis heredibus et successoribus nostris concedimus eisdem Praesidi Concilio et Sodalibus Societatis Regalis praedictae et successoribus suis, quòd de caetero in perpetuum Concilium praedictum erit et consistet ex viginti et una personis (quarum Praesidem semper unum esse volumus); Et quòd omnes et singulae aliae personae quae intra unum mensem proximùm sequentem post datum presentium per Praesidem et Concilium, et in

The Council to consist of twenty-one (of whom the President to be always one).

[1] *Sic.*

The Fellows to be chosen in the first month, by the President and Council; after that month, by the President, Council, and Fellows.

omni tempore sequenti per Praesidem Concilium et Sodales, in eandem Societatem accipientur et admittentur ut Membra Regalis Societatis praedictae, et in Registro per ipsos conservando annotatae fuerint, erunt vocabuntur et nuncupabuntur Sodales Regalis Societatis praedictae: quos, quantò eminentiùs omnis generis doctrinae bonarumque literarum studio clarescant, quantò ardentiùs hujusce Societatis honorem studia et emolumentum[1] promoveri cupiant, quantò vitae integritate morumque probitate ac pietate emineant, et fidelitate animique erga nos Coronam et dignitatem nostram sincero affectu polleant, eò magis idoneos et dignos, qui in Sodalium ejusdem Societatis numerum adsciscantur, omnino censeri volumus.

Et, pro meliori executione voluntatis et concessionis nostrae in hac parte, assignavimus nominavimus constituimus et fecimus, ac per presentes pro nobis heredibus et successoribus nostris assignamus nominamus constituimus et facimus, praedilectum et fidelem nobis Willielmum, Vicecomitem Brouncker, Cancellarium praecharissimae consorti nostrae Reginae Catherinae, fore et esse primum et modernum Praesidem Regalis Societatis praedictae; volentes quòd praedictus Willielmus, Vicecomes Brouncker, in officio Praesidis Regalis Societatis predictae à datu presentium usque ad festum Sancti Andreae proximùm sequen. post datum presentium continuabit, et quousque unus alius de Concilio Regalis Societatis praedictae pro tempore existente ad officium illud debito modo electus praefectus et juratus fuerit, juxta ordinationem et provisionem in his presentibus inferiùs expressam et declaratam (si praedictus Willielmus, Vicecomes Brouncker, tam diu vixerit); sacramento corporali in omnibus et per omnia officium illud tangentia benè et fideliter exequendum, secundùm veram intentionem harum presentium, coram praedilecto et perquam fideli Consanguineo et Consiliario nostro Edwardo, Comite Clarendon, Cancellario nostro Angliae, priùs praestito: cui quidem Edwardo, Comiti Clarendon, Cancellario nostro praedicto, sacramentum praedictum administrare plenam potestatem et authoritatem damus et concedimus, in haec verba sequentia, viz.: *I, William, Viscount Brouncker, doe promise to deale faithfullie and honestlie in all things belonging to the trust committed to mee as President of this Royall Societie, during my employment in that capacitie. Soe helpe mee God!* Assignavimus etiam constituimus et fecimus, ac per presentes pro nobis heredibus et successoribus nostris facimus, dilectos nobis et fideles Robertum Moray, Militem, unum à Secretioribus nostris Conciliis in Regno nostro Scotiae, Robertum Boyle, Armigerum, Willielmum Brereton, Armigerum, filium primogenitum Baronis de Brereton, Kenelm. Digby, Militem, praecharissimae matri nostrae

William, Viscount Brouncker, to be the first President;

to hold till St. Andrew's Day next (if he shall so long live), and till another out of the Council be chosen and sworn;

but first to be sworn in before the Lord Chancellor.

The President's Oath.

The first Council named;

[1] Or *emolumenta*.

Mariae Reginae Cancellarium, Paulum Neile, Militem, unum Generosorum Camerae privatae nostrae, Henricum Slingesby, Armigerum, alium Generosorum praedictae privatae Camerae nostrae, Willielmum Petty, Militem, Johannem Wallis, in Theologia Doctorem, Timotheum Clarke, in Medicinis Doctorem et unum Medicorum nostrorum, Johannem Wilkins, in Theologia Doctorem, Georgium Ent, in Medicinis Doctorem, Willielmum Aerskine, unum a Poculis nostris, Jonathan. Goddard, in Medicinis Doctorem et Professorem Collegii de Gresham, Christopherum Wren, in Medicinis Doctorem, Saville Astronomiae Professorem in Academia nostra Oxoniensi, Willielmum Balle, Armigerum, Matthaeum Wren, Armigerum, Johannem Evelyn, Armigerum, Thomam Henshawe, Armigerum, Dudley Palmer, de Greys Inn in comitatu nostro Middlesexiae, Armigerum, et Henricum Oldenburg, Armigerum, unà cum Praeside praedicto, fore et esse primos et modernos viginti et unum de Concilio Regalis Societatis praedictae; continuandos in eisdem officiis à datu presentium usque ad praedictum festum Sancti Andreae Apostoli proximùm sequen., et deinde, quousque aliae idoneae personae et habiles et sufficientes in officia praedicta electae praefectae et juratae fuerint (si tam diu vixerint, aut pro aliqua justa et rationabili causa non amotae fuerint); sacramentis corporalibus coram Praeside praedictae Regalis Societatis, ad officia sua benè et fideliter in omnibus et per omnia officia illa tangentia exequenda, priùs praestandis, secundùm formam et effectum praedicti sacramenti, mutatis mutandis, Praesidi Regalis Societatis praedictae per Cancellarium nostrum Angliae administrandi (cui quidem Praesidi pro tempore existenti sacramenta praedicta administrare plenam potestatem et authoritatem pro nobis heredibus et successoribus nostris damus et concedimus per presentes): Et quòd eaedem personae sic, ut praefertur, ad Concilium praedictae Regalis Societatis electae praefectae et juratae, et in posterum eligendae praeficiendae et jurandae de tempore in tempus, erunt et existent auxiliantes consulentes et assistentes in omnibus materiis rebus et negotiis meliorem regulationem gubernationem et directionem praedictae Regalis Societatis, et cujuslibet Membri ejusdem, tangentibus seu concernentibus.

to continue as above, unless amoved for just cause;

but first to take, before the President, the like oath as his, mutatis mutandis.

Et ulteriùs volumus, ac per presentes pro nobis heredibus et successoribus nostris concedimus praefatis Praesidi Concilio et Sodalibus Regalis Societatis praedictae et successoribus suis, quòd Praeses Concilium et Sodales Regalis Societatis praedictae pro tempore existentes (quorum Praesidem pro tempore existentem unum esse volumus) de tempore in tempus perpetuis futuris temporibus potestatem et authoritatem habeant et habebunt nominandi et eligendi, et quòd eligere et nominare possint et valeant, quolibet anno in praedicto festo Sancti Andreae, unum de Concilio praedictae Regalis Societatis

The President, Council, and Fellows (of whom the President to be one), to elect, annually, on St. Andrew's Day, one out of the Council to be President; who is to hold, if not dead nor amoved, till the next St. Andrew's Day, and till another shall be chosen; having first

taken the Oath before the Council or seven or more of them.

pro tempore existente, qui sit et erit Praeses Regalis Societatis praedictae usque ad festum Sancti Andreae Apostoli exinde proximùm sequen. (si tam diu vixerit, aut interim pro aliqua justa et rationabili causa non amotus fuerit), et exinde quousque unus alius in officium Praesidis Regalis Societatis praedictae electus praefectus et nominatus fuerit; quòdque ille, postquam sic, ut praefertur, electus et nominatus fuerit in officium Praesidis Regalis Societatis praedictae, antequam ad officium illud admittatur, sacramentum corporale coram Concilio ejusdem Regalis Societatis, aut aliquibus septem vel pluribus eorum, ad officium illud rectè benè et fideliter in omnibus officium illud tangentibus exequendum praestabit, secundùm formam et effectum praedicti sacramenti, mutatis mutandis; (cui quidem Concilio, aut aliquibus septem vel pluribus eorum, sacramentum praedictum administrare, pro nobis heredibus et successoribus nostris, plenam potestatem et authoritatem de tempore in tempus, quotiescunque necessarium fuerit, damus et concedimus per presentes;) et quòd post hujusmodi sacramentum sic, ut praefertur, praestitum, officium Praesidis Regalis Societatis praedictae usque ad festum Sancti Andreae Apostoli exinde proximùm sequen. exequi valeat et possit: Et si contigerit Praesidem Regalis Societatis praedictae pro tempore existentem aliquo tempore, quamdiu fuerit in officio Praesidis ejusdem Regalis Societatis, obire vel ab officio suo amoveri, quòd tunc et toties benè liceat et licebit Concilio et Sodalibus praedictae Regalis Societatis, vel aliquibus septem vel pluribus eorum (quorum Praesidem [1] Concilii praedicti ad talem electionem semper unum esse volumus), alium de praedicto numero Concilii praedicti in Praesidem Regalis Societatis praedictae eligere et praeficere; et quòd ille sic electus et praefectus officium illud habeat et exerceat durante residuo ejusdem anni, et quousque alius ad officium illud debito modo electus et juratus fuerit, sacramento corporali in forma ultimè specificata priùs praestando; et sic toties quoties casus sic acciderit.

On the Death or Amotion of a President, the Council and Fellows, or any seven or more of them, are to elect another, out of the Council: who is to hold, during the residue of the year (being first sworn), and until another be chosen and sworn.

If any of the Council die, or be amoved, or retire (and power of amotion is hereby given to the President and Council or major part of them, whereof the President to be one); the President, Council, and Fellows, or the major part of them (the President to be one), may supply the vacancy out of the Fellows: and the

Et ulteriùs volumus, quòd quandocunque contigerit aliquem vel aliquos de Concilio Regalis Societatis praedictae pro tempore existente mori, vel ab officio illo amoveri, vel decedere, (quos quidem de Concilio Regalis Societatis praedictae et eorum quemlibet pro malè se gerendis aut aliqua alia rationabili causa amobiles esse volumus, ad beneplacitum Praesidis et caeterorum de Concilio praedicto superviventium et in officio illo remanentium, vel majoris partis eorundem, quorum Praesidem pro tempore existentem unum esse volumus,) quòd tunc et toties benè liceat et licebit praefatis

[1] *Sic.* The deceased or removed President could not take part in the election of his successor. *Cf.* the second Charter.

Praesidi Concilio et Sodalibus Regalis Societatis praedictae, vel majori parti eorundem (quorum Praesidem Regalis Societatis praedictae pro tempore existentem unum esse volumus), unum alium vel plures alios de Sodalibus Regalis Societatis praedictae, loco sive locis ipsius vel ipsorum sic mortuorum decedentium vel amotorum, ad supplendum praedictum numerum viginti et unius personarum de Concilio Regalis Societatis praedictae, nominare eligere et praeficere; et quòd ille sive illi sic in officio illo electi et praefecti idem officium habeat et habeant usque ad festum Sancti Andreae Apostoli tunc proximùm sequen., et exinde, quousque unus alius vel plures alii electus praefectus et nominatus fuerit, electi praefecti et nominati fuerint; sacramento corporali ad officium illud in omnibus et per omnia officium illud tangentia coram Praeside et Concilio Regalis Societatis praedictae, vel aliquibus septem vel pluribus eorum pro tempore existentibus, benè et fideliter exequendum, secundùm veram intentionem presentium, priùs praestando.

elected shall hold (being first sworn) till the next St. Andrew's Day, and till another Election.

Et ulteriùs volumus, ac per presentes pro nobis heredibus et successoribus nostris concedimus praefatis Praesidi Concilio et Sodalibus praedictae Regalis Societatis et successoribus suis, quòd ipsi et successores sui quolibet anno, in praedicto festo Sancti Andreae Apostoli, plenam potestatem et authoritatem habeant et habebunt eligendi nominandi praeficiendi et mutandi decem de Sodalibus Regalis Societatis praedictae, ad supplendum loca et officia decem predicti numeri viginti et unius de Concilio Regalis Societatis praedictae; quoniam regiam voluntatem nostram esse declaramus, et per presentes pro nobis heredibus et successoribus nostris concedimus, quòd decem de Concilio praedicto, et non ampliùs, per Praesidem Concilium et Sodales Regalis Societatis praedictae annuatim mutati et amoti fuerint.

On every St. Andrew's Day, ten (and no more) of the Council are to be changed.

Volumus etiam, et pro nobis heredibus et successoribus nostris concedimus praefatis Praesidi Concilio et Sodalibus praedictae Regalis Societatis et successoribus suis, quòd si contigerit Praesidem ejusdem Regalis Societatis pro tempore existentem aegritudine vel infirmitate detineri, vel in servitio nostro heredum vel successorum nostrorum versari, vel aliter esse occupatum, ita quòd necessariis negotiis ejusdem Regalis Societatis officium Praesidis tangentibus attendere non poterit; quòd tunc et toties benè liceat et licebit eidem Praesidi sic detento versato vel occupato unum de Concilio praedictae Regalis Societatis pro tempore existente, fore et esse Deputatum ejusdem Praesidis, nominare et appunctuare; qui quidem Deputatus, in officio Deputati Praesidis praedicti sic faciendus et constituendus, sit et erit Deputatus ejusdem Praesidis, de tempore in tempus, toties quoties praedictus Praeses sic abesse

The President may appoint *one* out of the Council to be his Deputy:

who may act as such during his absence; unless he appoint some other out of the Council to be so.

contigerit, durante toto tempore, quo praedictus Praeses in officio Praesidis continuaverit; nisi interim praedictus Praeses Regalis Societatis praedictae pro tempore existens unum alium de praedicto Concilio ejus Deputatum fecerit et constituerit; Et quòd quilibet hujusmodi Deputatus praedicti Praesidis, sic ut praefertur fiendus[1] et constituendus, omnia et singula, quae ad officium Praesidis praedictae Regalis Societatis pertinent seu pertinere debent, vel per praedictum Praesidem virtute harum Literarum nostrarum Patentium limitata et appunctuata fore[1] facienda et exequenda, de tempore in tempus, toties quoties praedictus Praeses sic abesse contigerit, durante tali tempore, quo Deputatus praedicti Praesidis continuaverit, facere et exequi valeat et possit, vigore harum Literarum nostrarum Patentium, adeò plenè liberè et integrè, ac in tam amplis modo et forma, prout Praeses praedictus, si praesens esset, illa facere et exequi valeret et posset; sacramento corporali super sancta Dei Evangelia in forma et effectu ultimè specificatis per hujusmodi Deputatum ad omnia et singula, quae ad officium Praesidis pertinent, benè et fideliter exequenda, coram praefato Concilio praedictae Regalis Societatis, vel aliquibus septem vel pluribus eorum, priùs praestando; et sic toties quoties casus sic acciderit: cui quidem Concilio vel aliquibus septem vel pluribus eorum pro tempore existentibus, sacramentum praedictum administrare potestatem et authoritatem, quoties casus sic acciderit, damus et concedimus per presentes, absque aliquo brevi commissione sive ulteriori warranto in ea parte à nobis heredibus vel successoribus nostris procurando seu obtinendo.

Such Deputy may, in the President's absence, do all acts that he himself could do if present.

But he must first be sworn before the Council, or seven or more of them.

Et ulteriùs volumus, ac per presentes pro nobis heredibus et successoribus nostris concedimus praefatis Praesidi Concilio et Sodalibus Regalis Societatis praedictae et successoribus suis, quòd ipsi et successores sui de caetero in perpetuum habeant et habebunt unum Thesaurarium, duos Secretarios, unum Clericum, et duos Servientes ad Clavas, qui de tempore in tempus super Praesidem attendant; quòdque praedicti Thesaurarius Secretarii Clericus et Servientes ad Clavas eligendi et nominandi, antequam ad officia sua separalia et respectiva exequenda admittantur, sacramenta sua corporalia in forma et effectu ultimè specificatis, coram Praeside et Concilio ejusdem Regalis Societatis, aut aliquibus septem vel pluribus eorum, [ad] officia sua separalia et respectiva in omnibus illa tangentibus rectè benè et fideliter exequenda praestabunt; et quòd post hujusmodi sacramenta sic ut praefertur praestita, officia sua respectiva exerceant et utantur; quibus quidem Praesidi et Concilio, aut aliquibus septem vel

The President, Council, and Fellows may have one Treasurer, two Secretaries, a Clerk, and two Serjeants-at-Mace:

who are all to be sworn before the President and Council, or any seven or more of them.

[1] *Sic.*

pluribus eorum, sacramenta praedicta de tempore in tempus administrare praedictis separalibus et respectivis officiariis et successoribus suis plenam potestatem et authoritatem damus et concedimus per presentes: Et assignavimus nominavimus elegimus creavimus constituimus et fecimus, ac per presentes pro nobis heredibus et successoribus nostris assignamus nominamus eligimus creamus constituimus et facimus, dilectos subditos nostros Willielmum Balle, Armigerum, fore et esse primum et modernum Thesaurarium; et praedictum Johannem Wilkins et Henricum Oldenburg fore et esse primos et modernos Secretarios praedictae Regalis Societatis; continuandos in eisdem officiis usque ad praedictum festum Sancti Andreae Apostoli proximùm sequen. post datum presentium: Quòdque de tempore in tempus et ad omnia tempora, in praedicto festo Sancti Andreae Apostoli (si non fuerit dies Dominicus, et si fuerit dies Dominicus, tunc die proximè sequenti), Praeses Concilium et Sodales praedictae Regalis Societatis pro tempore existentes, aut major pars eorundem (quorum Praesidem pro tempore existentem unum esse volumus), alios probos et discretos viros, de tempore in tempus, in Thesaurarium, Secretarios, Clericum, et Servientes ad Clavas praedictae Regalis Societatis eligere nominare et praeficere valeant et possint; quòdque illi, qui in separalia et respectiva officia praedicta sic, ut praefertur, electi praefecti et jurati fuerint, officia illa respectiva exercere et gaudere possint et valeant usque ad praedictum festum Sancti Andreae extunc proximùm sequen., sacramentis suis praedictis sic, ut praefertur, priùs praestandis; et sic toties quoties casus sic acciderit. Et si contigerit aliquem vel aliquos officiariorum praedictorum ejusdem Regalis Societatis obire, vel ab officiis suis respectivis amoveri, quòd tunc et toties benè liceat et licebit Praesidi Concilio et Sodalibus praedictae Regalis Societatis, vel majori parti eorundem (quorum Praesidem pro tempore existentem unum esse volumus), alium vel alios in officium sive officia illarum personarum sic defunctarum sive amotarum eligere et praeficere; et quòd ille sive illi sic electus et praefectus electi et praefecti officia praedicta respectiva habeat et exerceat habeant et exerceant durante residuo ejusdem anni, et quousque alius sive alii ad officia illa respectiva debito modo electus et juratus fuerit, electi et jurati fuerint; et sic toties quoties casus sic acciderit.

William Balle appointed Treasurer, John Wilkins and Henry Oldenburg Secretaries.

And on every St. Andrew's day yearly (unless it be Sunday), the President, Council, and Fellows, or the major part of them (of whom the President to be one), are to elect others in the Offices of Treasurer, Secretaries, Clerk, and Serjeants-at-Mace: who, after being sworn, are to officiate till the next St. Andrew's Day.

And if any of them die or be amoved, the like election to be made of others to supply their places, for the residue of the year, and till others shall be duly elected and sworn.

Et insuper volumus, ac de gratia nostra speciali ac ex certa scientia et mero motu nostris concedimus praefatis Praesidi Concilio et Sodalibus Regalis Societatis praedictae et successoribus suis, quòd Praeses et Concilium praedictae Regalis Societatis pro tempore existentes, et major pars eorundem (quorum Praesidem pro tempore existentem unum esse volumus), pariter congregare et assemblare possint et valeant in collegio sive alio publico loco sive aula intra

The President and Council, and the major part of them (of whom the President to be one), may meet in a College or other public Place or Hall in London, or within ten

miles of it; and make Laws, Statutes, and Ordinances, and do all other things relating to the affairs of the Society.

Civitatem nostram London, vel in aliquo alio loco conveniente intra decem milliaria ejusdem Civitatis nostrae; et quòd ipsi sic congregati et assemblati habebunt et habeant plenam authoritatem potestatem et facultatem de tempore in tempus condendi constituendi ordinandi faciendi et stabiliendi hujusmodi leges statuta jura ordinationes et constitutiones, quae eis, aut eorum majori parti, bona salubria utilia honesta et necessaria juxta eorum sanas discretiones fore videbuntur, et omnia quaecunque alia negotiis et rebus Regalis Societatis praedictae spectantia[1] agendi et faciendi: quae omnia et singula leges statuta jura ordinationes et constitutiones sic ut praefertur facienda volumus, et per presentes pro nobis heredibus et successoribus nostris firmiter injungendo praecipimus et mandamus, quòd de tempore in tempus inviolabiliter observata fuerint, secundùm tenorem et effectum eorundem; ita tamen, quòd praedicta leges statuta jura ordinationes et constitutiones sic ut praefertur facienda, et eorum quaelibet, sint rationabilia, et non sint repugnantia nec contraria legibus consuetudinibus juribus sive statutis hujus Regni nostri Angliae.

Power is given to the Council and Fellows to appoint one or more Printer or Printers, and one or more Engraver or Engravers; and to authorize them by writing under the Common Seal, and signed by the President, to print such things (touching or concerning the Society) as shall be given them in charge by the President and Council, or any seven or more of them (of whom the President to be one).

Et ulteriùs de ampliori gratia nostra speciali ac ex certa scientia et mero motu nostris dedimus et concessimus, ac per presentes pro nobis heredibus et successoribus nostris damus et concedimus, praefatis Concilio et Sodalibus praedictae Regalis Societatis et successoribus suis, plenam potestatem et authoritatem de tempore in tempus eligendi nominandi et constituendi unum vel plures Typographos sive Impressores, et Chalcographos seu Sculptores; et ipsi vel ipsis per scriptum Communi Sigillo praedictae Regalis Societatis sigillatum, et manu Praesidis pro tempore existentis signatum, facultatem concedendi, ut imprimant talia res materias et negotia praedictam [Regalem][2] Societatem tangentia vel concernentia, qualia praedictis Typographo vel Impressori, Chalcographo vel Sculptori, vel Typographis vel Impressoribus, Chalcographis vel Sculptoribus, de tempore in tempus per Praesidem et Concilium praedictae Regalis Societatis, vel aliquos septem vel plures eorum (quorum Praesidem pro tempore existentem unum esse volumus), commissa fuerint; sacramentis suis corporalibus, antequam ad officia sua exercenda admittantur, coram Praeside et Concilio pro tempore existentibus, vel aliquibus septem vel pluribus eorum, in forma et effectu ultimè specificatis, priùs praestandis: quibus quidem Praesidi et Concilio, vel aliquibus septem vel pluribus eorum, sacramenta praedicta administrare plenam potestatem et authoritatem damus et concedimus per presentes.

They must be first sworn before the President and Council, or any seven or more of them.

The same Right to demand, receive, and anatomize the Bodies

Et ulteriùs, quòd praedicti Praeses Concilium et Sodales praedictae Regalis Societatis in philosophicis suis studiis meliorem sortiantur

[1] *Sic.* [2] From the Patent Roll.

effectum, de ampliori gratia nostra speciali ac ex certa scientia et mero motu nostris dedimus et concessimus, ac per presentes pro nobis heredibus et successoribus nostris damus et concedimus, praedictis Praesidi Concilio et Sodalibus praedictae Regalis Societatis et successoribus suis, quòd ipsi et successores sui de tempore in tempus habeant et habebunt plenam potestatem et authoritatem de tempore in tempus, et ad talia tempestiva tempora, secundùm eorum discretionem, requirere capere et recipere cadavera talium personarum, quae mortem manu carnificis passae fuerunt, et ea anatomizare, in tam amplis modo et forma, et ad omnes intentiones et proposita, prout Collegium Medicorum et Corporatio Chirurgorum Civitatis nostrae London eisdem cadaveribus usi vel gavisi fuerunt, aut uti vel gaudere valeant et possint.

of executed Criminals, is given to this Society, as the College of Physicians and the Corporation of Surgeons of London have or use.

Et ulteriùs, pro melioratione experimentorum artium et scientiarum praedictae Regalis Societatis, de abundantiori gratia nostra speciali ac ex certa scientia et mero motu nostris dedimus et concessimus, ac per presentes pro nobis heredibus et successoribus nostris damus et concedimus, praefatis Praesidi Concilio et Sodalibus praedictae Regalis Societatis et successoribus suis, quòd ipsi et successores sui de tempore in tempus habeant et habebunt plenam potestatem et authoritatem, per literas vel epistolas, sub manu praedicti Praesidis in presentia Concilii, vel aliquorum septem vel plurium eorum, et in nomine Regalis Societatis, ac Communi Sigillo suo praedicto sigillatas, mutuis intelligentiis fruentur [1] et notitiis cum omnibus et omnimodis personis peregrinis et alienis, utrum privatis vel collegiatis, corporatis vel politicis, absque aliqua molestatione interruptione vel inquietatione quacunque: Proviso tamen, quòd haec indulgentia nostra sic ut praefertur concessa ad ulteriorem non extendatur usum quàm particulare beneficium et interesse praedictae Regalis Societatis in materiis seu rebus philosophicis mathematicis aut mechanicis.

Licence to hold a Literary Correspondence, on Philosophical, Mathematical, or Mechanical Subjects, with all sorts of Foreigners; by Letters sealed with the Common Seal of the Society, and signed by the President in the presence of the Council or any seven or more of them.

Et ulteriùs dedimus et concessimus, ac per presentes pro nobis heredibus et successoribus nostris damus et concedimus, praefatis Praesidi Concilio et Sodalibus Regalis Societatis praedictae et successoribus suis plenam potestatem et authoritatem erigendi aedificandi et extruendi, aut erigi aedificari et extrui faciendi vel causandi, intra Civitatem nostram London, vel decem milliaria ejusdem, unum vel plura Collegium vel Collegia cujuscunque modi vel qualitatis, pro habitatione assemblatione et congregatione praedictorum Praesidis Concilii et Sodalium praedictae Regalis Societatis et successorum suorum, negotia sua et alias res eandem Regalem Societatem concernentia ad ordinandum et disponendum.

Licence to build a College or Colleges in London, or within ten miles of London.

Et ulteriùs volumus, ac per presentes pro nobis heredibus et successoribus nostris ordinamus constituimus et appunctuamus, quòd si

If any Abuses or Differences arise, they shall be reformed and

[1] *Sic*, for *fruendi*.

settled by the Lord Chancellor Clarendon alone, while living: afterwards by the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord Chancellor, or Keeper, the Lord Treasurer, the Bishop of London, the Lord Privy Seal, and the two Secretaries of State for the time being, or four or more of them.

aliqui abusus vel discrepantiae in posterum orientur et accident de gubernatione aut aliis rebus vel negotiis praedictae Regalis Societatis, unde ejusdem constitutioni stabilimini et studiorum progressui vel rebus et negotiis aliqua inferatur injuria vel impedimentum; quòd tunc et toties per presentes pro nobis heredibus et successoribus nostris [ordinamus][1] authorizamus nominamus assignamus et constituimus praefatum praedilectum et perquam fidelem Consanguineum et Consiliarium nostrum Edwardum, Comitem Clarendon, Cancellarium nostrum Regni nostri Angliae, per seipsum durante vita sua, et post ejus mortem, tunc Archiepiscopum Cantuariensem, Cancellarium vel Custodem Magni Sigilli Angliae, Thesaurarium Angliae, Episcopum Londinensem, Custodem Privati Sigilli, et duos Principales Secretarios, pro tempore existentes, aut aliquos quatuor vel plures eorum, easdem discrepantias et abusus reconciliare componere et reducere.

General Clauses.

Et ulteriùs volumus, ac per presentes pro nobis heredibus et successoribus nostris firmiter injungendo praecipimus et mandamus omnibus et singulis Justiciariis Majoribus Aldermannis Vicecomitibus Ballivis Constabulariis et aliis officiariis ministris et subditis nostris heredum et successorum nostrorum quibuscunque, quòd de tempore in tempus sint auxiliantes et assistentes praedictis Praesidi Concilio et Sodalibus Regalis Societatis praedictae et successoribus suis in omnibus et per omnia, secundùm veram intentionem harum Literarum nostrarum Patentium.

Eò quòd expressa mentio de vero valore annuo vel de certitudine praemissorum sive eorum alicujus, aut de aliis donis sive concessionibus per nos seu per aliquem progenitorum sive praedecessorum nostrorum praefatis Praesidi Concilio et Sodalibus Regalis Societatis ante haec tempora factis, in presentibus minimè facta existit; aut aliquo statuto actu ordinatione provisione proclamatione sive restrictione in contrarium inde antehac habito facto edito ordinato sive proviso, aut aliqua alia re causa vel materia quacunque, in aliquo non obstante.

In cujus rei testimonium has Literas nostras fieri fecimus Patentes. Teste Me ipso, apud Westmonasterium, quinto decimo die Julii, anno regni nostri decimo quarto.

Per ipsum Regem.
Howard.[2]

[1] From the Patent Roll.

[2] This document, with those of a similar nature, subsequently granted to the Society, are preserved in a strong box in the apartments of the Royal Society. The first Charter is on four skins of vellum; it was drawn by Sir Robert Sawyer, then Attorney-General, and is remarkable for its clearness and legal terseness. The first skin contains some remarkably handsome ornamented capitals and flowers, with a finely executed Portrait of Charles II in Indian ink within the initial letter C. The Great Seal of the Kingdom in green wax is appended to the Charter.

Translation of First Charter, granted to the President, Council, and Fellows of the Royal Society of London, by King Charles the Second, A.D. 1662.

Charles the Second, by the grace of God King of England, Scotland, France, and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, &c., to all to whom these present Letters shall come, greeting.

We have long and fully resolved with Ourself to extend not only the boundaries of the Empire, but also the very arts and sciences. Therefore we look with favour upon all forms of learning, but with particular grace we encourage philosophical studies, especially those which by actual experiments attempt either to shape out a new philosophy or to perfect the old. In order, therefore, that such studies, which have not hitherto been sufficiently brilliant in any part of the world, may shine conspicuously amongst our people, and that at length the whole world of letters may always recognize us not only as the Defender of the Faith, but also as the universal lover and patron of every kind of truth:

Know ye that we, of our special grace and of our certain knowledge and mere motion, have ordained, established, granted, and declared, and by these presents for us, our heirs, and successors do ordain, establish, grant, and declare, that from henceforth for ever there shall be a Society, consisting of a President, Council, and Fellows, which shall be called and named The Royal Society; And for us, our heirs, and successors we do make, ordain, create, and constitute by these presents the same Society, by the name of The President, Council, and Fellows of the Royal Society, one body corporate and politic in fact, deed, and name, really and fully, and that by the same name they may have perpetual succession; and that they and their successors (whose studies are to be applied to further promoting by the authority of experiments the sciences of natural things and of useful arts), by the same name of The President, Council, and Fellows of the Royal Society aforesaid, may and shall be in all future times persons able and capable in law to have, acquire, receive, and possess lands and tenements, meadows, feedings, pastures, liberties, privileges, franchises, jurisdictions, and hereditaments whatsoever, to themselves and their successors in fee and perpetuity, or for term of life, lives, or years, or otherwise in whatsoever manner, and also goods and chattels, and all other things, of whatsoever kind, nature, sort, or quality they may be; and also to give, grant, demise, and assign the same lands, tenements, and hereditaments, goods and chattels, and to do and execute all acts and things necessary of and concerning the

Incorporation, and Corporate Name.

Capacity to purchase,

and to grant;

to sue and be sued;

same, by the name aforesaid; And that by the name of The President, Council, and Fellows of the Royal Society aforesaid they may henceforth for ever be able and have power to plead and be impleaded, to answer and be answered, to defend and be defended, in whatsoever Courts and places, and before whatsoever Judges and Justices and other persons and officers of us, our heirs, and successors, in all and singular actions, pleas, suits, plaints, causes, matters, things, and demands whatsoever, of whatsoever kind, nature, or sort they may or shall be, in the same manner and form as any of our lieges within this our Realm of England, being persons able and capable in law, or as any body corporate or politic within this our Realm of England, may be able and have power to have, acquire, receive, possess, give, and grant, to plead and be impleaded, to answer and be answered, to defend or be defended; And that the same President, Council, and Fellows of the Royal Society aforesaid, and their successors, may have for ever a Common Seal, to serve for transacting the causes and affairs whatsoever of them and their successors; and that it may and shall be good and lawful to the same President, Council, and Fellows of the Royal Society aforesaid, and to their successors for the time being, to break, change, and make anew that Seal from time to time, according as it shall seem most expedient to them.

and to have a Common Seal, alterable at pleasure.

And that our royal intention may obtain the better effect, and for the good rule and government of the aforesaid Royal Society from time to time, we will, and by these presents for us, our heirs, and successors do grant to the same President, Council, and Fellows of the Royal Society aforesaid, and to their successors, that henceforth for ever the Council aforesaid shall be and consist of twenty-one persons (of whom we will the President to be always one); And that all and singular other persons who within one month next following after the date of these presents shall be received and admitted by the President and Council, and in all time following by the President, Council, and Fellows, into the same Society, as Members of the Royal Society aforesaid, and shall have been noted in the Register by them to be kept, shall be and shall be called and named Fellows of the Royal Society aforesaid: whom, the more eminently they are distinguished for the study of every kind of learning and good letters, the more ardently they desire to promote the honour, studies, and advantage of this Society, the more they are noted for integrity of life, uprightness of character, and piety, and excel in fidelity and affection of mind towards us, our Crown, and dignity, the more we wish them to be especially deemed fitting and worthy of being admitted into the number of the Fellows of the same Society.

The Council to consist of twenty-one (of whom the President to be always one).

The Fellows to be chosen in the first month, by the President and Council; after that month, by the President, Council, and Fellows.

And for the better execution of our will and grant in this behalf,

we have assigned, nominated, constituted, and made, and by these presents for us, our heirs, and successors do assign, nominate, constitute, and make, our very well-beloved and trusty William, Viscount Brouncker, Chancellor to our very dear consort, Queen Catherine, to be and become the first and present President of the Royal Society aforesaid; willing that the aforesaid William, Viscount Brouncker, shall continue in the office of President of the Royal Society aforesaid from the date of these presents until the feast of St. Andrew next following after the date of these presents, and until one other of the Council of the Royal Society aforesaid for the time being shall have been elected, appointed, and sworn to that office in due manner, according to the ordinance and provision below in these presents expressed and declared (if the aforesaid William, Viscount Brouncker, shall live so long); having first taken a corporal oath well and faithfully to execute his office in and by all things touching that office, according to the true intention of these presents, before our very well-beloved and very trusty Cousin and Councillor Edward, Earl of Clarendon, our Chancellor of England: to which same Edward, Earl of Clarendon, our Chancellor aforesaid, we give and grant full power and authority, to administer the oath aforesaid in these words following, that is to say:

William, Viscount Brouncker, to be the first President;

to hold till St. Andrew's Day next (if he shall so long live), and till another out of the Council be chosen and sworn;

but first to be sworn before the Lord Chancellor.

I, William, Viscount Brouncker, do promise to deal faithfully and honestly in all things belonging to the trust committed to me as President of this Royal Society, during my employment in that capacity. So help me God!

The President's Oath.

We have also assigned, constituted, and made, and by these presents for us, our heirs, and successors do make, our beloved and trusty Robert Moray, Knight, one of our Privy Council in our Realm of Scotland; Robert Boyle, Esquire; William Brereton, Esquire, eldest son of the Baron de Brereton; Kenelm Digby, Knight, Chancellor to our very dear mother, Queen Maria; Paul Neile, Knight, one of the Gentlemen of our Privy Chamber; Henry Slingesby, Esquire, another of the Gentlemen of our aforesaid Privy Chamber; William Petty, Knight; John Wallis, Doctor in Divinity; Timothy Clarke, Doctor in Medicine and one of our Physicians; John Wilkins, Doctor in Divinity; George Ent, Doctor in Medicine; William Aerskine, one of our Cup-bearers; Jonathan Goddard, Doctor in Medicine and Professor of Gresham College; Christopher Wren, Doctor in Medicine, Saville Professor of Astronomy in our University of Oxford; William Balle, Esquire; Matthew Wren, Esquire; John Evelyn, Esquire; Thomas Henshawe, Esquire; Dudley Palmer, of Grey's Inn, in our County of Middlesex, Esquire; and Henry Oldenburg, Esquire, together with the President aforesaid, to be and become the

The first Council named;

first and present twenty-one of the Council of the Royal Society aforesaid; to be continued in the same offices from the date of these presents until the aforesaid feast of Saint Andrew the Apostle next following, and thenceforth until other fitting and able and sufficient persons shall have been elected, appointed, and sworn into the offices aforesaid (if they shall live so long, or shall not have been amoved for any just and reasonable cause); first taking corporal oaths before the President of the aforesaid Royal Society, well and faithfully to execute their offices in and by all things touching those offices, according to the form and effect of the aforesaid oath, *mutatis mutandis*, to be administered to the President of the Royal Society aforesaid by our Chancellor of England; (to which same President for the time being, for us, our heirs, and successors, we give and grant by these presents full power and authority to administer the oaths aforesaid;) And that the same persons, so as it is aforesaid elected, appointed, and sworn, and hereafter to be elected, appointed, and sworn from time to time, to the Council of the aforesaid Royal Society, shall be and become aiding, counselling, and assistant in all matters, business, and affairs touching or concerning the better regulation, government, and direction of the aforesaid Royal Society, and of every Member of the same.

to continue as above, unless amoved for just cause;

but first to take, before the President, the like oath as his, *mutatis mutandis*.

And further we will, and by these presents for us, our heirs, and successors do grant to the aforesaid President, Council, and Fellows of the Royal Society aforesaid, and to their successors, that the President, Council, and Fellows of the Royal Society aforesaid for the time being (of whom we will the President for the time being to be one) may and shall have from time to time in all future times for ever power and authority to nominate and elect, and that they may be able and have power to elect and nominate, every year, on the aforesaid feast of St. Andrew, one of the Council of the aforesaid Royal Society for the time being, who may and shall be President of the Royal Society aforesaid until the feast of St. Andrew the Apostle thereafter next following (if he shall live so long, or shall not be amoved meanwhile for any just and reasonable cause), and thenceforth until another shall have been elected, appointed, and nominated to the office of President of the Royal Society aforesaid; and that he, after that he shall so have been elected and nominated, as it is aforesaid, to the office of President of the Royal Society aforesaid, before he be admitted to that office, shall take a corporal oath before the Council of the same Royal Society, or any seven or more of them, rightly, well, and faithfully to execute that office in all things touching that office, according to the form and effect of the aforesaid oath, *mutatis mutandis* (to which same Council, or to any seven or more of

The President, Council, and Fellows (of whom the President to be one), to elect, annually, on St. Andrew's Day, one out of the Council to be President: who is to hold, if not dead nor amoved, till the next St. Andrew's Day, and till another shall be chosen; having first taken the Oath before the Council or seven or more of them.

them, we give and grant by these presents for us, our heirs, and successors, full power and authority to administer the aforesaid oath from time to time, as often as it shall be necessary); and that after having so taken such oath, as it is aforesaid, he may be able and have power to execute the office of President of the Royal Society aforesaid until the feast of St. Andrew the Apostle thereafter next following; And if it shall happen that the President of the Royal Society aforesaid for the time being, at any time, so long as he shall be in the office of President of the same Royal Society, shall die or be amoved from his office, that then and so often it may and shall be good and lawful to the Council and Fellows of the aforesaid Royal Society, or to any seven or more of them (of whom we will the President of the Council aforesaid to be always one at such an election),[1] to elect and appoint another of the aforesaid number of the Council aforesaid as President of the Royal Society aforesaid; and that he so elected and appointed may have and exercise that office during the residue of the same year, and until another shall have been in due manner elected and sworn to that office, first taking a corporal oath in the form last specified; and so as often as the case shall so happen.

On the Death or Amotion of a President, the Council and Fellows, or any seven or more of them, are to elect another, out of the Council: who is to hold, during the residue of the year (being first sworn), and until another be chosen and sworn.

And further we will, that whenever it shall happen that any one or any of the Council of the Royal Society aforesaid for the time being shall die, or be amoved from that office, or retire (which same [members] of the Council of the Royal Society aforesaid, and every one of them, we will to be amovable for misbehaviour or any other reasonable cause, at the good pleasure of the President and of the rest of the Council aforesaid surviving and remaining in that office, or of the major part of the same, of whom we will the President for the time being to be one), that then and so often it may and shall be good and lawful to the aforesaid President, Council, and Fellows of the Royal Society aforesaid, or to the major part of the same (of whom we will the President of the Royal Society aforesaid for the time being to be one), to nominate, elect, and appoint one other or several others of the Fellows of the Royal Society aforesaid, in the place or places of him or them so dead, retired, or amoved, to fill up the aforesaid number of twenty-one persons of the Council of the Royal Society aforesaid; and that he or they so elected and appointed in that office may have the same office until the feast of St. Andrew the Apostle then next following, and thenceforth until one other or several others shall have been elected, appointed, and nominated; first taking a corporal oath before the President and Council of the Royal Society aforesaid, or any seven or more of them for the time being, well and faithfully to execute that

If any of the Council die, or be amoved, or retire (and power of amotion is hereby given to the President and Council or major part of them, whereof the President to be one): the President, Council, and Fellows, or the major part of them (the President to be one), may supply the vacancy out of the Fellows: and the elected shall hold (being first sworn) till the next St. Andrew's Day, and till another Election.

[1] So in the original; see p. 52.

office in and by all things touching that office, according to the true intention of these presents.

On every St. Andrew's Day, ten (and no more) of the Council are to be changed.

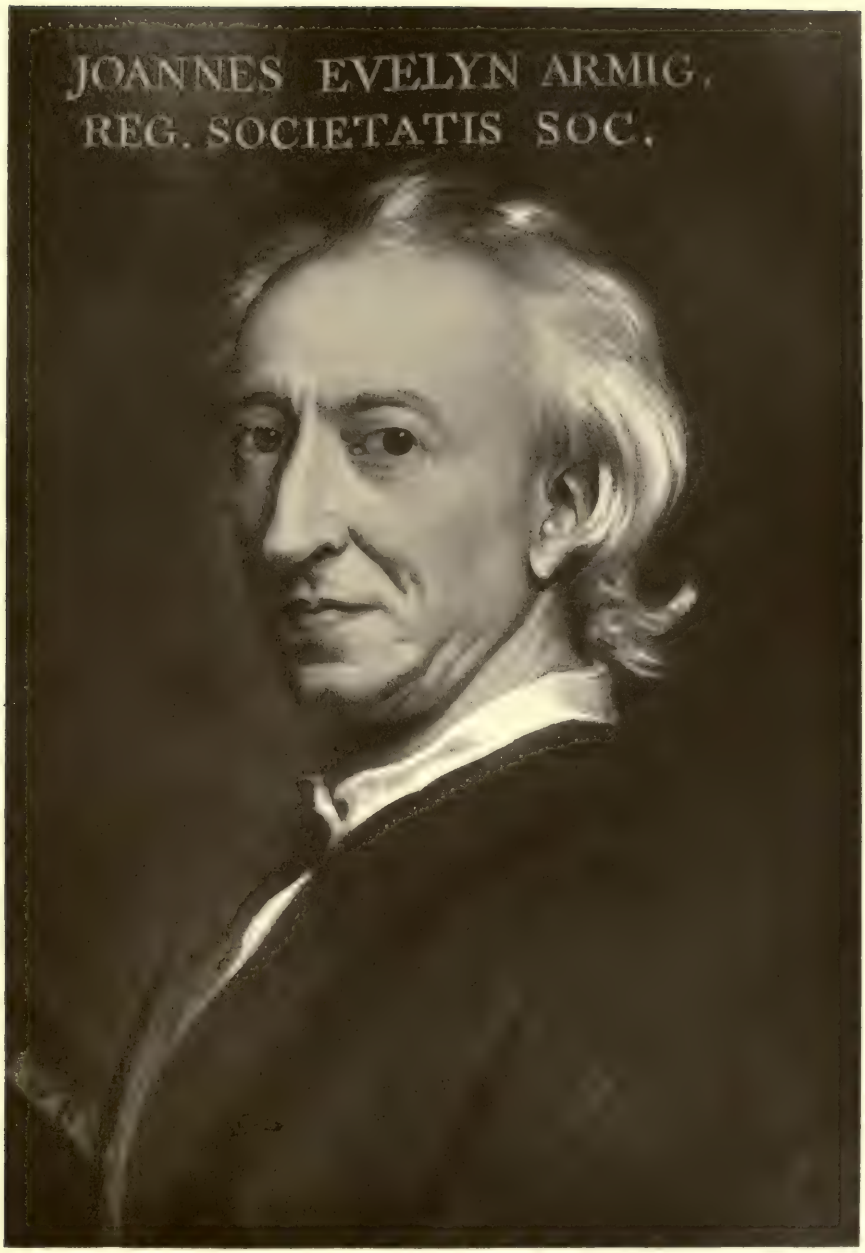
And further we will, and by these presents for us, our heirs, and successors do grant to the aforesaid President, Council, and Fellows of the aforesaid Royal Society, and to their successors, that they and their successors, every year, on the aforesaid feast of St. Andrew the Apostle, may and shall have full power and authority to elect, nominate, appoint, and change ten of the Fellows of the Royal Society aforesaid, to fill up the places and offices of ten of the aforesaid number of twenty-one of the Council of the Royal Society aforesaid; for we do declare it to be our royal pleasure, and by these presents for us, our heirs, and successors we do grant, that ten of the aforesaid Council, and no more, shall be annually changed and amoved by the President, Council, and Fellows of the Royal Society aforesaid.

The President may appoint one out of the Council to be his Deputy:

who may act as such during his absence; unless he appoint some other out of the Council to be so.

We will also, and for us, our heirs, and successors do grant to the aforesaid President, Council, and Fellows of the aforesaid Royal Society, and to their successors, that if it shall happen that the President of the same Royal Society for the time being is detained by sickness or infirmity, or is employed in the service of us, our heirs, or successors, or is otherwise occupied, so that he shall not be able to attend to the necessary affairs of the same Royal Society touching the office of President, that then and so often it may and shall be good and lawful to the same President so detained, employed, or occupied, to nominate and appoint one of the Council of the aforesaid Royal Society for the time being to be and become the Deputy of the same President; which same Deputy, so to be made and appointed in the office of Deputy of the President aforesaid, may and shall be the Deputy of the same President from time to time, as often as the aforesaid President shall happen to be so absent, during the whole time in which the aforesaid President shall continue in the office of President; unless in the meanwhile the aforesaid President of the Royal Society aforesaid for the time being shall have made and appointed one other of the aforesaid Council his Deputy; And that every such Deputy of the aforesaid President so to be made and appointed, as it is aforesaid, may be able and have power to do and execute all and singular things which pertain or ought to pertain to the office of President of the aforesaid Royal Society, or which are limited and appointed to be done and executed by the aforesaid President, by virtue of these our Letters Patent, from time to time, as often as the aforesaid President shall so happen to be absent, during such time as he shall continue the Deputy of the aforesaid President, by force of these our Letters Patent, as fully, freely, and wholly, and in as ample manner and form, as the aforesaid President, if he were present, would be able and have power and do and execute those things;

Such Deputy may, in the President's absence, do all acts that he himself could do if present.



John Evelyn

From a portrait painted by Sir Godfrey Kneller, in the possession of the Royal Society

a corporal oath first to be taken by such Deputy upon the holy Gospels of God, in the form and effect last specified, well and faithfully to execute all and singular things which pertain to the office of President, before the aforesaid Council of the aforesaid Royal Society, or any seven or more of them; and so as often as the case shall so happen: to which same Council, or to any seven or more of them, for the time being, we do give and grant by these presents power and authority to administer the oath aforesaid as often as the case shall so happen, without procuring or obtaining any writ, commission, or further warrant in that behalf from us, our heirs, or successors.

But he must first be sworn before the Council, or seven or more of them.

And further we will, and by these presents for us, our heirs, and successors do grant to the aforesaid President, Council, and Fellows of the Royal Society aforesaid, and to their successors, that they and their successors henceforth for ever may and shall have one Treasurer, two Secretaries, one Clerk, and two Serjeants-at-Mace, who may from time to time attend upon the President; and that the aforesaid Treasurer, Secretaries, Clerk, and Serjeants-at-Mace, to be elected and nominated, before they be admitted to execute their several and respective offices, shall take their corporal oaths in the form and effect last specified, before the President and Council of the same Royal Society, or any seven or more of them, rightly, well, and faithfully to execute their several and respective offices in all things touching the same; and that after having so taken such oaths, as it is aforesaid, they may exercise and use their respective offices; to which same President and Council, or to any seven or more of them, we do give and grant by these presents full power and authority to administer the oaths aforesaid from time to time to the aforesaid several and respective officers and their successors: And we have assigned, nominated, chosen, created, appointed, and made, and by these presents for us, our heirs, and successors do assign, nominate, choose, create, appoint, and make, our beloved subjects William Balle, Esquire, to be and become the first and present Treasurer, and the aforesaid John Wilkins and Henry Oldenburg to be and become the first and present Secretaries, of the aforesaid Royal Society; to be continued in the same offices until the aforesaid feast of St. Andrew the Apostle next following after the date of these presents: And that from time to time and at all times on the aforesaid feast of Saint Andrew the Apostle (unless it shall be Sunday, and if it be Sunday, then on the day next following) the President, Council, and Fellows of the aforesaid Royal Society for the time being, or the major part of the same (of whom we will the President for the time being to be one), may be able and have power to elect, nominate, and appoint other upright and discreet men, from time to time, as Treasurer, Secretaries, Clerk, and Serjeants-at-Mace of the aforesaid Royal Society; and that

The President, Council, and Fellows may have one Treasurer, two Secretaries, a Clerk, and two Serjeants-at-Mace:

who are all to be sworn before the President and Council, or any seven or more of them.

William Balle appointed Treasurer, John Wilkins and Henry Oldenburg Secretaries.

And on every St. Andrew's Day yearly (unless it be Sunday), the President, Council, and Fellows, or the major part of them (of whom the President to be one), are to elect others in the Offices of Treasurer, Secretaries, Clerk, and Serjeants-at-Mace: who, after being sworn, are to officiate till the next St. Andrew's Day.

those who shall so have been elected, appointed, and sworn to the aforesaid several and respective offices, as it is aforesaid, may be able and have power to exercise and enjoy those respective offices until the aforesaid feast of St. Andrew then next following, their aforesaid oaths, as it is aforesaid, first to be taken; and so as often as the case shall so happen: And if it shall happen that any one or any of the officers aforesaid of the same Royal Society shall die, or be amoved from their respective offices, that then and so often it may and shall be good and lawful to the President, Council, and Fellows of the aforesaid Royal Society, or to the major part of the same (of whom we will the President for the time being to be one), to elect and appoint another or others to the office or offices of those persons so deceased or amoved; and that he or they so elected and appointed may have and exercise the respective offices aforesaid during the residue of the same year, and until another or others shall have been in due manner elected and sworn to those respective offices; and so as often as the case shall so happen.

And if any of them die or be amoved, the like election to be made of others to supply their places, for the residue of the year, and till others shall be duly elected and sworn.

And moreover we will, and of our special grace and of our certain knowledge and mere motion do grant to the aforesaid President, Council, and Fellows of the Royal Society aforesaid, and to their successors, that the President and Council of the aforesaid Royal Society for the time being, and the major part of the same (of whom we will the President for the time being to be one), may be able and have power to meet together and assemble in a College or other public place or Hall within our City of London, or in any other convenient place within ten miles of our same City; and that they so met together and assembled shall and may have full authority, power, and faculty from time to time to draw up, constitute, ordain, make, and establish such laws, statutes, acts, ordinances, and constitutions as shall seem to them, or to the major part of them, to be good, wholesome, useful, honourable, and necessary, according to their sound discretions, and to do and perform all other things whatsoever belonging to the affairs and matters of the Royal Society aforesaid; all and singular which laws, statutes, acts, ordinances, and constitutions so to be made as it is aforesaid, we will, and by these presents for us, our heirs, and successors, firmly enjoining, do order and command, that they shall be inviolably observed from time to time, according to the tenor and effect of the same: so nevertheless that the aforesaid laws, statutes, acts, ordinances, and constitutions so to be made as it is aforesaid, and every one of them, be reasonable, and not repugnant or contrary to the laws, customs, acts, or statutes of this our Realm of England.

The President and Council, or the major part of them (of whom the President to be one), may meet in a College or other public place or Hall in London, or within ten miles of it; and make Laws, Statutes, and Ordinances, and do all other things relating to the affairs of the Society.

And further, of our more ample special grace and of our certain knowledge and mere motion, we have given and granted, and by these

Power is given to the Council and Fellows to appoint one or more

presents for us, our heirs, and successors do give and grant to the aforesaid Council and Fellows of the aforesaid Royal Society, and to their successors, full power and authority from time to time to elect, nominate, and appoint one or more Typographers or Printers, and Chalcographers or Engravers, and to grant to him or them, by a writing, sealed with the Common Seal of the aforesaid Royal Society, and signed by the hand of the President for the time being, faculty to print such things, matters, and affairs touching or concerning the aforesaid [Royal] Society, as shall have been committed to the aforesaid Typographer or Printer, Chalcographer or Engraver, or Typographers or Printers, Chalcographers or Engravers, from time to time, by the President and Council of the aforesaid Royal Society, or any seven or more of them (of whom we will the President for the time being to be one); their corporal oaths first to be taken, before they be admitted to exercise their offices, before the President and Council for the time being, or any seven or more of them, in the form and effect last specified; to which same President and Council, or to any seven or more of them, we do give and grant by these presents full power and authority to administer the oaths aforesaid.

Printer or Printers, and one or more Engraver or Engravers; and to authorize them by writing under the Common Seal, and signed by the President, to print such things (touching or concerning the Society) as shall be given them in charge by the President and Council, or any seven or more of them (of whom the President to be one).

They must be first sworn before the President and Council, or any seven or more of them.

And further, in order that the aforesaid President, Council, and Fellows of the aforesaid Royal Society may obtain the better effect in their philosophical studies, of our more ample special grace and of our certain knowledge and mere motion, we have given and granted, and by these presents for us, our heirs, and successors, do give and grant, to the aforesaid President, Council, and Fellows of the aforesaid Royal Society, and to their successors, that they and their successors from time to time may and shall have full power and authority from time to time, and at such[1] seasonable times, according to their discretion, to require, take, and receive the bodies of such persons as have suffered death by the hand of the executioner, and to anatomize them, in such ample form and manner, and to all intents and purposes, as the College of Physicians and the Corporation of Surgeons of our City of London have used or enjoyed, or may be able and have power to use or enjoy, the same bodies.

The same right to demand, receive, and anatomize the bodies of executed criminals, is given to this Society, as the College of Physicians and the Corporation of Surgeons of London have or use.

And further, for the improvement of the experiments, arts, and sciences of the aforesaid Royal Society, of our more abundant special grace and of our certain knowledge and mere motion, we have given and granted, and by these presents for us, our heirs, and successors do give and grant, to the aforesaid President, Council, and Fellows of the aforesaid Royal Society, and to their successors, that they and their successors from time to time may and shall have full power and authority, by letters or epistles under the hand of the aforesaid

Licence to hold a Literary Correspondence, on Philosophical, Mathematical, or Mechanical subjects, with all sorts of foreigners; by letters sealed with the Common Seal of the Society, and signed

[1] So in the original.

by the President in the presence of the Council or any seven or more of them.

President, in the presence of the Council, or of any seven or more of them, and in the name of the Royal Society, and sealed with their Common Seal aforesaid, to enjoy mutual intelligence and knowledge with all and all manner of strangers and foreigners, whether private or collegiate, corporate or politic, without any molestation, interruption, or disturbance whatsoever: Provided nevertheless, that this our indulgence, so granted as it is aforesaid, be not extended to further use than the particular benefit and interest of the aforesaid Royal Society in matters or things philosophical, mathematical, or mechanical.

Licence to build a College or Colleges in London, or within ten miles of London.

And further we have given and granted, and by these presents for us, our heirs, and successors do give and grant to the aforesaid President, Council, and Fellows of the Royal Society aforesaid, and to their successors, full power and authority to erect, build, and construct, or to make or cause to be erected, built, and constructed, within our City of London, or ten miles of the same, one or more College or Colleges, of whatsoever kind or quality, for the habitation, assembly, and meeting of the aforesaid President, Council, and Fellows of the aforesaid Royal Society, and of their successors, for the ordering and arranging of their affairs and other matters concerning the same Royal Society.

If any abuses or differences arise, they shall be reformed and settled by the Lord Chancellor Clarendon alone, while living: afterwards by the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord Chancellor, or Keeper, the Lord Treasurer, the Bishop of London, the Lord Privy Seal, and the two Secretaries of State for the time being, or four or more of them.

And further we will, and by these presents for us, our heirs, and successors do ordain, constitute, and appoint, that if any abuses or differences hereafter shall arise and happen concerning the government or other matters or affairs of the aforesaid Royal Society, whereby any injury or hindrance may be done to the constitution, stability, and progress of the studies, or to the matters and affairs, of the same; that then and so often, by these presents, for us, our heirs, and successors, we do authorize, [ordain,] nominate, assign, and appoint our aforesaid very well-beloved and very trusty Cousin and Councillor Edward, Earl of Clarendon, our Chancellor of our Realm of England, by himself during his life, and, after his death, then the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Chancellor or Keeper of the Great Seal of England, the Treasurer of England, the Bishop of London, the Keeper of the Privy Seal, and the two Principal Secretaries for the time being, or any four or more of them, to reconcile, compose, and adjust the same differences and abuses.

General Clauses.

And further we will, and by these presents, for us, our heirs, and successors, firmly enjoining, do order and command all and singular the Justices, Mayors, Aldermen, Sheriffs, Bailiffs, Constables, and other officers, ministers, and subjects whomsoever of us, our heirs, and successors, that they be from time to time aiding and assistant to the aforesaid President, Council, and Fellows of the Royal Society aforesaid,

and to their successors, in and by all things, according to the true intention of these our Letters Patent.

Although express mention of the true yearly value or of the certainty of the premises, or of any of them, or of other gifts or grants before these times made by us or by any of our progenitors or predecessors to the aforesaid President, Council, and Fellows of the Royal Society, is not made in these presents; or any statute, act, ordinance, provision, proclamation, or restriction to the contrary thereof heretofore had, made, enacted, ordained, or provided, or any other thing, cause, or matter whatsoever, in any wise notwithstanding.

In witness whereof we have caused these our Letters to be made Patent. Witness Ourself, at Westminster, the fifteenth day of July, in the fourteenth year of our reign.

By the King himself.

HOWARD.

CHARTA SECUNDA,

Iisdem ab eodem concessa, A.D. MDCLXIII.

CAROLUS SECUNDUS, Dei gratia Angliae Scotiae Franciae et Hiberniae Rex, Fidei Defensor, etc., omnibus ad quos hae Literae nostrae Patentes pervenerint, salutem.

Diu multùmque apud nos statuimus, ut imperii fines, sic etiam artes atque scientias ipsas promovere. Favemus itaque omnibus disciplinis; particulari autem gratia indulgemus philosophicis studiis, praesertim iis, quae solidis experimentis conantur aut novam extundere philosophiam, aut expolire veterem. Ut igitur inclarescant apud nostros hujusmodi studia, quae nusquam terrarum adhuc satis emicuerunt, utque nos tandem universus literarum orbis non solùm fidei defensorem, sed etiam veritatis omnimodae et cultorem ubique et patronum, semper agnoscat:

Sciatis, quòd nos de gratia nostra speciali ac ex certa scientia et mero motu nostris ordinavimus constituimus et concessimus, ac per presentes pro nobis heredibus et successoribus nostris ordinamus constituimus et concedimus, quòd de caetero in perpetuum erit Societas, de Praeside Concilio et Sodalibus consistens, qui vocabuntur et nuncupabuntur Praeses Concilium et Sodales Regalis Societatis Londini pro Scientia naturali promovenda (cujus quidem Societatis nos ipsos Fundatorem et Patronum per presentes declaramus); Et eandem Societatem, per nomen Praesidis Concilii et Sodalium Regalis Societatis Londini pro Scientia naturali promovenda, unum corpus cor-

Incorporation and Corporate Name.

The King himself Founder and Patron.

poratum et politicum in re facto et nomine realiter et ad plenum pro nobis heredibus et successoribus nostris facimus ordinamus creamus et constituimus per presentes, et quòd per idem nomen habeant successionem perpetuam; Et quòd ipsi et eorum successores (quorum studia ad rerum naturalium artiumque utilium scientias experimentorum fide ulteriùs promovendas, in Dei Creatoris gloriam et generis humani commodum, applicanda sunt), per idem nomen Praesidis Concilii et Sodalium Regalis Societatis Londini pro Scientia naturali promovenda, sint et erunt perpetuis futuris temporibus personae habiles et in lege capaces ad habendum perquirendum percipiendum et possidendum terras [et][1] tenementa prata pascua pasturas libertates privilegia franchesias jurisdictiones et hereditamenta quaecunque sibi et successoribus suis in feodo et perpetuitate, vel pro termino vitae vitarum vel annorum, seu aliter quocunque modo, ac etiam bona et catalla, ac omnes alias res, cujuscunque fuerint generis naturae speciei sive qualitatis (Statuto de alienatione in manum mortuam non obstante); Necnon ad dandum concedendum [dimittendum][1] et assignandum eadem terras tenementa et hereditamenta, bona et catalla, et omnia facta et res necessarias faciendum et exequendum de et concernentia eadem, per nomen praedictum; Et quòd per nomen Praesidis Concilii et Sodalium Regalis Societatis Londini pro Scientia naturali promovenda praedictum placitare et implacitari, respondere et responderi, defendere et defendi de caetero in perpetuum valeant et possint, in quibuscunque Curiis placeis et locis, et coram quibuscunque Judicibus et Justiciariis et aliis personis et officiariis nostris heredum et successorum nostrorum, in omnibus et singulis actionibus, tum realibus, tum personalibus, placitis sectis querelis causis materiis rebus et demandis quibuscunque, cujuscunque sint aut erunt generis naturae vel speciei, eisdem modo et forma, prout aliqui ligei nostri intra hoc Regnum nostrum Angliae, personae habiles et in lege capaces, aut ut aliquod corpus corporatum vel politicum intra hoc Regnum nostrum Angliae, habere perquirere recipere possidere, dare et concedere, placitare et implacitari, respondere et responderi, defendere vel defendi valeant et possint, valeat et possit; Et quòd iidem Praeses Concilium et Sodales Regalis Societatis praedictae et successores sui habeant in perpetuum Commune Sigillum, pro causis et negotiis suis et successorum suorum quibuscunque agendis deserviturum; et quòd benè liceat et licebit eisdem Praesidi Concilio et Sodalibus Regalis Societatis praedictae, et successoribus suis pro tempore existentibus, Sigillum illud de tempore in tempus frangere mutare et de novo facere, prout eis meliùs fore videbitur expediri.

Capacity to purchase;

and to grant;

to sue and be sued;

and to have a Common Seal, alterable at pleasure.

[1] From the Patent Roll.

Damus insuper et concedimus per presentes Praesidi Concilio et Sodalibus Regalis Societatis praedictae, eorumque in perpetuum successoribus, in favoris nostri regii erga ipsos nostraeque de ipsis peculiaris existimationis praesenti et futuris aetatibus testimonium, haec honoris insignia sequentia, viz.: In Parmae argenteae angulo dextro tres leones nostros Anglicos; et pro Crista galeam corona flosculis interstincta adornatam, cui supereminet aquila nativi coloris, altero pede scutum leonibus nostris insignitum tenens; Telamones scutarios, duos canes sagaces albos, colla coronis cinctos (prout in margine luculentiùs videre est[1]): à praedictis Praeside Concilio et Sodalibus ipsorumque successoribus, prout feret[2] occasio, in perpetuum gestanda producenda[3] possidenda.

Grant of Arms, viz. Argent, in a Canton Dexter the three Lions of England: and also of a Crest, and Supporters.

Et, quòd intentio nostra regia meliorem sortiatur effectum, ac pro bono regimine et gubernatione praedictae Regalis Societatis de tempore in tempus, volumus, ac per presentes pro nobis heredibus et successoribus nostris concedimus eisdem Praesidi Concilio et Sodalibus Societatis Regalis praedictae, et successoribus suis, quòd de caetero in perpetuum Concilium praedictum erit et consistet ex viginti et una personis (quarum Praesidem pro tempore existentem, vel ejus Deputatum, semper unum esse volumus); Et quòd omnes et singulae aliae personae, quae intra duos menses proximè sequentes post datum presentium per Praesidem et Concilium, vel per aliquos undecim vel plures eorum (quorum Praesidem pro tempore existentem, vel ejus Deputatum, semper unum esse volumus), vel per duas tertias partes vel plures praedictorum undecim vel plurium, et in omni tempore sequenti per Praesidem Concilium et Sodales, sive per aliquos viginti et unum vel plures eorum (quorum Praesidem pro tempore existentem, vel ejus Deputatum, semper unum esse volumus), sive per duas tertias partes vel plures praedictorum viginti et unius vel plurium, in eandem Societatem accipientur et admittentur ut Membra Regalis Societatis praedictae, et in Registro per ipsos conservando annotatae fuerint, erunt vocabuntur et nuncupabuntur Sodales Regalis Societatis praedictae, quamdiu vixerint, nisi ob causam aliquam rationabilem, secundùm Statuta Regalis Societatis praedictae condenda, quemvis eorum amoveri contigerit: quos[4] quantò eminentiùs omnis generis doctrinae bonarumque literarum studio clarescant, quantò ardentiùs hujusce Societatis honorem studia et emolumentum[5] promoveri cupiant, quantò vitae integritate morumque probitate ac pietate emineant, et fidelitate animique erga nos Coronam et dignitatem nostram sincero affectu polleant, eò magis

The Council shall consist of twenty-one (of whom the President or his Deputy shall be always one).

All other persons who shall be received and admitted as Members, by the President and Council, or any eleven or more of them (of whom, &c.) or by two-thirds or more of those eleven or more, *within* two months; and at all times *after* those two months, by the President, Council, and *Fellows*, or by any twenty-one or more of them (of whom the President or his Deputy to be one) or by *two third* parts or more of the said twenty-one or more; and shall be registered; shall be called *Fellows* of the said Royal Society, for life, unless regularly amoved.

[1] A representation of the Arms appears on the first skin of the Charter.
[2] This word is omitted from the Patent Roll.
[3] *Sic.* [4] 'Quas' in the Roll. [5] Or *emolumenta.*

idoneos et dignos, qui in Sodalium ejusdem Societatis numerum adsciscantur, omnino censeri volumus.

Et, pro meliori executione voluntatis et concessionis nostrae in hac parte, assignavimus nominavimus constituimus et fecimus, ac per presentes pro nobis heredibus et successoribus nostris assignamus nominamus constituimus et facimus, praedilectum et fidelem nobis Willielmum, Vicecomitem Brouncker, Cancellarium praecharissimae Consortis nostrae Reginae Catharinae, esse primum et modernum Praesidem Regalis Societatis praedictae; volentes quòd praedictus Willielmus, Vicecomes Brouncker, in officio Praesidis Regalis Societatis praedictae, à datu presentium usque ad festum Sancti Andreae proximùm sequentem post datum presentium, continuabit, et quousque unus alius de Concilio Regalis Societatis praedictae pro tempore existente ad officium illud debito modo electus praefectus et juratus fuerit, juxta ordinationem et provisionem in his presentibus inferius expressam et declaratam (si praedictus Willielmus, Vicecomes Brouncker, tam diu vixerit); sacramento corporali in omnibus et per omnia officium illud tangentia benè et fideliter exequendum, secundùm veram intentionem harum presentium, coram praedilecto et perquam fideli Consanguineo et Consiliario nostro Edwardo, Comite Clarendon, Cancellario nostro Angliae, priùs praestito (cui quidem Edwardo, Comiti Clarendon, Cancellario nostro praedicto, sacramentum praedictum administrare plenam potestatem et authoritatem damus et concedimus), in haec verba sequentia, viz.: *I, William, Viscount Brouncker, doe promise to deale faithfully and honestly in all things belonging to the trust committed to me as President of the Royall Society of London for improving naturall Knowledge, dureing my Imployment in that capacity. Soe helpe me God!*

William Viscount Brouncker named to be the first President; to continue so till the next St. Andrew's Day, and till another (out of the Council) should be chosen and sworn.

He himself to be first sworn in before the Lord Chancellor.

The President's Oath.

Assignavimus etiam constituimus et fecimus, ac per presentes pro nobis heredibus et successoribus nostris facimus, dilectos nobis et fideles Robertum Moray, Militem, unum à Secretioribus nostris Conciliis in Regno nostro Scotiae, Robertum Boyle, Armigerum, Willielmum Brereton, Armigerum, filium primogenitum Baronis de Brereton, Kenelmum Digby, Militem, praecharissimae matri nostrae Mariae Reginae Cancellarium, Gilbertum Talbot,[1] Militem, Jocalium nostrorum Thesaurarium, Paulum Neile, Militem, unum Ostiariorum Camerae privatae nostrae, Henricum Slingesby, Armigerum, unum Generosorum praedictae privatae Camerae nostrae, Willielmum Petty, Militem, Timotheum Clarke, in Medicinis Doctorem et unum Medicorum nostrorum, Johannem Wilkins, in Theologia Doctorem, Georgium Ent, in Medicinis Doctorem, Willielmum Aerskine, unum

The first Council named.

[1] Sir Gilbert Talbot and Mr. Hill were not in the first Charter: they supply the vacancies of Dr. Wallis and Dr. Wren.

à Poculis nostris, Jonathan. Goddard, in Medicinis Doctorem et Professorem Collegii de Gresham, Willielmum Balle, Armigerum, Matthaeum Wren, Armigerum, Johannem Evelyn, Armigerum, Thomam Henshaw, Armigerum, Dudley Palmer, de Greys Inn in comitatu nostro Middlesexiae, Armigerum, Abrahamum Hill, de London, Armigerum, et Henricum Oldenburg, Armigerum, unà cum Praeside praedicto, fore et esse primos et modernos viginti et unum de Concilio et Sodalibus Regalis Societatis praedictae; continuandos in officiis Concilii praedicti à datu presentium usque ad praedictum festum Sancti Andreae Apostoli proximùm sequentem, et deinde, quousque aliae idoneae personae et habiles et sufficientes in officia praedicta electae praefectae et juratae fuerint (si tam diu vixerint, aut pro aliqua justa et[1] rationabili causa non amotae fuerint); sacramentis corporalibus coram Praeside pro tempore existente praedictae Regalis Societatis, ad officia sua benè et fideliter in omnibus et per omnia officia illa tangentia exequenda, priùs praestandis, secundùm formam et effectum praedicti sacramenti, mutatis mutandis, Praesidi Regalis Societatis praedictae per Cancellarium nostrum Angliae administrandi (cui quidem Praesidi pro tempore existenti sacramenta praedicta administrare personis praedictis, et aliis quibuscunque in posterum de tempore in tempus in Concilium praedictum eligendis, plenam potestatem et authoritatem pro nobis heredibus et successoribus nostris damus et concedimus per presentes): Et quòd eaedem personae sic, ut praefertur, ad Concilium praedictae Regalis Societatis electae praefectae et juratae, et in posterum eligendae praeficiendae et jurandae de tempore in tempus, erunt et existent auxiliantes consulentes et assistentes in omnibus materiis rebus et negotiis meliores regulationem gubernationem et directionem praedictae Regalis Societatis, et cujuslibet Membri ejusdem, tangentibus seu concernentibus.

To continue till next St. Andrew's Day, and till others shall be elected and sworn, unless amoved for just cause; having first taken, before the President, the like Oath as he took, *mutatis mutandis.*

Concedimus etiam Praesidi Concilio et Sodalibus Societatis praedictae, et eorum in perpetuum successoribus, quòd ipsi et successores eorum, seu aliqui novem vel plures eorum (quorum Praesidem pro tempore existentem, vel ejus Deputatum, semper unum esse volumus), conventus seu congregationes de seipsis pro experimentorum et rerum naturalium cognitione et indagine, aliisque negotiis ad Societatem praedictam spectantibus, quoties et quando opus fuerit, licitè facere et habere possint in collegio sive aula sive alio loco commodo intra Civitatem nostram Londini, vel [in][2] aliquo alio loco commodo intra decem milliaria ab eadem Civitate nostra.

The President, Council, and Fellows, or any nine or more of them (for whom, &c.), may hold assemblies at any time or place in London, or within ten miles of it.

Et ulteriùs volumus, ac per presentes pro nobis heredibus et

The President, Council, and Fellows, or

[1] '*Aut*' in the Patent Roll; but see p. 51.

[2] From the Patent Roll.

any thirty-one or more of them (of whom the President or his Deputy to be one), or the major part of such thirty-one or more, may upon every St. Andrew's Day, annually, elect one of the Council to be their President, who shall continue so, (if not dead or amoved,) till the next St. Andrew's Day, and till another shall be elected; having first been sworn in before the Council, or any seven or more of them.

successoribus nostris concedimus praefatis Praesidi Concilio et Sodalibus Regalis Societatis praedictae, et successoribus suis, quòd Praeses Concilium et Sodales Regalis Societatis praedictae pro tempore existentes, sive aliqui triginta et unus vel plures eorum (quorum Praesidem pro tempore existentem, vel ejus Deputatum, unum esse volumus), seu major pars praedictorum triginta et unius vel plurium, de tempore in tempus perpetuis futuris temporibus potestatem et authoritatem habeant et habebunt nominandi et eligendi, et quòd eligere et nominare possint et valeant, quolibet anno, in praedicto festo Sancti Andreae, unum de Concilio praedictae Regalis Societatis pro tempore existente, qui sit et erit Praeses Regalis Societatis praedictae usque ad festum Sancti Andreae Apostoli exinde proximùm sequentem (si tam diu vixerit, aut interim pro aliqua justa et rationabili causa non amotus fuerit), et exinde quousque unus alius in officium Praesidis Regalis Societatis praedictae electus praefectus et nominatus fuerit; quòdque ille postquam sic ut praefertur electus et nominatus fuerit in officium Praesidis Regalis Societatis praedictae, antequam ad officium illud admittatur, sacramentum corporale coram Concilio ejusdem Regalis Societatis, aut aliquibus septem vel pluribus eorum, ad officium illud rectè benè et fideliter in omnibus officium illud tangentibus exequendum praestabit, secundùm formam et effectum praedicti sacramenti, mutatis mutandis; (cui quidem Concilio, aut aliquibus septem vel pluribus eorum, sacramentum praedictum administrare, pro nobis heredibus et successoribus nostris, plenam potestatem et authoritatem de tempore in tempus, quotiescunque Praesidem eligere opus fuerit, damus et concedimus per presentes;) et quòd post hujusmodi sacramentum sic ut praefertur praestitum, officium Praesidis Regalis Societatis praedictae usque ad festum Sancti Andreae Apostoli exinde proximùm sequentem exequi valeat et possit:

On the Death or Amotion of a President, or if he retire, the Council or any Eleven or more of them may meet to choose a President out of the Council: and the person chosen by them, or the major part of them, being sworn, shall hold during the residue of the year, and until another shall be elected and sworn.

Et si contigerit Praesidem Regalis Societatis praedictae pro tempore existentem aliquo tempore, quamdiu fuerit in officio Praesidis ejusdem Regalis Societatis, obire, decedere, vel ab officio suo amoveri, quòd tunc et toties benè liceat et licebit Concilio Regalis Societatis praedictae, eorumque in perpetuum successoribus, sive aliquibus undecim vel pluribus eorum, convenire vel congregari ad eligendum unum de praedicto numero Concilii praedicti in Praesidem Regalis Societatis praedictae; et quòd ille, qui per Concilium praedictum, vel per praedictos undecim vel plures, vel per majorem partem praedictorum undecim et plurium, electus fuerit et juratus, ut praefertur, officium illud habeat et exerceat durante residuo ejusdem anni, et quousque alius ad officium illud debito modo electus et juratus fuerit, sacramento corporali in forma supra specificata priùs praestando; et sic toties quoties casus sic acciderit.

Et ulteriùs volumus, quòd quandocunque contigerit aliquem vel aliquos de Concilio Regalis Societatis praedictae pro tempore existente mori, vel ab officio illo amoveri, vel decedere; quos quidem de Concilio Regalis Societatis praedictae et eorum quemlibet pro malè se gerendis aut aliqua alia rationabili causa amobiles esse volumus, ad beneplacitum Praesidis et caeterorum de Concilio praedicto (quorum Praesidem pro tempore existentem, vel ejus Deputatum, unum esse volumus), vel majoris partis eorundem; quòd tunc et toties benè liceat et licebit praefatis Praesidi Concilio et Sodalibus Regalis Societatis praedictae, eorumque in perpetuum successoribus, vel aliquibus viginti uni vel pluribus eorundem (quorum Praesidem Regalis Societatis praedictae pro tempore existentem, vel ejus Deputatum, unum esse volumus), vel majori parti praedictorum viginti et unius vel plurium, unum alium vel plures alios de Sodalibus Regalis Societatis praedictae, loco sive locis ipsius vel ipsorum sic mortuorum decedentium vel amotorum, ad supplendum praedictum numerum viginti et unius personarum de Concilio Regalis Societatis praedictae, nominare eligere et praeficere; et quòd ille sive illi sic in officio illo electi et praefecti idem officium habeat et habeant usque ad festum Sancti Andreae Apostoli tunc proximùm sequentem, et exinde quousque unus alius vel plures alii electus praefectus et nominatus fuerit, electi praefecti et nominati fuerint; sacramento corporali ad officium illud in omnibus et per omnia officium illud tangentia, coram Praeside et Concilio Regalis Societatis praedictae, vel aliquibus septem vel pluribus eorum (quorum Praesidem pro tempore existentem, vel ejus Deputatum, semper unum esse volumus), benè et fideliter exequendum, secundùm veram intentionem praesentium, priùs praestando.

On the Death, Amotion, or retirement of any of the Council, (who are hereby made amovable by the President and Council for sufficient cause,) the President, Council, and Fellows, or any twenty-one or more of them (of whom, &c.) or the major part of such twenty-one or more, may supply the vacancy fromamongst the Fellows; and the person or persons elected shall hold, (being first sworn,) till the next St. Andrew's Day, and until another or others shall be elected.

Et ulteriùs volumus, ac per presentes pro nobis heredibus et successoribus nostris concedimus praefatis Praesidi Concilio et Sodalibus praedictae Regalis Societatis, et successoribus suis,[1] quòd ipsi et successores sui, sive aliqui triginta et unus vel plures eorum (quorum Praesidem pro tempore existentem, vel ejus Deputatum, semper unum esse volumus), sive major pars praedictorum triginta et unius vel plurium, quolibet anno, in praedicto festo Sancti Andreae Apostoli, plenam potestatem et authoritatem habeant et habebunt eligendi nominandi praeficiendi et mutandi decem de Sodalibus Regalis Societatis praedictae, ad supplendum loca et officia decem praedicti numeri viginti et unius de Concilio Regalis Societatis praedictae; quoniam regiam voluntatem nostram esse declaramus, ac per presentes pro nobis heredibus et successoribus nostris concedimus, quòd decem de Concilio praedicto, et non ampliùs, per Praesidem Concilium et Sodales Regalis Societatis praedictae annuatim mutati et amoti fuerint.

On St. Andrew's Day, *ten* of the Council (and no more) are to be changed by the President, Council, and Fellows, or any thirty-one or more of them (of whom the President or his Deputy always to be one), or the major part of such thirty-one or more.

[1] '*Imperpetuum*,' in the Patent Roll.

The President may appoint *one* out of the Council to be his Deputy;

Volumus etiam, et pro nobis heredibus et successoribus nostris concedimus praefatis Praesidi Concilio et Sodalibus praedictae Regalis Societatis, et successoribus suis in perpetuum, quòd si contigerit Praesidem ejusdem Regalis Societatis pro tempore existentem aegritudine vel infirmitate detineri, vel in servitio nostro heredum vel successorum nostrorum versari, vel aliter esse occupatum, ita quòd necessariis negotiis ejusdem Regalis Societatis officium Praesidis tangentibus attendere non poterit, quòd tunc et toties benè liceat et licebit eidem Praesidi sic detento versato vel occupato unum de Concilio praedictae Regalis Societatis pro tempore existente, fore et esse Deputatum ejusdem Praesidis, nominare et appunctuare; qui quidem Deputatus, in officio Deputati Praesidis praedicti sic faciendus et constituendus, sit et erit Deputatus ejusdem Praesidis, de tempore in tempus, toties quoties praedictus Praeses sic abesse contigerit, durante toto tempore, quo praedictus Praeses in officio Praesidis continuaverit, nisi interim praedictus Praeses Regalis Societatis praedictae pro tempore existens unum alium de praedicto Concilio ejus Deputatum fecerit et constituerit; Et quòd quilibet hujusmodi Deputatus praedicti Praesidis, sic ut praefertur faciendus et constituendus, omnia et singula, quae ad officium Praesidis praedictae Regalis Societatis pertinent seu pertinere debent, vel per praedictum Praesidem virtute harum Literarum nostrarum Patentium limitata et appunctuata fore[1] facienda et exequenda, de tempore in tempus, toties quoties praedictus Praeses sic abesse contigerit, durante tali tempore, quo Deputatus praedicti Praesidis continuaverit, facere et exequi valeat et possit, vigore harum Literarum nostrarum Patentium, adeò plenè liberè et integrè, ac in tam amplis modo et forma, prout Praeses praedictus, si presens esset, illa facere et exequi valeret et posset; sacramento corporali super sancta Dei Evangelia in forma et effectu supra specificatis per hujusmodi Deputatum, ad omnia et singula, quae ad officium Praesidis pertinent benè et fideliter exequenda, coram praefato Concilio predictae Regalis Societatis, vel aliquibus septem[1] vel pluribus eorum, priùs praestando; et sic toties quoties casus sic acciderit; cui quidem Concilio vel aliquibus septem vel pluribus eorum pro tempore existente,[2] sacramentum praedictum administrare potestatem et authoritatem, quoties casus sic acciderit, damus et concedimus per presentes, absque brevi commissione sive ulteriori warranto in ea parte à nobis heredibus vel successoribus nostris procurando seu obtinendo.

who may act as such in his absence, unless the President make some other Deputy out of the Council.

The Deputy may, in the absence of the President, do all acts that he himself could do if present.

But he must first be sworn before the Council, or seven or more of them.

[1] This number of *seven* is *not* lessened by the third Charter as to the two *new* Oaths there enjoined; but as to this *Oath* of *Office*, *five* are made sufficient.

[2] *Sic.*

Et ulteriùs volumus, ac per presentes pro nobis heredibus et successoribus nostris concedimus praefatis Praesidi Concilio et Sodalibus Regalis Societatis praedictae, et successoribus suis, quòd ipsi et successores sui de caetero in perpetuum habeant et habebunt unum Thesaurarium, duos Secretarios, Curatores experimentorum duos vel plures, Clericum unum vel plures, et praeterea duos Servientes ad Clavas, qui de tempore in tempus super Praesidem attendant: quòdque praedicti Thesaurarius Secretarii Curatores Clericus vel Clerici et Servientes ad Clavas per Praesidem Concilium et Sodales Regalis Societatis praedictae, sive per aliquos triginta et unum vel plures eorum (quorum Praesidem pro tempore existentem, vel ejus Deputatum, unum esse volumus), vel per majorem partem praedictorum triginta et unius vel plurium, eligendi et nominandi, antequam ad officia sua specialia et respectiva exequenda admittantur, sacramenta sua corporalia in forma et effectu supra specificatis, coram Praeside, vel ejus Deputato, et Concilio ejusdem Regalis Societatis, aut aliquibus septem vel pluribus eorum, officia sua separalia et respectiva in omnibus illa tangentibus rectè benè et fideliter exequenda praestabunt; et quòd post hujusmodi sacramenta [2] sic ut praefertur praestita, officia sua respectiva exerceant et utantur; quibus quidem Praesidi et Concilio, aut aliquibus septem vel pluribus eorum, sacramenta praedicta de tempore in tempus administrare praedictis separalibus et respectivis officiariis et successoribus suis plenam potestatem et authoritatem damus et concedimus per presentes: Et assignavimus nominavimus elegimus creavimus constituimus et fecimus, ac per presentes pro nobis heredibus et successoribus nostris assignamus nominamus eligimus creamus constituimus et facimus, dilectos subditos nostros praedictum Willielmum Balle, Armigerum, fore et esse primum et modernum Thesaurarium, et praedictum Johannem Wilkins et Henricum Oldenburg fore et esse primos et modernos Secretarios praedictae Regalis Societatis, continuandos in eisdem officiis usque ad praedictum festum Sancti Andreae Apostoli proximùm sequentem post datum presentium: Quòdque de tempore in tempus et ad omnia tempora, in praedicto festo Sancti Andreae Apostoli (si non fuerit dies Dominicus, et si fuerit dies Dominicus, tunc die proximò sequente), Praeses Concilium et Sodales praedictae Regalis Societatis pro tempore existentes, sive aliqui triginta et unus vel plures eorum (quorum Praesidem pro tempore existentem, vel ejus Deputatum, unum esse volumus), sive major pars praedictorum triginta et unius vel plurium, probos et discretos viros de tempore in tempus in Thesaurarium et Secretarios, qui sunt et erunt de numero Concilii Regalis Societatis praedictae, eligere nominare et praeficere valeant et possint; quòdque illi, qui in

The Society may have a Treasurer, two Secretaries, two or more Curators of Experiments, one Clerk, or more, and two Serjeants-at-Mace to attend upon the President. All these are to be chosen and named by the President, Council, and Fellows, or any thirty-one or more of them, (of whom the President or his Deputy to be one,) or by the major part of such Thirty-one or more: and they must be sworn before the President or his Deputy, and the Council, or any seven or more of them.

The first Treasurer named; and also the two first Secretaries.

On every St. Andrew's Day, (unless it be Sunday, and then on the next day,) the President, Council, and Fellows, or any Thirty-one or more of them (of whom, &c.), or the major part of such Thirty-one or more, may elect proper persons out of the Council to be Treasurer and Secretaries; who, after being sworn, are to hold their Offices till the

following St. Andrew's Day.

If the Elections of President, Council, Treasurer, and Secretaries, or any of them, cannot conveniently be made or finished upon St. Andrew's Day, the President, Council, and Fellows, or any thirty-one or more of them, (of whom, &c.) or the major part of such thirty-one, or more, may appoint one or more other day or days, till they shall be finished.

separalia et respectiva officia praedicta sic ut praefertur electi praefecti et jurati fuerint, officia illa respectiva exercere et gaudere possint et valeant usque ad praedictum festum Sancti Andreae extunc proximùm sequentem, sacramentis suis praedictis sic ut praefertur priùs praestandis ; et sic toties quoties casus sic acciderit. Et si contigerit electiones praedictas Praesidis, Concilii, Thesaurarii, Secretariorum, vel alicujus vel aliquorum eorum, in festo Sancti Andreae praedicto commodè fieri vel perfici non posse, damus et concedimus praedictis Praesidi Concilio et Sodalibus, et successoribus eorum in perpetuum, quòd ipsi, vel aliqui triginta et unus vel plures eorum (quorum Praesidem pro tempore existentem, vel ejus Deputatum, unum esse volumus), vel major pars praedictorum triginta et unius vel plurium, licitè possint nominare et assignare unum alium diem, quàm proximè ad festum Sancti Andreae praedictum commodè fieri poterit, pro electionibus praedictis faciendis vel perficiendis; et sic de die in diem, donec praedictae electiones perficiantur: Et si contigerit aliquem vel aliquos officiariorum praedictorum ejusdem Regalis Societatis obire, decedere, vel ab officiis suis respectivis amoveri, quòd tunc et toties benè liceat et licebit Praesidi Concilio et Sodalibus praedictae Regalis Societatis, et eorum successoribus in perpetuum, sive aliquibus viginti et uni vel pluribus eorum (quorum Praesidem pro tempore existentem, vel ejus Deputatum, unum esse volumus), seu majori parti praedictorum viginti et unius vel plurium, alium vel alios in officium sive officia illarum personarum sic defunctarum decedentium sive amotarum eligere et praeficere; et quòd ille sive illi sic electus et praefectus electi et praefecti officia praedicta respectiva habeant et exerceant durante residuo ejusdem anni, et quousque alius sive alii ad officia illa respectiva debito modo electus et juratus fuerit, electi et jurati fuerint; et sic toties quoties casus sic acciderit.

If any of the said officers die, retire, or be amoved, the President, Council, and Fellows, or any twenty-one or more of them (of whom the President or his Deputy to be one), or the major part of such twenty-one or more, may elect others for the residue of the year, and till new ones shall be elected and sworn.

The President and Council (*every* Member of the Council being always duly summoned to extraordinary meetings), or any nine or more of them (of whom the President or his Deputy to be one), may meet in London or within ten miles of London; and they, or the major part of them, may make Laws, Statutes, and Ordinances, and transact all matters relating to the management of the Society and its affairs; and all their acts shall be valid: But their Statutes must be

Et insuper volumus, ac de gratia nostra speciali ac ex certa scientia et mero motu nostris concedimus praefatis Praesidi Concilio et Sodalibus Regalis Societatis praedictae, et successoribus suis in perpetuum, quòd Praeses et Concilium praedictae Regalis Societatis pro tempore existentes (praemissa semper in conventibus extraordinariis omnium Membrorum Concilii praedicti debita seu legitima summonitione vel citatione), sive aliqui novem vel plures eorum (quorum Praesidem pro tempore existentem, vel ejus Deputatum, unum esse volumus), pariter congregare et assemblare possint et valeant in collegio sive aula sive alio loco conveniente intra Civitatem nostram Londini, vel in aliquo alio loco conveniente intra decem milliaria ab eadem Civitate nostra ; et quòd ipsi sic congregati et assemblati, sive major pars eorum, habebunt et habeant plenam authoritatem potestatem et facultatem de tempore in tempus condendi constituendi ordinandi faciendi et

stabiliendi hujusmodi leges statuta jura ordinationes et constitutiones, quae eis, aut eorum majori parti, bona salubria utilia honesta et necessaria juxta eorum sanas discretiones fore videbuntur, pro meliori gubernatione regulatione et directione Regalis Societatis praedictae, et cujuslibet Membri ejusdem, omniaque ad gubernationem res bona facultates redditus terras tenementa hereditamenta et negotia Regalis Societatis praedictae spectantia agendi et faciendi; quae omnia et singula leges statuta jura ordinationes et constitutiones sic ut praefertur facienda volumus, et per presentes pro nobis heredibus et successoribus nostris firmiter injungendo praecipimus et mandamus, quòd de tempore in tempus inviolabiliter observata fuerint, secundùm tenorem et effectum eorundem; ita tamen, quòd praedicta leges statuta jura ordinationes et constitutiones sic ut praefertur facienda, et eorum quaelibet, sint rationabilia, et non sint repugnantia nec contraria legibus consuetudinibus juribus sive statutis hujus Regni nostri Angliae.

reasonable, and not contrary to Law.

Et ulterius de ampliori gratia nostra speciali ac ex certa scientia et mero motu nostris dedimus et concessimus, ac per presentes pro nobis heredibus et successoribus nostris damus et concedimus, praefatis Praesidi Concilio et Sodalibus praedictae Regalis Societatis, et successoribus suis in perpetuum, sive aliquibus viginti et uni vel pluribus eorum (quorum Praesidem pro tempore existentem, vel ejus Deputatum, semper unum esse volumus), seu majori parti praedictorum viginti et unius vel plurium, plenam potestatem et authoritatem de tempore in tempus eligendi nominandi et constituendi unum vel plures Typographos sive Impressores, et Chalcographos seu Sculptores; et ipsi vel ipsis per scriptum Communi Sigillo praedictae Regalis Societatis sigillatum, et manu Praesidis pro tempore existentis signatum, facultatem concedendi, ut imprimant tales res materias et negotia praedictam Regalem Societatem tangentes vel concernentes, quales praedicto Typographo vel Impressori, Chalcographo seu Sculptori, vel Typographis vel Impressoribus, Chalcographis vel Sculptoribus, de tempore in tempus per Praesidem et Concilium praedictae Regalis Societatis, vel aliquos septem vel plures eorum (quorum Praesidem pro tempore existentem, vel ejus Deputatum, unum esse volumus), vel per majorem partem praedictorum septem vel plurium, commissae fuerint; sacramentis suis corporalibus, antequam ad officia sua exercenda admittantur, coram Praeside et Concilio pro tempore existentibus, vel aliquibus septem vel pluribus eorum, in forma et effectu ultimo specificatis, priùs praestandis; quibus quidem Praesidi et Concilio, vel aliquibus septem vel pluribus eorum, sacramenta praedicta administrare plenam potestatem et authoritatem damus et concedimus per presentes.

The President, Council, and Fellows, or any twenty-one or more of them (of whom the President or his Deputy to be always one), or the major part of such twenty-one or more, may appoint one Printer or more, and one Engraver or more, and authorize them, by writing under the Common Seal, and signed by the President, to print such things (touching or concerning the Royal Society) as shall be given them in charge by the President and Council, or any seven or more of them (of whom the President or his Deputy to be one), or the major part of such seven or more. They must be first sworn before the President and Council, or seven or more of them.

The President, Council, and Fellows, or any nine or more of them (of whom, &c.) or the major part of such nine or more, shall have the same right to demand and receive (by their assign or assigns) the bodies of executed criminals, and to anatomize them, as the College of Physicians and the Company of Surgeons of London use or enjoy.

Et ulteriùs, quòd praedicti Praeses Concilium et Sodales praedictae Regalis Societatis in philosophicis suis studiis meliorem sortiantur effectum, de ampliori gratia nostra speciali ac ex certa scientia et mero motu nostris dedimus et concessimus, ac per presentes pro nobis heredibus et successoribus nostris damus et concedimus, praedictis Praesidi Concilio et Sodalibus praedictae Regalis Societatis, et successoribus suis in perpetuum, quòd ipsi et successores sui, sive aliqui novem vel plures eorum (quorum Praesidem pro tempore existentem, vel ejus Deputatum, unum esse volumus), sive major pars praedictorum novem vel plurium, de tempore in tempus habeant et habebunt plenam potestatem et authoritatem de tempore in tempus, et ad talia tempestiva tempora, secundùm eorum discretionem, per assignatum vel assignatos suos, requirere capere et recipere cadavera talium personarum, quae mortem manu carnificis passae fuerunt, et ea anatomizare, in tam amplis modo et forma, et ad omnes intentiones et proposita, prout Praesidens Collegii Medicorum et Societas Chirurgorum Civitatis nostrae London (quibuscunque nominibus duae praedictae corporationes insignitae fuerint) eisdem cadaveribus usi vel gavisi fuerunt, aut uti vel gaudere valeant et possint.

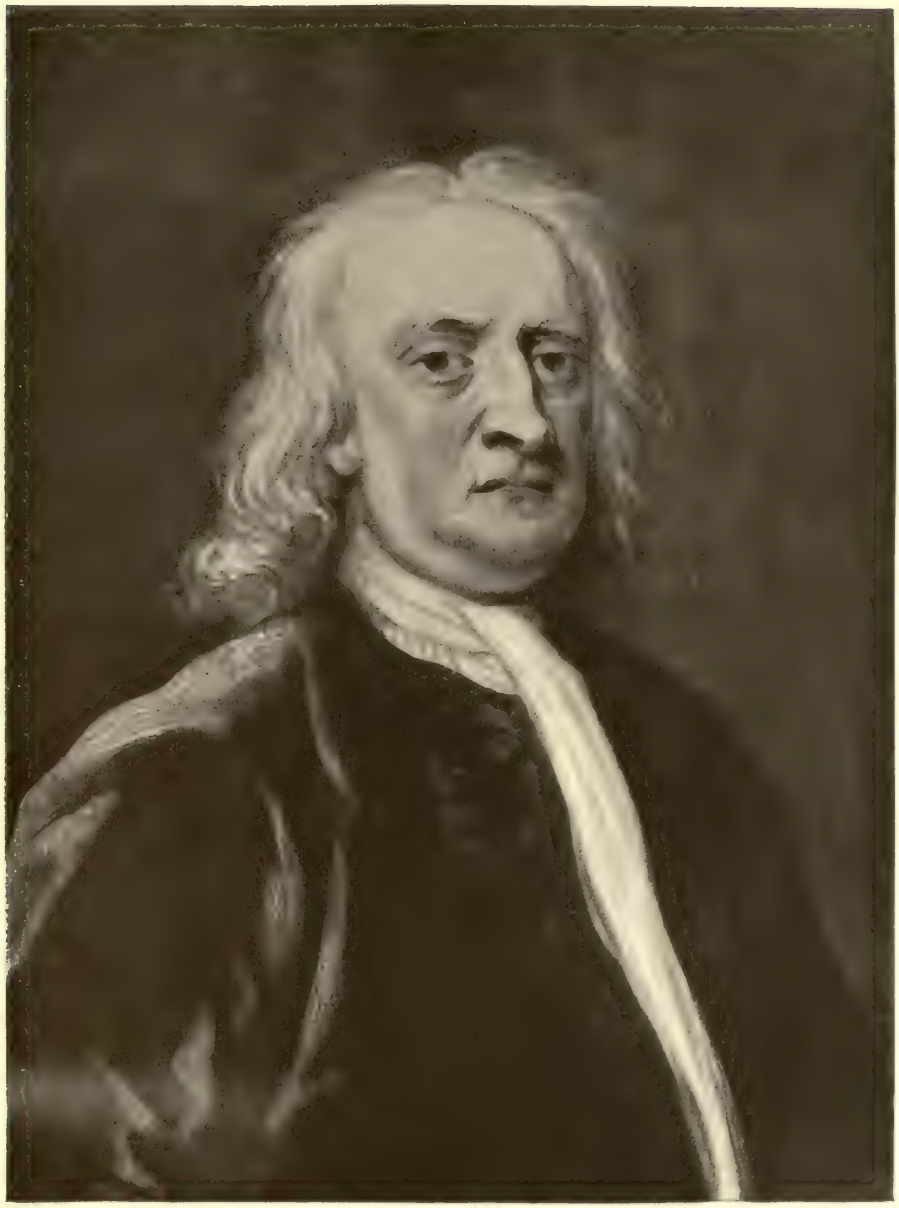
Licence is given to them or any nine (as last above), or the major part of them, to hold a Correspondence, on Philosophical, Mathematical, or Mechanical subjects, with all sorts of Foreigners, by Letters signed by the President or his Deputy, in the presence of the Council, or any seven or more of them, and in the name of the Society.

Et ulteriùs, pro melioratione experimentorum artium et scientiarum praedictae Regalis Societatis, de abundantiori gratia nostra speciali ac ex certa scientia et mero motu nostris dedimus et concessimus, ac per presentes pro nobis heredibus et successoribus nostris damus et concedimus, praefatis Praesidi Concilio et Sodalibus praedictae Regalis Societatis, et successoribus suis in perpetuum, quòd ipsi et successores sui, sive aliqui novem vel plures eorum (quorum Praesidem pro tempore existentem, vel ejus Deputatum, unum esse volumus), sive major pars praedictorum novem vel plurium, de tempore in tempus habeant et habebunt plenam potestatem et authoritatem per literas vel epistolas, sub manu praedicti Praesidis vel ejus Deputati, in presentia Concilii vel aliquorum septem vel plurium eorum, et in nomine Regalis Societatis, mutuis intelligentiis fruentur et negotiis[1] cum omnibus et omnimodis peregrinis et alienis, utrum privatis vel collegiatis, corporatis vel politicis, absque aliqua molestatione interruptione vel inquietate[1] quacunque: Proviso tamen, quòd haec indulgentia nostra sic, ut praefertur, concessa ad ulteriorem non extendatur usum, quàm particulare beneficium et interesse praedictae Regalis Societatis in materiis seu rebus philosophicis mathematicis aut mechanicis.

Licence given to the President, Council, and Fellows, or to the President and Council, or the major part

Et ulteriùs dedimus et concessimus, ac per presentes pro nobis heredibus et successoribus nostris damus et concedimus, praefatis Praesidi Concilio et Sodalibus Regalis Societatis praedictae, et

[1] In the first Charter, '*notitiis*.'



Sir Isaac Newton

From a portrait by J. Van der Banck, in the possession of the Royal Society

successoribus suis in perpetuum, sive Praesidi et Concilio Regalis Societatis praedictae vel majori parti eorum, plenam potestatem et authoritatem erigendi aedificandi et extruendi, aut erigi aedificari et extrui faciendi vel causandi, intra Civitatem nostram Londini, vel decem milliaria ab eadem, unum vel plura Collegium vel Collegia cujuscunque modi et qualitatis, pro habitatione assemblatione et congregatione praedictorum Praesidis Concilii et Sodalium praedictae Regalis Societatis et successorum suorum, ad negotia sua et alias res eandem Regalem Societatem concernentia ordinanda et disponenda.

of them, to build a College or Colleges in London, or within ten miles of it.

Et ulteriùs volumus, ac per presentes pro nobis heredibus et successoribus nostris ordinamus constituimus et appunctuamus, quòd si aliqui abusus vel discrepantiae in posterum orientur et accident de gubernatione aut aliis rebus vel negotiis praedictae Regalis Societatis, unde ejusdem constitutioni stabilimini et studiorum progressui vel rebus et negotiis aliqua inferatur injuria vel impedimentum; quòd tunc et toties per presentes pro nobis heredibus et successoribus nostris authorizamus nominamus et constituimus praefatum praedilectum et perquam fidelem Consanguineum et Consiliarium nostrum Edwardum, Comitem de Clarendon, Cancellarium nostrum Regni nostri Angliae, per seipsum durante vita sua, et post ejus mortem, tunc Archiepiscopum Cantuariensem, Cancellarium vel Custodem Magni Sigilli Angliae, Thesaurarium Angliae, Custodem Privati Sigilli, Episcopum Londinensem, et duos Principales Secretarios pro tempore existentes, aut aliquos quatuor vel plures eorum, easdem discrepantias et abusus reconciliare componere et reducere.

If any abuses shall happen, or differences arise, they shall be reformed and settled by the Earl of Clarendon (Lord Chancellor) alone, while living; and after his death by the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Chancellor or Keeper of the Great Seal, the Treasurer, Privy Seal, Bishop of London, and two Principal Secretaries, for the time being, or any four or more of them.

Et ulteriùs volumus, ac per presentes pro nobis heredibus et successoribus nostris firmiter injungendo praecipimus et mandamus omnibus et singulis Justítiariis Majoribus Aldermannis Vicecomitibus Ballivis Constabulariis et aliis officiariis ministris et subditis nostris heredum et successorum nostrorum quibuscunque, quòd de tempore in tempus sint auxiliantes et assistentes praedictis Praesidi Concilio et Sodalibus Regalis Societatis praedictae, eorumque in perpetuum successoribus, in omnibus et per omnia, secundùm veram intentionem harum Literarum nostrarum Patentium.

General Clauses.

Eò quòd expressa mentio de vero valore annuo vel de certitudine praemissorum sive eorum alicujus, aut de aliis donis sive concessionibus per nos seu per aliquem progenitorum sive praedecessorum nostrorum praefatis Praesidi Concilio et Sodalibus Regalis Societatis praedictae ante haec tempora factis, in presentibus minimè facta existit; aut aliquo statuto actu ordinatione provisione proclamatione sive restrictione in contrarium inde antehac habito facto edito

ordinato sive proviso, aut aliqua alia re causa vel materiâ quacunque, in aliquo non obstante.

In cujus rei testimonium has Literas nostras fieri fecimus Patentes. TESTE Me ipso, apud Westmonasterium, vicesimo secundo die Aprilis, anno regni nostri decimo quinto.[1]

Per breve de Privato Sigillo.

HOWARD.

Translation of Second Charter, A.D. 1663.

Charles the Second, by the grace of God King of England, Scotland, France, and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, &c., to all to whom these our Letters Patent shall come, greeting.

We have long and fully resolved with Ourself to extend not only the boundaries of the Empire, but also the very arts and sciences. Therefore we look with favour upon all forms of learning, but with particular grace we encourage philosophical studies, especially those which by actual experiments attempt either to shape out a new philosophy or to perfect the old. In order, therefore, that such studies, which have not hitherto been sufficiently brilliant in any part of the world, may shine conspicuously amongst our people, and that at length the whole world of letters may always recognize us not only as the Defender of the Faith, but also as the universal lover and patron of every kind of truth:

Know ye that we, of our special grace and of our certain knowledge and mere motion, have ordained, established, and granted, and by these presents for us, our heirs, and successors do ordain, establish, and grant, that henceforth for ever there shall be a Society consisting of a President, Council, and Fellows, who shall be called and named The President, Council, and Fellows of the Royal Society of London for promoting Natural Knowledge (of which same Society we by these presents declare Ourself Founder and Patron); And by these presents for us, our heirs, and successors we do make, ordain, create, and constitute the same Society, by the name of The President, Council, and Fellows of the Royal Society of London for promoting Natural Knowledge, one body corporate and politic, in fact, deed, and name, really and fully, and that by the same name they may have perpetual succession; And that they and their successors (whose studies are to be applied to further promoting by the

Incorporation and Corporate Name.

The King himself Founder and Patron.

[1] This Charter is on four skins of vellum; and, like the first, contains some very fine ornamented capital letters. The Arms of the Society, coloured, appear on the first skin.

authority of experiments the sciences of natural things and of useful arts, to the glory of God the Creator, and the advantage of the human race), by the same name of The President, Council, and Fellows of the Royal Society of London for promoting Natural Knowledge, may and shall be in all future times persons able and capable in law to have, acquire, receive, and possess lands [and] tenements, meadows, feedings, pastures, liberties, privileges, franchises, jurisdictions, and hereditaments whatsoever to them and their successors in fee and perpetuity, or for term of life, lives, or years, or otherwise in whatsoever manner, and also goods and chattels, and all other things, of whatsoever kind, nature, sort, or quality they may be (the Statute concerning alienation in mortmain notwithstanding); and also to give, grant, [demise,] and assign the same lands, tenements, and hereditaments, goods and chattels, and to do and execute all acts and things necessary of and concerning the same, by the name aforesaid; And that by the name of The President, Council, and Fellows of the Royal Society of London for promoting Natural Knowledge aforesaid, they may henceforth for ever be able and have power to plead and be impleaded, to answer and be answered, to defend and be defended, in whatsoever Courts and places, and before whatsoever Judges, Justices, and other persons and officers of us, our heirs, and successors, in all and singular actions, both real and personal, pleas, suits, plaints, causes, matters, things, and demands whatsoever, of whatsoever kind, nature, or sort they may or shall be, in the same manner and form as any of our lieges within this our Realm of England, being persons able and capable in law, or as any body corporate or politic within this our Realm of England, may be able and have power to have, acquire, receive, possess, give, and grant, to plead and be impleaded, to answer and be answered, to defend or be defended; And that the same President, Council, and Fellows of the Royal Society aforesaid and their successors for ever may have a Common Seal, to serve for transacting all causes and affairs whatsoever of them and their successors; and that it may and shall be good and lawful to the same President, Council, and Fellows of the Royal Society aforesaid, and to their successors for the time being, to break, change, and make anew that Seal from time to time, as it shall seem most expedient to them.

Capacity to purchase;

and to grant;

to sue and be sued;

and to have a Common Seal, alterable at pleasure.

We give and grant moreover by these presents to the President, Council, and Fellows of the Royal Society aforesaid, and to their successors for ever, in testimony of our royal favour towards them, and of our peculiar esteem for them, to the present and future ages, these following blazons of honour, that is to say: in the dexter corner of a silver shield our three Lions of England, and for Crest a helm adorned

Grant of Arms, viz. Silver on a quarter gules three Lions of England; and also of a Crest, and Supporters.

with a crown studded with florets, surmounted by an eagle of proper colour holding in one foot a shield charged with our lions: Supporters, two white hounds gorged with crowns; to be borne, exhibited, and possessed for ever by the aforesaid President, Council, and Fellows, and their successors, as occasion shall serve.

The Council shall consist of twenty-one (of whom the President or his Deputy shall be always one).

And that our royal intention may obtain the better effect, and for the good rule and government of the aforesaid Royal Society from time to time, we will, and by these presents for us, our heirs, and successors do grant to the same President, Council, and Fellows of the Royal Society aforesaid, and to their successors, that henceforth for ever the Council aforesaid shall be and consist of twenty-one persons (of whom we will the President for the time being, or his Deputy, to be always one); And that all and singular other persons who within two months next following after the date of these presents shall be received and admitted into the same Society as Members of the Royal Society aforesaid, by the President and Council, or by any eleven or more of them (of whom we will the President for the time being, or his Deputy, to be always one), or by two third parts or more of the aforesaid eleven or more, and in all time following by the President, Council, and Fellows, or by any twenty-one or more of them (of whom we will the President for the time being, or his Deputy, to be always one), or by two third parts or more of the aforesaid twenty-one or more, and shall have been noted in the Register by them to be kept, shall be, be called, and be named Fellows of the Royal Society aforesaid, as long as they shall live, unless it shall happen that any one of them be amoved for any reasonable cause, according to the Statutes of the Royal Society aforesaid, which are to be drawn up; whom, the more eminently they are distinguished for the study of every kind of learning and good letters, the more ardently they desire to promote the honour, studies, and advantage of this Society, the more they are noted for integrity of life, uprightness of character, and piety, and excel in fidelity and affection of mind towards us, our Crown, and dignity, the more we wish them to be especially deemed fitting and worthy of being admitted into the number of the Fellows of the same Society.

All other persons who shall be received and admitted as Members, by the President and Council, or any eleven or more of them (of whom, &c.) or by two-thirds or more of those eleven or more, *within* two months; and at all times *after* those two months, by the President, Council, and *Fellows*, or by any twenty-one or more of them (of whom the President or his Deputy to be one), or by *two third* parts or more of the said twenty-one or more; and shall be registered; shall be called *Fellows* of the said Royal Society, for life, unless regularly amoved.

And for the better execution of our will and grant in this behalf, we have assigned, nominated, constituted, and made, and by these presents for us, our heirs, and successors do assign, nominate, constitute, and make, our very well-beloved and trusty William, Viscount Brouncker, Chancellor of our very dear consort Queen Catharine, to be the first and present President of the Royal Society aforesaid; willing that the aforesaid William, Viscount Brouncker, shall continue in the office of President of the Royal Society aforesaid

William Viscount Brouncker named to be the first President; to continue so till the next St. Andrew's Day, and till another

from the date of these presents until the feast of St. Andrew next following after the date of these presents, and until one other of the Council of the Royal Society aforesaid for the time being shall have been elected, appointed, and sworn to that office in due manner, according to the ordinance and provision below in these presents expressed and declared (if the aforesaid William, Viscount Brouncker, shall live so long); having first taken a corporal oath well and faithfully to execute [his office] in and by all things touching that office, according to the true intention of these presents, before our very well-beloved and very trusty Cousin and Councillor Edward, Earl of Clarendon, our Chancellor of England: to which same Edward, Earl of Clarendon, our Chancellor aforesaid, we give and grant full power and authority to administer the oath aforesaid in these words following, that is to say:

(out of the Council) should be chosen and sworn.

He himself to be first sworn in before the Lord Chancellor.

I, William, Viscount Brouncker, do promise to deal faithfully and honestly in all things belonging to the trust committed to me, as President of the Royal Society of London for improving Natural Knowledge, during my employment in that capacity. So help me God!

The President's Oath.

We have also assigned, constituted, and made, and by these presents for us, our heirs, and successors do make, our beloved and trusty Robert Moray, Knight, one of our Privy Council in our Realm of Scotland; Robert Boyle, Esquire; William Brereton, Esquire, eldest son of the Baron de Brereton; Kenelm Digby, Knight, Chancellor to our very dear mother, Queen Maria; Gilbert Talbot, Knight, Treasurer of our Jewels; Paul Neile, Knight, one of the Ushers of our Privy Chamber; Henry Slingesby, Esquire, one of the Gentlemen of our aforesaid Privy Chamber; William Petty, Knight; Timothy Clarke, Doctor in Medicine and one of our Physicians; John Wilkins, Doctor in Divinity; George Ent, Doctor in Medicine; William Aerskine, one of our Cup-bearers; Jonathan Goddard, Doctor in Medicine and Professor of Gresham College; William Balle, Esquire; Matthew Wren, Esquire; John Evelyn, Esquire; Thomas Henshaw, Esquire; Dudley Palmer, of Grey's Inn, in our County of Middlesex, Esquire; Abraham Hill, of London, Esquire; and Henry Oldenburg, Esquire, together with the President aforesaid, to be and become the first and present twenty-one of the Council and Fellows of the Royal Society aforesaid; to be continued in their offices of the Council aforesaid from the date of these presents until the aforesaid feast of St. Andrew the Apostle next following, and thenceforth until other fitting and able and sufficient persons shall have been elected, appointed, and sworn into the offices aforesaid (if they shall live so long, or shall not have been amoved for any just and reasonable cause); first taking corporal oaths before the President for the time being of the

The first Council named.

To continue till next St. Andrew's Day, and till others shall be elected and sworn, unless amoved for just cause; having first taken, before the President, the like Oath as he took, *mutatis mutandis*.

aforesaid Royal Society, well and faithfully to execute their offices in and by all things touching those offices, according to the form and effect of the aforesaid oath, *mutatis mutandis*, to be administered to the President of the Royal Society aforesaid by our Chancellor of England; (to which same President for the time being, for us, our heirs, and successors, we give and grant by these presents full power and authority to administer the oaths aforesaid to the aforesaid persons, and to any others whomsoever hereafter from time to time to be elected into the Council aforesaid); And that the same persons, so as it is aforesaid elected, appointed, and sworn, and hereafter to be elected, appointed, and sworn from time to time, to the Council of the aforesaid Royal Society, shall be and become aiding, counselling, and assistant in all matters, business, and affairs touching or concerning the better regulation, government, and direction of the aforesaid Royal Society, and of every Member of the same.

The President, Council, and Fellows, or any nine or more of them (of whom, &c.), may hold assemblies at any time or place in London, or within ten miles of it.

We also grant to the President, Council, and Fellows of the aforesaid Society, and to their successors for ever, that they and their successors, or any nine or more of them (of whom we will the President for the time being, or his Deputy, to be always one), may be able lawfully to make and hold assemblies or meetings of themselves for the examination and investigation of experiments and of natural things, and for other affairs belonging to the Society aforesaid, as often as and whenever it shall be needful, in a College or Hall or other convenient place within our City of London, or in any other convenient place within ten miles of our same City.

The President, Council, and Fellows, or any thirty-one or more of them (of whom the President or his Deputy to be one), or the major part of such thirty-one or more, may upon every St. Andrew's Day, annually, elect one of the Council to be their President, who shall continue so, (if not dead or amoved,) till the next St. Andrew's Day, and till another shall be elected; having first been sworn in before the Council, or any seven or more of them.

And further we will, and by these presents for us, our heirs, and successors, do grant to the aforesaid President, Council, and Fellows of the Royal Society aforesaid, and to their successors, that the President, Council, and Fellows of the Royal Society aforesaid for the time being, or any thirty-one or more of them (of whom we will the President for the time being, or his Deputy, to be one), or the major part of the aforesaid thirty-one or more, may and shall have from time to time in all future times for ever power and authority to nominate and elect, and that they may be able and have power to elect and nominate, every year, on the aforesaid feast of St. Andrew, one of the Council of the aforesaid Royal Society for the time being, who may and shall be President of the Royal Society aforesaid until the feast of St. Andrew the Apostle thereafter next following (if he shall live so long, or shall not be amoved meanwhile for any just and reasonable cause), and thenceforth until another shall have been elected, appointed, and nominated to the office of President of the Royal Society aforesaid; and that he, after that he shall so have been elected and nominated, as it is aforesaid, to the office of President of

the Royal Society aforesaid, before he be admitted to that office, shall take a corporal oath before the Council of the same Royal Society, or any seven or more of them, rightly, well, and faithfully to execute that office in all things touching that office, according to the form and effect of the aforesaid oath, *mutatis mutandis* (to which same Council, or to any seven or more of them, we give and grant by these presents for us, our heirs, and successors full power and authority to administer the oath aforesaid from time to time, as often as it shall be needful to elect a President); and that after having so taken such oath, as it is aforesaid, he may be able and have power to execute the office of President of the Royal Society aforesaid until the feast of St. Andrew the Apostle thereafter next following; And if it shall happen that the President of the Royal Society for the time being, at any time, so long as he shall be in the office of President of the same Royal Society, shall die, retire, or be amoved from his office, that then and so often it may and shall be good and lawful to the Council of the Royal Society aforesaid, and to their successors for ever, or to any eleven or more of them, to assemble or meet for the election of one of the aforesaid number of the Council aforesaid as President of the Royal Society aforesaid; and that he who shall have been elected and sworn by the Council aforesaid, or by the aforesaid eleven or more, or by the major part of the aforesaid eleven or more, as it is aforesaid, may have and exercise that office during the residue of the same year, and until another shall have been in due manner elected and sworn to that office, first taking a corporal oath in the form above specified; and so as often as the case shall so happen.

On the Death or Amotion of a President, or if he retire, the Council or any eleven or more of them may meet to choose a President out of the Council: and the person chosen by them, or the major part of them, being sworn, shall hold during the residue of the year, and until another shall be elected and sworn.

And further we will, that whenever it shall happen that any one or any of the Council of the Royal Society aforesaid for the time being shall die, or be amoved from that office, or retire (which same [members] of the Council of the Royal Society aforesaid, and every one of them, we will to be amovable for misbehaviour or any other reasonable cause, at the good pleasure of the President and of the rest of the Council aforesaid, of whom we will the President for the time being, or his Deputy, to be one, or of the major part of the same), that then and so often it may and shall be good and lawful to the aforesaid President, Council, and Fellows of the Royal Society aforesaid, and to their successors for ever, or to any twenty-one or more of the same (of whom we will the President of the Royal Society aforesaid for the time being, or his Deputy, to be one), or to the major part of the aforesaid twenty-one or more, to nominate, elect, and appoint one other or several others of the Fellows of the Royal Society aforesaid, in the place or places of him or them so dead, retired, or amoved, to fill up the aforesaid number

On the Death, Amotion, or retirement of any of the Council, (who are hereby made amovable by the President and Council for sufficient cause,) the President, Council, and Fellows, or any twenty-one or more of them (of whom, &c.) or the major part of such twenty-one or more, may supply the vacancy from amongst the Fellows: and the person or persons elected shall hold, (being first sworn,) till the next St. Andrew's Day, and until another or others shall be elected.

of twenty-one persons of the Council of the Royal Society aforesaid; and that he or they so elected and appointed in that office may have the same office until the feast of St. Andrew the Apostle then next following, and thenceforth until one other or several others shall have been elected, appointed, and nominated; first taking a corporal oath before the President and Council of the Royal Society aforesaid, or any seven or more of them (of whom we will the President for the time being, or his Deputy, to be always one), well and faithfully to execute that office in and by all things touching that office, according to the true intention of these presents.

On St. Andrew's Day, *ten* of the Council (and no more) are to be changed by the President, Council, and Fellows, or any thirty-one or more of them (of whom the President or his Deputy always to be one), or the major part of such thirty-one or more.

And further we will, and by these presents for us, our heirs, and successors do grant to the aforesaid President, Council, and Fellows of the aforesaid Royal Society, and to their successors [for ever], that they and their successors, or any thirty-one or more of them (of whom we will the President for the time being, or his Deputy, to be always one), or the major part of the aforesaid thirty-one or more, every year, on the aforesaid feast of St. Andrew the Apostle, may and shall have full power and authority to elect, nominate, appoint, and change ten of the Fellows of the Royal Society aforesaid, to fill up the places and offices of ten of the aforesaid number of twenty-one of the Council of the Royal Society aforesaid; for we do declare it to be our royal pleasure, and by these presents for us, our heirs, and successors we do grant, that ten of the aforesaid Council, and no more, shall be annually changed and amoved by the President, Council, and Fellows of the Royal Society aforesaid.

The President may appoint *one* out of the Council to be his Deputy;

We will also, and for us, our heirs, and successors do grant to the aforesaid President, Council, and Fellows of the aforesaid Royal Society, and to their successors for ever, that if it shall happen that the President of the same Royal Society for the time being is detained by sickness or infirmity, or is employed in the service of us, our heirs, or successors, or is otherwise occupied, so that he shall not be able to attend to the necessary affairs of the same Royal Society touching the office of President, that then and so often it may and shall be good and lawful to the same President so detained, employed or occupied, to nominate and appoint one of the Council of the aforesaid Royal Society for the time being to be and become the Deputy of the same President; which same Deputy, so to be made and appointed in the office of Deputy of the President aforesaid, may and shall be the Deputy of the same President from time to time, as often as the aforesaid President shall happen to be so absent, during the whole time in which the aforesaid President shall continue in the office of President; unless in the meanwhile the aforesaid President of the Royal Society aforesaid for the time being shall have made and

who may act as such in his absence, unless the President make some other Deputy out of the Council.

appointed one other of the aforesaid Council his Deputy; And that every such Deputy of the aforesaid President so to be made and appointed, as it is aforesaid, may be able and have power to do and execute all and singular things which pertain or ought to pertain to the office of President of the aforesaid Royal Society, or which are limited and appointed to be done and executed by the aforesaid President, by virtue of these our Letters Patent, from time to time, as often as the aforesaid President shall happen to be so absent, during such time as he shall continue the Deputy of the aforesaid President, by force of these our Letters Patent, as fully, freely, and wholly, and in as ample manner and form, as the aforesaid President, if he were present, would be able and have power to do and execute those things; a corporal oath first to be taken by such Deputy upon the holy Gospels of God, in the form and effect above specified, well and faithfully to execute all and singular things which pertain to the office of President, before the aforesaid Council of the aforesaid Royal Society, or any seven or more of them; and so often as the case shall so happen: to which same Council, or to any seven or more of them, for the time being, we do give and grant by these presents, power and authority to administer the oath aforesaid, as often as the case shall so happen, without procuring or obtaining a writ, commission, or further warrant in that behalf from us, our heirs, or successors.

The Deputy may, in the absence of the President, do all acts that he himself could do if present.

But he must first be sworn before the Council, or seven or more of them.

And further we will, and by these presents for us, our heirs, and successors do grant to the aforesaid President, Council, and Fellows of the Royal Society aforesaid, and to their successors, that they and their successors henceforth for ever may and shall have one Treasurer, two Secretaries, two or more Curators of Experiments, one Clerk or more, and moreover two Serjeants-at-Mace, who may from time to time attend upon the President; and that the aforesaid Treasurer, Secretaries, Curators, Clerk or Clerks, and Sergeants-at-Mace, to be elected and nominated by the President, Council, and Fellows of the Royal Society aforesaid, or by any thirty-one or more of them (of whom we will the President for the time being, or his Deputy, to be one), or by the major part of the aforesaid thirty-one or more, before they be admitted to execute their special[1] and respective offices, shall take their corporal oaths in the form and effect above specified, before the President, or his Deputy, and the Council of the same Royal Society, or any seven or more of them, rightly, well, and faithfully to execute their several and respective offices in all things touching the same; and that after having so taken such oaths, as it is aforesaid, they may exercise and use their respective offices; to which same President and Council, or to any seven or more of them, we do give and grant by these presents

The Society may have a Treasurer, two Secretaries, two or more Curators of Experiments, one Clerk or more, and two Serjeants-at-Mace to attend upon the President. All these are to be chosen and named by the President, Council, and Fellows, or any thirty one or more of them, (of whom the President or his Deputy to be one,) or by the major part of such thirty-one or more: and they must be sworn before the President or his Deputy, and the Council, or any seven or more of them.

[1] So in the original; *qu.* several.

full power and authority to administer the oaths aforesaid from time to time to the aforesaid several and respective officers and their successors: And we have assigned, nominated, chosen, created, appointed, and made, and by these presents for us, our heirs, and successors do assign, nominate, choose, create, appoint, and make, our beloved subjects the aforesaid William Balle, Esquire, to be and become the first and present Treasurer, and the aforesaid John Wilkins and Henry Oldenburg to be and become the first and present Secretaries, of the aforesaid Royal Society; to be continued in the same offices until the aforesaid feast of St. Andrew the Apostle next following after the date of these presents: And that from time to time and at all times on the aforesaid feast of St. Andrew the Apostle (unless it shall be Sunday, and if it be Sunday, then on the day next following), the President, Council, and Fellows of the aforesaid Royal Society for the time being, or any thirty-one or more of them (of whom we will the President for the time being, or his Deputy, to be one), or the major part of the aforesaid thirty-one or more, may be able and have power to elect, nominate, and appoint upright and discreet men, who are and shall be of the number of the Council of the Royal Society aforesaid, as Treasurer and Secretaries, from time to time; and that those who shall so have been elected, appointed, and sworn to the aforesaid several and respective offices, as it is aforesaid, may be able and have power to exercise and enjoy those respective offices until the aforesaid feast of St. Andrew then next following, their aforesaid oaths, as it is aforesaid, first to be taken; and so as often as the case shall so happen. And if it shall happen that the aforesaid elections of President, Council, Treasurer, [and] Secretaries, or of any one or any of them, cannot conveniently be made or finished on the aforesaid feast of St. Andrew, we give and grant to the aforesaid President, Council, and Fellows, and to their successors for ever, that they or any thirty-one or more of them (of whom we will the President for the time being, or his Deputy, to be one), or the major part of the said thirty-one or more, may lawfully name and assign one other day, as near to the feast of St. Andrew aforesaid as can conveniently be done, for making or finishing the aforesaid elections; and so from day to day, until the aforesaid elections be finished: And if it shall happen that any one or any of the aforesaid officers of the same Royal Society shall die, retire, or be amoved from their respective offices, that then and so often it may and shall be good and lawful to the President, Council, and Fellows of the aforesaid Royal Society, and to their successors for ever, or to any twenty-one or more of them (of whom we will the President for the time being, or his Deputy, to be one), or to the major part of the aforesaid twenty-one or more, to

The first Treasurer named; and also the two first Secretaries.

On every St. Andrew's Day, (unless it be Sunday, and then on the next day,) the President, Council, and Fellows, or any thirty-one or more of them (of whom, &c.), or the major part of such thirty-one or more, may elect proper persons out of the Council to be Treasurer and Secretaries; who, after being sworn, are to hold their Offices till the following St. Andrew's Day.

If the Elections of President, Council, Treasurer, and Secretaries, or any of them, cannot conveniently be made or finished upon St. Andrew's Day, the President, Council, and Fellows, or any thirty-one or more of them (of whom, &c.), or the major part of such thirty-one, or more, may appoint one or more other day or days, till they shall be finished.

If any of the said Officers die, retire, or be amoved, the President, Council, and Fellows, or any twenty-one or more of them (of whom the President or his Deputy to be one), or the major part of such twenty-one or more, may elect others for the residue of the

elect and appoint another or others to the office or offices of those persons so deceased, retired, or amoved; and that he or they so elected and appointed may have and exercise the respective offices aforesaid during the residue of the same year, and until another or others shall have been in due manner elected and sworn to those respective offices; and so as often as the case shall so happen.

year, and till new ones shall be elected and sworn.

And moreover we will, and of our special grace and of our certain knowledge and mere motion do grant to the aforesaid President, Council, and Fellows of the Royal Society aforesaid, and to their successors for ever, that the President and Council of the aforesaid Royal Society for the time being (due or lawful summons or citation being always first made of all the Members of the Council aforesaid to extraordinary meetings), or any nine or more of them (of whom we will the President for the time being, or his Deputy, to be one), may be able and have power both to meet together and assemble in a College or Hall or other convenient place within our City of London, or in any other convenient place within ten miles of our same City; and that they so met together and assembled, or the major part of them, shall and may have full authority, power, and faculty from time to time to draw up, constitute, ordain, make, and establish such laws, statutes, acts, ordinances, and constitutions as shall seem to them, or to the major part of them, to be good, wholesome, useful, honourable, and necessary, according to their sound discretions, for the better government, regulation, and direction of the Royal Society aforesaid, and of every Member of the same, and to do and perform all things belonging to the government, matters, goods, faculties, rents, lands, tenements, hereditaments, and affairs of the Royal Society aforesaid; all and singular which laws, statutes, acts, ordinances, and constitutions so to be made as it is aforesaid, we will, and by these presents for us, our heirs, and successors, firmly enjoining, do order and command, that they shall be inviolably observed from time to time, according to the tenor and effect of the same: so nevertheless, that the aforesaid laws, statutes, acts, ordinances, and constitutions so to be made as it is aforesaid, and every one of them, be reasonable, and not repugnant or contrary to the laws, customs, acts, or statutes of this our Realm of England.

The President and Council (*every* Member of the Council being always duly summoned to extraordinary Meetings), or any nine or more of them (of whom the President or his Deputy to be one), may meet in London or within ten miles of London; and they, or the major part of them, may make Laws, Statutes, and Ordinances, and transact all matters relating to the management of the Society and its affairs; and all their acts shall be valid: But their Statutes must be reasonable, and not contrary to Law.

And further, of our more ample special grace and of our certain knowledge and mere motion, we have given and granted, and by these presents for us, our heirs, and successors do give and grant to the aforesaid President, Council, and Fellows of the aforesaid Royal Society, and to their successors for ever, or to any twenty-one or more of them (of whom we will the President for the time being, or his Deputy, to be always one), or to the major part of the aforesaid

The President, Council, and Fellows, or any twenty-one or more of them (of whom the President or his Deputy to be always one), or the major part of such twenty-one or more, may appoint one Printer or more, and one Engraver or more,

and authorize them, by writing under the Common Seal, and signed by the President, to print such things (touching or concerning the Royal Society) as shall be given them in charge by the President and Council, or any seven or more of them (of whom the President or his Deputy to be one), or the major part of such seven or more. They must be first sworn before the President and Council, or seven or more of them.

twenty-one or more, full power and authority from time to time to elect, nominate, and appoint one or more Typographers or Printers, and Chalcographers or Engravers, and to grant to him or them, by a writing sealed with the Common Seal of the aforesaid Royal Society, and signed by the hand of the President for the time being, faculty to print such things, matters, and affairs touching or concerning the aforesaid Royal Society, as shall have been committed to the aforesaid Typographer or Printer, Chalcographer or Engraver, or Typographers or Printers, Chalcographers or Engravers, from time to time, by the President and Council of the aforesaid Royal Society, or any seven or more of them (of whom we will the President for the time being, or his Deputy, to be one), or by the major part of the aforesaid seven or more; their corporal oaths first to be taken, before they be admitted to exercise their offices, before the President and Council for the time being, or any seven or more of them, in the form and effect last specified; to which same President and Council, or to any seven or more of them, we do give and grant by these presents full power and authority to administer the oaths aforesaid.

The President, Council, and Fellows, or any nine or more of them (of whom, &c.), or the major part of such nine or more, shall have the same right to demand and receive (by their assign or assigns) the bodies of executed criminals, and to anatomize them, as the College of Physicians and the Company of Surgeons of London use or enjoy.

And further, in order that the aforesaid President, Council, and Fellows of the aforesaid Royal Society may obtain the better success in their philosophical studies, of our more ample special grace and of our certain knowledge and mere motion, we have given and granted, and by these presents for us, our heirs, and successors do give and grant, to the aforesaid President, Council, and Fellows of the aforesaid Royal Society, and to their successors for ever, that they and their successors, or any nine or more of them (of whom we will the President for the time being, or his Deputy, to be one), or the major part of the aforesaid nine or more, may and shall have from time to time full power and authority to require, take, and receive from time to time, and at such seasonable times, according to their discretion, by their assign or assigns the bodies of such persons as have suffered death by the hand of the executioner, and to anatomize them, in as ample manner and form, and to all intents and purposes, as the President of the College of Physicians and the Company of Surgeons of our City of London (by whatsoever names the two aforesaid corporations shall have been distinguished) have used or enjoyed, or may be able and have power to use and enjoy, the same bodies.

Licence is given to them or any nine (as last above), or the major part of them, to hold a Correspondence on Philosophical, Mathematical, or Mechanical subjects, with all sorts of foreigners, by letters

And further, for the improvement of the experiments, arts, and sciences of the aforesaid Royal Society, of our more abundant special grace and of our certain knowledge and mere motion, we have given and granted, and by these presents for us, our heirs, and successors do give and grant, to the aforesaid President, Council, and Fellows of the aforesaid Royal Society, and to their successors for ever, that they

and their successors, or any nine or more of them (of whom we will the President for the time being, or his Deputy, to be one), or the major part of the aforesaid nine or more, may and shall have from time to time full power and authority, by letters or epistles under the hand of the aforesaid President or his Deputy, in the presence of the Council, or of any seven or more of them, and in the name of the Royal Society, to enjoy mutual intelligence and affairs with all and all manner of strangers and foreigners, whether private or collegiate, corporate or politic, without any molestation, interruption, or disturbance whatsoever: Provided nevertheless, that this our indulgence, so granted as it is aforesaid, be not extended to further use than the particular benefit and interest of the aforesaid Royal Society in matters or things philosophical, mathematical, or mechanical.

signed by the President or his Deputy, in the presence of the Council, or any seven or more of them, and in the name of the Society.

And further we have given and granted, and by these presents for us, our heirs, and successors do give and grant to the aforesaid President, Council, and Fellows of the Royal Society aforesaid, and to their successors for ever, or to the President and Council of the Royal Society aforesaid, or the major part of them, full power and authority to erect, build, and construct, or to make or cause to be erected, built, or constructed, within our City of London, or ten miles of the same, one or more College or Colleges, of whatsoever kind or quality, for the habitation, assembly, and meeting of the aforesaid President, Council, and Fellows of the aforesaid Royal Society, and of their successors, for the ordering and arranging of their affairs and other matters concerning the same Royal Society.

Licence given to the President, Council, and Fellows, or to the President and Council, or the major part of them, to build a College or Colleges in London, or within ten miles of it.

And further we will, and by these presents for us, our heirs, and successors do ordain, constitute, and appoint, that if any abuses or differences hereafter shall arise and happen concerning the government or other matters or affairs of the aforesaid Royal Society, whereby any injury or hindrance may be done to the constitution, stability, and progress of the studies, or to the matters and affairs, of the same; that then and so often, by these presents, for us, our heirs, and successors, we do authorize, nominate, assign, and appoint our aforesaid very well-beloved and very trusty Cousin and Councillor Edward, Earl of Clarendon, our Chancellor of our Realm of England, by himself during his life, and, after his death, then the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Chancellor or Keeper of the Great Seal of England, the Treasurer of England, the Keeper of the Privy Seal, the Bishop of London, and the two Principal Secretaries for the time being, or any four or more of them, to reconcile, compose, and adjust the same differences and abuses.

If any abuses shall happen, or differences arise, they shall be reformed and settled by the Earl of Clarendon (Lord Chancellor) alone, while living; and after his death by the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Chancellor or Keeper of the Great Seal, the Treasurer, Privy Seal, Bishop of London, and two Principal Secretaries, for the time being, or any four or more of them.

And further we will, and by these presents for us, our heirs, and successors, firmly enjoining, do order and command all and singular

General Clauses.

the Justices, Mayors, Aldermen, Sheriffs, Bailiffs, Constables, and other officers, ministers, and subjects whomsoever of us, our heirs, and successors, that they be from time to time aiding and assistant to the aforesaid President, Council, and Fellows of the Royal Society aforesaid, and to their successors for ever, in and by all things, according to the true intention of these our Letters Patent.

Although express mention of the true yearly value or of the certainty of the premises, or of any of them, or of other gifts or grants before these times made by us or by any of our progenitors or predecessors to the aforesaid President, Council, and Fellows of the Royal Society aforesaid, is not made in these presents; or any statute, act, ordinance, provision, proclamation, or restriction to the contrary thereof heretofore had, made, enacted, ordained, or provided, or any other thing, cause, or matter whatsoever, in any wise notwithstanding.

In witness whereof we have caused these our Letters to be made Patent. Witness Ourself, at Westminster, the twenty-second day of April, in the fifteenth year of our reign.

By writ of Privy Seal.

HOWARD.

CHARTA TERTIA,[1]

Iisdem ab eodem concessa, A.D. MDCLXIX.

CAROLUS SECUNDUS, Dei gratia Angliae Scotiae Franciae et Hiberniae Rex, Fidei Defensor, etc., omnibus ad quos hae Literae nostrae Patentes pervenerint, salutem.

Sciatis, quòd nos de gratia nostra speciali ac ex certa scientia et mero motu nostris dedimus et concessimus, ac per presentes pro nobis heredibus et successoribus nostris damus et concedimus, dilectis et fidelibus nostris Praesidi Concilio et Sodalibus Regalis Societatis Londini pro Scientia naturali promovenda, et successoribus suis in perpetuum, Totam illam peciam terrae arabilis vocatam Teamshott, continentem per aestimationem viginti acras, jacentem inter viam nostram ducentem à Westmonasterio versùs Chelsey ex parte boreali et occidentali, et peciam prati continentem per aestimationem quatuor acras, parcellam octodecim acrarum prati nuper in tenura Comitis Nottinghamiae vel assignatorum suorum, ex parte australi, ac clausum prati vocatum Stony Bridge Close ex parte

Grant of Lands in Chelsey.

[1] The warrant for this Charter is preserved among the State Papers. It is dated May 24, 1667.

orientali, et peciam terrae arabilis nuper in occupatione Thomae Evans vel assignatorum suorum ex parte occidentali, per particulare inde mentionatam esse annualis redditus sive valoris viginti trium solidorum et quatuor denariorum; Necnon totum illud praedictum clausum prati vocatum Stony Bridge Close, continens per aestimationem quatuor acras, nuper in occupatione Johannis Deakes vel assignatorum suorum, jacens inter rivum vocatum le Common Sewer ex parte orientali, et praedictam peciam terrae vocatam Teamshott ex parte occidentali, et pontem vocatum Stony Bridge ex parte boreali, per particulare inde mentionatum esse annualis redditus sive valoris viginti solidorum; Necnon totam illam unam peciam terrae arabilis in communi campo vocato East Field, continentem per aestimationem tres acras, nuper in occupatione Thomae Frances vel assignatorum suorum, jacentem inter praedictam peciam terrae vocatam Teamshott ex parte orientali, peciam terrae arabilis nuper in tenura Comitis Lincolniae vel assignatorum suorum ex parte occidentali, parcellam prati de Earles Court land ex parte australi, et viam nostram ducentem à Westmonasterio versùs Chelsey praedictam ex parte boreali et occidentali, per particulare inde mentionatam esse annualis redditus sive valoris quatuor solidorum; (quae quidem praemissa sunt aut olim fuerunt parcella terrae nostrae in Chelsey, existentis parcellae terrae Dominicalis Manerii de Chelsey praedicta, ac nuper fuerunt parcella possessionum Johannis, nuper Ducis Northumbriae, et quae nuper per praecharissimum avum nostrum beatae memoriae Jacobum Regem per Literas suas Patentes, gerentes datum apud Westmonasterium, octavo die Maii, anno regni sui Angliae octavo et Scotiae quadragesimo tertio, concessa fuerunt aut mentionata esse concessa Praeposito et Sociis Collegii Regis Jacobi in Chelsey propè London, ex fundatione ejusdem Jacobi, Regis Angliae, et successoribus suis in perpetuum, tenenda de praefato Jacobo Rege, ut de Manerio suo de East Greenwich, in comitatu Cantiae, per fidelitatem tantùm, in libero et communi soccagio, et non in capite, nec per servitium militare;) Ac etiam omnia et singula domus aedificia structuras boscos subboscos arbores, ac totam terram fundum et solum eorundem boscorum subboscorum et arborum, ac omnia alia jura jurisdictiones franchesias privilegia libertates proficua commoditates advantagia emolumenta et hereditamenta nostra quaecunque, cum eorum pertinentiis universis, cujuscunque sint generis naturae seu speciei, seu quibuscunque nominibus sciantur censeantur nuncupentur seu cognoscantur, situata jacentia et existentia, provenientia crescentia renovantia sive emergentia, infra comitatum villas campos loca sive hameletta praedicta, vel alibi ubicunque, praedictis terris et caeteris

praemissis vel alicui inde parcellae quoquo modo spectantia; Necnon reversionem et reversiones omnium et singulorum praemissorum superiùs per presentes praeconcessorum, et cujuslibet inde parcellae, dependentes vel expectantes de in vel super aliquam dimissionem vel concessionem pro termino vel terminis vitae vel vitarum vel annorum, aut aliter, de praemissis superiùs per presentes praeconcessis seu de aliqua inde parcella quoquo modo factam, existentem de recordo vel non de recordo; Necnon omnia et singula redditus et annualia proficua quaecunque reservata super quibuscunque dimissionibus vel concessionibus de et super praemissis per presentes praeconcessis, vel de et super aliqua inde parcella.

Adeò plenè Clauses.

Dedimus etiam et concessimus, ac per presentes pro nobis heredibus et successoribus nostris damus et concedimus, praefatis Praesidi Concilio et Sodalibus Regalis Societatis Londini pro scientia naturali promovenda, et successoribus suis in perpetuum, quòd ipsi et eorum successores de caetero in perpetuum habeant teneant et gaudeant, ac habere tenere et gaudere valeant et possint, infra praemissa superiùs per presentes praeconcessa, ac infra quamlibet inde parcellam, tot tanta talia eadem hujusmodi et consimilia jura jurisdictiones libertates franchesias consuetudines privilegia proficua commoditates advantagia emolumenta et hereditamenta quaecunque, quot quanta qualia et quae, ac adeò plenè liberè et integrè, ac in tam amplis modo et forma, prout praedictus Johannes, nuper Dux Northumbriae, aut praedictus Praepositus et Socii Collegii Regis Jacobi in Chelsey propè London, ex fundatione ejusdem Jacobi, Regis Angliae, aut aliquis alius sive aliqui alii, praedicta terras tenementa et caetera praemissa cum suis pertinentiis, aut aliquam inde parcellam, unquam antehac habentes possidentes aut seisiti inde existentes, habens possidens aut seisitus inde existens, unquam habuerunt tenuerunt usi vel gavisi fuerunt, habuit tenuit usus vel gavisus fuit, seu habere tenere uti vel gaudere debuerunt aut debuit, in praemissis superiùs per presentes praeconcessis, aut aliqua inde parcella, ratione vel praetextu alicujus chartae doni concessionis vel confirmationis per nos seu aliquem progenitorum vel antecessorum nostrorum, nuper Regum vel Reginarum Angliae, antehac habitae factae vel concessae seu confirmatae, aut ratione vel praetextu alicujus Actus Parliamenti vel aliquorum Actuum Parliamentorum, aut ratione vel praetextu alicujus legitimae praescriptionis usus seu consuetudinis antehac habitae seu usitatae, aut aliter, quocunque legali modo jure seu titulo; ac adeò plenè liberè et integrè, ac in tam amplis modo et forma, prout nos aut aliquis progenitorum vel antecessorum nostrorum, nuper Regum vel Reginarum Angliae, praedicta terras tenementa et caetera praemissa,

House occupied by the Royal Society, Crane Court, Fleet St.

1710-1780

From an engraving in Smith's 'Historical and Literary Curiosities'. London, 1845

aut aliquam inde parcellam, habuimus et gavisi fuimus aut habuerunt et gavisi fuerunt, seu habere et gaudere debuimus aut habere et gaudere debuerunt aut debuit.

Damus ulteriùs, ac per presentes pro nobis heredibus et successoribus nostris concedimus, praefatis Praesidi Concilio et Sodalibus Regalis Societatis Londini pro scientia naturali promovenda, et eorum successoribus, omnia et singula praemissa superiùs per presentes praeconcessa, cum eorum pertinentiis universis, adeò plenè liberè et integrè, ac in tam amplis modo et forma, prout ea omnia et singula praemissa, aut aliqua inde parcella, ad manus nostras, seu ad manus aliquorum progenitorum vel antecessorum nostrorum, nuper Regum vel Reginarum Angliae, ratione vel praetextu dissolutionis vel sursum redditionis alicujus nuper monasterii prioratus sive hospitalis, aut ratione vel praetextu alicujus Actus Parliamenti vel aliquorum Actuum Parliamentorum, aut ratione alicujus attincturae sive forisfacturae, aut ratione alicujus excambii vel perquisiti, aut alicujus doni vel concessionis, aut ratione eschaetae, aut quocunque alio legali modo jure seu titulo, devenerunt seu devenire debuerunt, ac in manibus nostris jam existunt seu existere debent vel debuerunt.

Habendum tenendum et gaudendum praedicta terras tenementa et hereditamenta, ac caetera omnia et singula praemissa superiùs per presentes praeconcessa, cum eorum pertinentiis universis, praefatis Praesidi Concilio et Sodalibus Regalis Societatis Londini pro scientia naturali promovenda, et successoribus suis in perpetuum; Tenendum de nobis heredibus et successoribus nostris, ut de Manerio nostro de East Greenwich, in comitatu nostro Cantiae, per fidelitatem tantùm, in libero et communi soccagio, et non in capite, nec per servitium militare; Ac reddendo annuatim nobis heredibus et successoribus nostris de et pro praedicta terra arabili vocata Teamshott viginti tres solidos et quatuor denarios, ac de et pro praedicto clauso prati vocato Stony Bridge Close viginti solidos, ac de et pro praedicta pecia terrae arabilis in communi campo vocato East Field quatuor solidos, legalis monetae Angliae, ad festa Sancti Michaelis Archangeli et Annunciationis beatae Mariae Virginis, ad Receptam Scaccarii nostri Westmonasterii heredum et successorum nostrorum, seu ad manus Ballivorum seu Receptorum praemissorum pro tempore existentium, per aequales portiones annuatim solvendos in perpetuum.

Tenure.

Rent.

Et ulteriùs de uberiori gratia nostra speciali ac ex certa scientia et mero motu nostris volumus, ac per presentes pro nobis heredibus et successoribus nostris concedimus praefatis Presidi Concilio et Sodalibus Regalis Societatis praedictae, et successoribus suis, quòd nos heredes et successores nostri de caetero in perpetuum annuatim, et de tempore in tempus, exonerabimus acquietabimus et indempnes conservabimus

Exonerations, acquittances, &c.

tam praefatos Praesidem Concilium et Sodales Regalis Societatis praedictae, et successores suos, quàm praedicta terras tenementa et caetera omnia et singula praemissa superiùs expressa et specificata ac per presentes praeconcessa, et quamlibet inde parcellam, cum eorum pertinentiis universis, de et ab omnibus et omnimodis corrodiis redditibus feodis servitiis annuitatibus pensionibus portionibus ac denariorum summis ac oneribus quibuscunque de praemissis seu aliqua inde parcella nobis heredibus vel successoribus nostris exeuntibus vel solvendis, vel superinde versùs nos heredes vel successores nostros oneratis vel onerandis; praeterquam de redditibus servitiis et tenuris superiùs in his presentibus nobis heredibus et successoribus nostris reservatis, ac praeterquam de dimissionibus et concessionibus de praemissis seu de aliqua inde parcella antehac factis, ac conventionibus et conditionibus in eisdem existentibus, ac conventionibus et oneribus, quae aliquis firmarius seu aliqui firmarii praemissorum ratione indenturarum et dimissionum suarum facere et exonerare tenetur seu tenentur.

Volumus etiam, ac per presentes pro nobis heredibus et successoribus nostris firmiter injungendo praecipimus tam Commissionariis pro Thesauro nostro, Thesaurario, Camerario, Subthesaurario, et Baronibus Scaccarii nostri heredum et successorum nostrorum pro tempore existentibus, quàm omnibus et singulis Auditoribus et aliis officiariis et ministris nostris heredum et successorum nostrorum quibuscunque pro tempore existentibus, quòd ipsi et eorum quilibet, super solam demonstrationem harum Literarum nostrarum Patentium, vel Irrotulamenti earundem, absque aliquo alio brevi seu warranto à nobis heredibus vel successoribus nostris quoquo modo impetrando seu prosequendo, plenam integram debitamque allocationem et exonerationem manifestam de et ab omnibus et omnimodis hujusmodi corrodiis redditibus feodis pensionibus portionibus et denariorum summis ac oneribus quibuscunque (praeterquam de servitiis redditibus tenuris ac arreragiis redditus ac caeteris praemissis in his praesentibus, ut praefertur, reservatis, et per praefatos Praesidem Concilium et Sodales Regalis Societatis praedictae et successores suos solubilibus fiendis[1] seu performandis) de praemissis per presentes praeconcessis, seu de aliqua inde parte vel parcella, nobis heredibus vel successoribus nostris exeuntibus seu solvendis, vel superinde versùs nos heredes vel successores nostros oneratis seu onerandis, praefatis Praesidi Concilio et Sodalibus Regalis Societatis praedictae et successoribus suis facient, et de tempore in tempus fieri causabunt; Et hae Literae nostrae Patentes, vel Irrotulamentum earundem, erunt de tempore in tempus tam dictis Commissionariis pro Thesauro nostro, Thesaurario, Cancellario,[2] et Baronibus Scaccarii nostri heredum et successorum nostrorum pro tempore existentibus,

[1] *Sic.* [2] *Sic*; see above.

quàm omnibus et singulis Auditoribus, et aliis officiariis et ministris nostris heredum et successorum nostrorum quibuscunque pro tempore existentibus, sufficiens warrantum et exoneratio in hac parte.

Et cùm nos per Literas nostras Patentes, gerentes datum apud Westmonasterium, vicesimo secundo die Aprilis, anno regni nostri decimo quinto, Praesidi Concilio et Sodalibus Regalis Societatis praedictae factas, inter alia concessimus praefatis Praesidi Concilio et Sodalibus praedictae Regalis Societatis, et successoribus suis in perpetuum, quòd si contigerit Praesidem ejusdem Regalis Societatis pro tempore existentem aegritudine vel infirmitate detineri, vel in servitio nostro heredum vel successorum nostrorum versari, vel aliter esse occupatum, ita quòd necessariis negotiis ejusdem Regalis Societatis officium Praesidis tangentibus attendere non poterit; quòd tunc et toties benè liceat et licebit eidem Praesidi sic detento versato vel occupato unum de Concilio praedictae Regalis Societatis pro tempore existente, fore et esse Deputatum ejusdem Praesidis, nominare et appunctuare; qui quidem Deputatus, in officio Deputati Praesidis praedicti sic faciendus et constituendus, sit et esset Deputatus ejusdem Praesidis de tempore in tempus, toties quoties praedictus Praeses sic abesse contigerit, durante toto tempore, quo praedictus Praeses in officio Praesidis continuaverit, nisi interim praedictus Praeses Regalis Societatis praedictae pro tempore existens unum alium de praedicto Concilio ejus Deputatum fecerit et constituerit; Et quòd quilibet hujusmodi Deputatus praedicti Praesidis, sic ut praefertur faciendus et constituendus, omnia et singula quae ad officium Praesidis praedictae Regalis Societatis pertinent seu pertinere debent, vel per praedictum Praesidem virtute istarum Literarum nostrarum Patentium limitata et appunctuata fore[1] facienda et exequenda, de tempore in tempus, toties quoties praedictus Praeses sic abesse contigerit, durante tali tempore, quo Deputatus praedicti Praesidis continuaverit, facere et exequi valeat et possit, vigore istarum Literarum nostrarum Patentium, adeò plenè liberè et integrè, ac in tam amplis modo et forma, prout Praeses praedictus, si praesens esset, illa facere et exequi valeat et possit; sacramento corporali super sancta Dei Evangelia, in forma et effectu in eisdem Literis nostris Patentibus specificatis, per hujusmodi Deputatum, ad omnia et singula quae ad officium Praesidis pertinent benè et fideliter exequenda, coram praefato Concilio praedictae Regalis Societatis vel aliquibus septem vel pluribus eorum, priùs praestando; et sic toties quoties casus sic acciderit; cui quidem Concilio, vel aliquibus septem vel pluribus eorum pro tempore existentibus, sacramentum praedictum administrare potestatem et authoritatem, quoties casus sic acciderit, dedimus et concessimus per easdem Literas nostras Patentes, absque brevi commissione sive ulteriori

Recital of some parts of the Second Charter.

[1] *Sic.*

warranto in ea parte à nobis heredibus et successoribus nostris procurando seu obtinendo; Ac quòd ipsi et successores eorum, seu aliqui novem vel plures eorum (quorum Praesidem pro tempore existentem, vel ejus Deputatum, semper unum esse volumus), conventus seu congregationes de seipsis pro experimentorum et rerum naturalium cognitione et indagine, aliisque negotiis ad Societatem praedictam spectantibus, quoties et quando opus fuerit, licitè facere et habere possint in collegio sive aula sive alio loco commodo intra Civitatem nostram London, vel in aliquo alio loco commodo intra decem milliaria ab eadem Civitate nostra.

It takes notice that several Powers, granted by *that* Charter, cannot be executed but by the President and Council, or *seven* or more of them, by virtue of *that* Charter.

Et cùm diversa et varia res potestates libertates et privilegia in eisdem Literis nostris Patentibus praefatis Praesidi Concilio Sodalibus Regalis Societatis praedictae concessa, virtute istarum Literarum nostrarum Patentium, non sunt exercenda facienda performanda seu exequenda, nisi per praedictos Praesidem et Concilium aut aliquos septem vel plures eorum; Et cùm ulteriùs per praedictas Literas nostras Patentes pro nobis heredibus et successoribus nostris dedimus et concessimus praefatis Praesidi Concilio et Sodalibus praedictae Regalis Societatis, et successoribus suis in perpetuum, sive aliquibus viginti et uni vel pluribus eorum (quorum Praesidem pro tempore existentem, vel ejus Deputatum, semper unum esse volumus), seu majori parti praedictorum viginti et unius vel plurium, plenam potestatem et authoritatem de tempore in tempus eligendi nominandi et constituendi unum vel plures Typographos sive Impressores, et Chalcographos seu Sculptores, et ipsi vel ipsis, per scriptum Communi Sigillo praedictae Regalis Societatis sigillatum, et manu Praesidis pro tempore existentis signatum, facultatem concedendi, ut imprimant tales res materias et negotia praedictam Regalem Societatem tangentes vel concernentes, quales praedictis Typographo vel Impressori, Chalcographo vel Sculptori, vel Typographis vel Impressoribus, Chalcographis vel Sculptoribus, de tempore in tempus per Praesidem et Concilium praedictae Regalis Societatis, vel aliquos septem vel plures eorum (quorum Praesidem pro tempore existentem, vel ejus Deputatum, unum esse volumus), vel per majorem partem praedictorum septem vel plurium commissae fuerint; sacramentis suis corporalibus, antequam ad officia sua exercenda admittantur, coram Praeside et Concilio pro tempore existentibus, vel aliquibus septem vel pluribus eorum, priùs praestandis; cui quidem Praesidi et Concilio, vel aliquibus septem vel pluribus eorum pro tempore existentibus, sacramenta praedicta administrare plenam potestatem et authoritatem dedimus et concessimus per praedictas Literas nostras Patentes; prout in eisdem Literis nostris Patentibus, relatione inde habita, pleniùs liquet et apparet:

Nos, de abundantiori gratia nostra speciali ac ex certa scientia et mero motu nostris, dedimus et concessimus, ac per presentes pro nobis heredibus et successoribus nostris damus et concedimus, praefatis Praesidi Concilio et Sodalibus praedictae Regalis Societatis, et successoribus suis in perpetuum, quòd de caetero in perpetuum, si contigerit Praesidem ejusdem Regalis Societatis pro tempore existentem aegritudine vel infirmitate detineri, vel in servitio nostro heredum vel successorum nostrorum versari, vel aliter esse occupatum, ita quòd necessariis negotiis ejusdem Regalis Societatis officium Praesidis tangentibus attendere non poterit; quòd tunc et toties benè liceat et licebit eidam Praesidi sic detento versato vel occupato unum de Concilio praedictae Regalis Societatis pro tempore existente, fore et esse Deputatum ejusdem Praesidis, nominare et appunctuare; qui quidem Deputatus, in officio Deputati Praesidis praedicti sic faciendus et constituendus, sit et erit Deputatus ejusdem Praesidis de tempore in tempus, toties quoties praedictus Praeses sic abesse contigerit, durante toto tempore, quo praedictus Praeses in officio Praesidis continuaverit, etiamsi interim Praeses Regalis Societatis praedictae pro tempore existens unum alium vel plures alios de praedicto Concilio ejus Deputatum et Deputatos fecerit et constituerit; cui quidem Praesidi pro tempore existenti duos vel plures de praedicto Concilio ejus Deputatos ipso et eodem tempore facere et constituere potestatem et authoritatem, quoties ei placuerit, damus et concedimus per presentes pro nobis heredibus et successoribus nostris; Et quòd quilibet hujusmodi Deputatus et Deputati praedicti Praesidis, sic ut praefertur faciendi et constituendi, omnia et singula quae ad officium Praesidis praedictae Regalis Societatis pertinent seu pertinere debent, vel per praedictum Praesidem virtute praedictarum Literarum nostrarum Patentium, vel presentium, limitata et appunctuata fore[1] facienda et exequenda, de tempore in tempus, toties quoties praedictus Praeses sic abesse contigerit, durante tali tempore, quo Deputatus et Deputati praedicti Praesidis continuaverit et continuaverint, facere et exequi valeat et possint, valeant et possint, vigore harum Literarum nostrarum Patentium, adeò plenè liberè et integrè, ac in tam amplis modo et forma, prout Praeses praedictus, si praesens esset, illa facere et exequi valeret et posset; sacramento corporali super sancta Dei Evangelia, in forma et effectu in eisdem Literis nostris Patentibus specificatis, per hujusmodi Deputatum et Deputatos, ad omnia et singula quae ad officium Praesidis pertinent benè et fideliter exequenda, coram praefato Concilio praedictae Regalis Societatis, vel aliquibus quinque[2] vel pluribus eorum, priùs praestando; et sic toties quoties casus sic acciderit: cui quidem Concilio, vel aliquibus quinque

This Charter directs that the President's Deputy shall continue in office, *although* the President do appoint one or more others:

And it gives him express power to appoint *two* or *more* Deputies, out of the Council, at one and the same time; who may, each of them, do the same Acts in his absence, as he himself could do if present.

But they must first be sworn before the Council, or *five* or more of them.

[1] *Sic.*

[2] N.B.—The Oaths of Obedience and Supremacy require *seven*; see further on.

vel pluribus eorum pro tempore existentibus, sacramentum praedictum administrare potestatem et authoritatem, quoties casus sic acciderit, damus et concedimus per presentes, absque brevi commissione sive ulteriori warranto in ea parte à nobis heredibus et successoribus nostris procurando seu obtinendo;

For the future, the President, Council, and Fellows, or any nine of them (of whom the President or his Deputy to be always one), may hold their Assemblies anywhere *within the Realm of* England.

Ac ulteriùs, quòd de caetero in perpetuum ipsi et successores eorum, seu aliqui novem vel plures eorum (quorum Praesidem pro tempore existentem, vel ejus Deputatum, semper unum esse volumus), conventus seu congregationes de seipsis pro experimentorum et rerum naturalium cognitione et indagine, aliisque negotiis ad Societatem praedictam spectantibus, quoties et quando opus fuerit, licitè facere et habere possint in collegio sive aula sive alio loco commodo intra Regnum nostrum Angliae;

All Powers, &c., which could not be exercised heretofore but by the President and Council, or *seven* or more of them, may for the future be exercised by the President and Council, or any *five* or more of them.

Ac ulteriùs, quòd omnia et singula res potestates libertates et privilegia in praedictis Literis nostris Patentibus praefatis Praesidi Concilio et Sodalibus Regalis Societatis praedictae concessa, virtute istarum Literarum nostrarum Patentium, quae non sunt exercenda facienda performanda seu exequenda, nisi per praedictum Praesidem et Concilium, aut aliquos septem vel plures eorum, de caetero in perpetuum exerceri fieri performari seu exequi possint et valeant per praedictos Praesidem et Concilium, aut aliquos quinque vel plures eorum.

For the future, the *President* may appoint one Printer or more, and one Engraver or more, and authorize him or them to print such things (touching or concerning the Royal Society) as shall be given to him or them in charge by the President and Council, or any *five* or more of them (of whom the President or his Deputy to be one), or by the major part of such five or more.

Ac ulteriùs de uberiori gratia nostra dedimus et concessimus, ac per presentes pro nobis heredibus et successoribus nostris damus et concedimus, praefatis Praesidi Concilio et Sodalibus praedictae Regalis Societatis, et successoribus suis in perpetuum, quòd de caetero in perpetuum benè liceat et licebit Praesidi Regalis Societatis praedictae pro tempore existenti, de tempore in tempus, eligere nominare et constituere aliquem vel aliquos Typographum sive Impressorem, Typographos sive Impressores, et Chalcographum seu Sculptorem, Chalcographos seu Sculptores, et ipsi vel ipsis facultatem concedere, ut imprimant tales res materias et negotia praedictam Regalem Societatem tangentes vel concernentes, quales praedictis Typographo vel Impressori, Chalcographo seu Sculptori, vel Typographis vel Impressoribus, Chalcographis vel Sculptoribus, de tempore in tempus per Praesidem et Concilium praedictae Regalis Societatis, vel aliquos quinque vel plures eorum (quorum Praesidem pro tempore existentem, vel ejus Deputatum, unum esse volumus), vel per majorem partem praedictorum quinque vel plurium, commissae fuerint; sacramentis suis corporalibus, antequam ad officia sua exercenda admittantur, coram Praeside et Concilio pro tempore existente, vel aliquibus quinque vel pluribus eorum, priùs praestandis; et sic toties quoties casus sic acciderit: cui quidem Praesidi

They must be first sworn before the President and Council, or any *five* or more of them.

et Concilio pro tempore existentibus, vel aliquibus quinque vel pluribus eorum, sacramenta praedicta administrare plenam potestatem et authoritatem damus et concedimus per presentes.

General confirmatory Clauses.

Et ulteriùs volumus, ac per presentes pro nobis heredibus et successoribus nostris concedimus praefatis Praesidi Concilio et Sodalibus Regalis Societatis praedictae, et successoribus suis, quòd hae Literae nostrae Patentes, vel Irrotulamentum earundem, stabunt et erunt in omnibus et per omnia bonae firmae validae sufficientes et effectuales in lege ad omnes respectus proposita constructiones et intentiones erga et contra nos heredes et successores nostros, tam in omnibus Curiis nostris, quàm alibi intra Regnum nostrum Angliae, absque aliquibus confirmationibus licentiis vel tolerationibus de nobis heredibus vel successoribus nostris quoquo modo in posterum procurandis aut obtinendis:

Non obstante malè nominando vel malè recitando aut non recitando praedicta terras tenementa et caetera praemissa, vel aliquam inde parcellam; Et non obstante non inveniendo officium aut inquisitionem praemissorum, aut alicujus inde parcellae, per quae titulus noster inveniri debuit, ante confectionem harum Literarum nostrarum Patentium; Et non obstante malè recitando vel non recitando aliquam dimissionem vel concessionem de praemissis vel de aliqua inde parcella factam, existentem de recordo vel non de recordo; Et non obstante malè nominando vel non nominando aliquam villam hamelettum parochiam locum vel comitatum, in quibus praemissa vel aliqua inde parcella existunt vel existit; Et non obstante, quòd de nobis[1] tenentium firmariorum sive occupatorum praemissorum, vel alicujus inde parcellae, plena vera et certa non fit mentio; Et non obstantibus aliquibus defectibus de certitudine vel computatione aut declaratione veri annui valoris praemissorum, aut alicujus inde parcellae, aut annualis redditus reservati de et super praemissis, vel de et super aliqua inde parcella, in his Literis nostris Patentibus expressis et contentis; Et non obstante Statuto in Parliamento Domini Henrici, nuper Regis Angliae Sexti, progenitoris nostri, anno regni sui decimo octavo, facto et edito; Et non obstante[2] aliquibus aliis defectibus, in non certè nominando naturam genus speciei[2] quantitatem aut qualitatem praemissorum, aut alicujus inde parcellae; Et non obstante Statuto de terris et tenementis ad manum mortuam non ponendis, aut aliquo alio statuto actu ordinatione proclamatione provisione sive restrictione in contrarium indè antehac habito facto edito ordinato seu proviso, in aliquo non obstante: Salvo tamen Andreae Cole, Armigero, et omnibus aliis personis quibuscunque,

[1] Error for *nominibus;* so also in the Patent Roll.

[2] *Sic.*

praeterquam nos heredes et successores nostros, tali jure clameo[1] interesse et demanda quaecunque, quale ipse vel ipsi seu eorum aliquis habet seu habeant,[2] aut de jure habere debent, de et in praemissis, seu aliqua parte vel parcella inde.

The President and Deputy-Presidents are enjoined to take the Oath of *Obedience* and the Oath of *Supremacy*, before the Council, or *seven* or more of them, previously to their acting.

Et ulteriùs volumus, et per presentes pro nobis heredibus et successoribus nostris ordinamus et firmiter injungendo praecipimus, quòd Praeses Societatis praedictae pro tempore existens, et Deputati ejus, antequam ipsi aut eorum aliqui ad executionem officii illius admittantur, tam sacramentum corporale communiter vocatum *The Oath of Obedience*, quàm sacramentum corporale communiter vocatum *The Oath of Supremacy*, super sacrosanctis Dēi Evangeliis praestabunt, et eorum quilibet praestabit, coram Concilio ejusdem Societatis, aut aliquibus septem[3] vel pluribus eorum: cui quidem Concilio, aut aliquibus septem vel pluribus eorum, sacramenta praedicta administrare pro nobis heredibus et successoribus nostris plenam potestatem et authoritatem de tempore in tempus, quotiescunque opus fuerit, damus et concedimus per presentes.

Proviso semper, et voluntas et intentio nostra regia est, quòd terrae et praemissa praedicta per presentes, ut praefertur, concessa, seu eorum aliqua, non alienabuntur vel vendentur alicui personae sive aliquibus personis quibuscunque; aliquo in presentibus contento in contrarium inde non obstante.

Eò quòd expressa mentio de vero valore annuo vel de certitudine praemissorum sive eorum alicujus, aut de aliis donis sive concessionibus per nos seu per aliquem progenitorum sive praedecessorum nostrorum praefatis Praesidi Concilio et Sodalibus Regalis Societatis de London, et successoribus suis, ante haec tempora factis, in presentibus minimè facta existit; aut aliquo statuto actu ordinatione provisione proclamatione sive restrictione in contrarium inde antehac habito facto edito ordinato sive proviso, aut aliqua alia re causa vel materia quacunque, in aliquo non obstante.

In cujus rei testimonium has Literas nostras fieri fecimus Patentes. Teste Me ipso, apud Westmonasterium, octavo die Aprilis, anno regni nostri vicesimo primo.

Per breve de Privato Sigillo.

Pigott.[4]

[1] '*Jus clameum*,' &c., in the Charter and in the Roll.

[2] *Sic*.

[3] N.B.—The Oath of Office may be taken before *five* only; see before.

[4] This Charter is on three skins of vellum. The first skin contains an engraved portrait of Charles II, very much inferior in execution to those in the preceding Charters.

Translation of Third Charter, granting Chelsea College and further Privileges, A. D. 1669.

Charles the Second, by the grace of God, King of England, Scotland, France, and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, &c., to all to whom these our Letters Patent shall come, greeting.

Know ye that we, of our special grace and of our certain knowledge and mere motion, have given and granted, and by these presents for us, our heirs, and successors do give and grant, to our beloved and trusty the President, Council, and Fellows of the Royal Society of London for promoting Natural Knowledge, and to their successors for ever, All that piece of arable land called Teamshott, containing by estimation twenty acres, lying between our highway leading from Westminster to Chelsey on the north and west side, and a piece of meadow, containing by estimation four acres, parcel of eighteen acres of meadow, late in the tenure of the Earl of Nottingham or his assigns, on the south side, and a close of meadow called Stony Bridge Close on the east side, and a piece of arable land, late in the occupation of Thomas Evans or his assigns, on the west side, by the particular thereof mentioned to be of the yearly rent or value of twenty-three shillings and four pence; And also all that the aforesaid close of meadow called Stony Bridge Close, containing by estimation four acres, late in the occupation of John Deakes or his assigns, lying between the stream called the Common Sewer on the east side, and the aforesaid piece of land called Teamshott on the west side, and the bridge called Stony Bridge on the north side, by the particular thereof mentioned to be of the yearly rent or value of twenty shillings; And also all that one piece of arable land in the common field called East Field, containing by estimation three acres, late in the occupation of Thomas Frances or his assigns, lying between the aforesaid piece of land called Teamshott on the east side, a piece of arable land, late in the tenure of the Earl of Lincoln or his assigns, on the west side, a parcel of meadow of Earles Court land on the south side, and our highway leading from Westminster to Chelsey aforesaid on the north and west side, by the particular thereof mentioned to be of the yearly rent or value of four shillings; (which same premises are, or formerly were, parcel of our land in Chelsey, being parcel of the Demesne land of the Manor of Chelsey aforesaid, and lately were parcel of the possessions of John, late Duke of Northumberland; and which lately by our very dear grandfather, of blessed memory, King James, by his Letters Patent, bearing date at Westminster, the eighth day of May, in the year of his reign of England the eighth, and of Scotland the forty-third,

Grant of Lands in Chelsey.

were granted, or mentioned to be granted, to the Provost and Fellows of the College of King James in Chelsey, near London, of the foundation of the same James, King of England, and to their successors for ever, to hold of the aforesaid King James, as of his Manor of East Greenwich, in the County of Kent, by fealty only, in free and common socage, and not in chief, nor by Knight service;) And also all and singular houses, buildings, structures, woods, underwoods, trees, and all the land, ground, and soil of the same woods, underwoods, and trees, and all other our rights, jurisdictions, franchises, privileges, liberties, profits, commodities, advantages, emoluments, and hereditaments whatsoever, with all their appurtenances, of whatsoever kind, nature, or sort they may be, or by whatsoever names they may be known, deemed, called, or recognized, situate, lying, and being, issuing, growing, renewing, or arising, within the county, towns, fields, places, or hamlets aforesaid, or elsewhere wheresoever, to the aforesaid lands and other the premises, or to any parcel thereof, in any manner belonging; And also the reversion and reversions of all and singular the premises above by these presents before granted, and of every parcel thereof, dependent or expectant of, in, or upon any demise or grant for term or terms of life or lives or years, or otherwise, made of the premises above by these presents before granted, or of any parcel thereof, in any manner, being of record or not of record; And also all and singular the rents and yearly profits whatsoever, reserved upon whatsoever demises or grants of and upon the premises by these presents before granted, or of and upon any parcel thereof.

Adeò plenè Clauses.

We have also given and granted, and by these presents for us, our heirs, and successors do give and grant to the aforesaid President, Council, and Fellows of the Royal Society of London for promoting Natural Knowledge, and to their successors for ever, that they and their successors henceforth for ever may have, hold, and enjoy, and may be able and have power to have, hold, and enjoy, within the premises above by these presents before granted, and within every parcel thereof, as many, as great, such, the same, like, and similar rights, jurisdictions, liberties, franchises, customs, privileges, profits, commodities, advantages, emoluments, and hereditaments whatsoever, as, such as, and which, and as fully, freely, and wholly, and in as ample manner and form, as the aforesaid John, late Duke of Northumberland, or the aforesaid Provost and Fellows of the College of King James in Chelsey, near London, of the foundation of the same James, King of England, or any other person or persons ever heretofore having or possessing the aforesaid lands, tenements, and other the premises, with their appurtenances, or any parcel thereof, or being seised thereof, ever had, held, used, or enjoyed, or ought to have had, held, used, or

enjoyed, in the premises above by these presents before granted or in any parcel thereof, by reason or pretext of any charter of gift, grant, or confirmation by us or by any of our progenitors or ancestors, late Kings or Queens of England, heretofore had, made, or granted, or confirmed, or by reason or pretext of any Act of Parliament or of any Acts of Parliaments, or by reason or pretext of any lawful prescription, use, or custom heretofore had or used, or otherwise, by whatsoever lawful means, right, or title; and as fully, freely, and wholly, and in as ample manner and form, as we or any of our progenitors or ancestors, late Kings or Queens of England, had and enjoyed, or ought to have had and enjoyed, the aforesaid lands, tenements, and other the premises or any parcel thereof.

We give further, and by these presents for us, our heirs, and successors do grant to the aforesaid President, Council, and Fellows of the Royal Society of London for promoting Natural Knowledge, and to their successors, all and singular the premises above by these presents before granted, with all their appurtenances, as fully, freely, and wholly, and in as ample manner and form, as all and singular those premises or any parcel thereof came or ought to have come to our hands, or to the hands of any of our progenitors or ancestors, late Kings or Queens of England, by reason or pretext of the dissolution or surrender of any late monastery, priory, or hospital, or by reason or pretext of any Act of Parliament or of any Acts of Parliaments, or by reason of any attainder or forfeiture, or by reason of any exchange or purchase, or of any gift or grant, or by reason of escheat, or by whatsoever other lawful means, right, or title, and now are, or ought to be, in our hands.

Tenure.

To HAVE, hold, and enjoy the aforesaid lands, tenements, and hereditaments, and all and singular other the premises above by these presents before granted, with all their appurtenances, to the aforesaid President, Council, and Fellows of the Royal Society of London for promoting Natural Knowledge, and to their successors for ever; To hold of us, our heirs, and successors, as of our Manor of East Greenwich, in our county of Kent, by fealty only, in free and common socage, and not in chief, nor by Knight service; And rendering yearly to us, our heirs, and successors of and for the aforesaid arable land called Teamshott twenty-three shillings and four pence, and of and for the aforesaid close of meadow called Stony Bridge Close twenty shillings, and of and for the aforesaid piece of arable land in the common field called East Field four shillings, of lawful money of England, at the feasts of Saint Michael the Archangel and the Annunciation of the Blessed Virgin Mary, at the Receipt of the Exchequer at Westminster for us, our heirs, and successors, or to the hands of

Rent.

the Bailiffs or Receivers of the premises for the time being, by equal portions yearly to be paid for ever.

Exonerations, acquittances, &c.

And further, of our more abundant special grace and of our certain knowledge and mere motion, we will, and by these presents for us, our heirs, and successors do grant to the aforesaid President, Council, and Fellows of the Royal Society aforesaid, and to their successors, that we, our heirs, and successors henceforth for ever yearly and from time to time will discharge, acquit, and save harmless as well the aforesaid President, Council, and Fellows of the Royal Society aforesaid and their successors, as the aforesaid lands, tenements, and other all and singular the premises above expressed and specified, and by these presents before granted, and every parcel thereof, with all their appurtenances, of and from all and all manner of corrodies, rents, fees, services, annuities, pensions, portions, and sums of money, and charges whatsoever from the premises or from any parcel thereof to us, our heirs, or successors issuing or to be paid, or thereupon towards us, our heirs, or successors charged or to be charged; except from the rents, services, and tenures above in these presents to us, our heirs, and successors reserved, and except from demises and grants of the premises or of any parcel thereof heretofore made, and the covenants and conditions being in the same, and the covenants and charges which any farmer or farmers of the premises by reason of his or their indentures and demises is or are bound to do and discharge.

We will also, and by these presents for us, our heirs, and successors, firmly enjoining, do command as well the Commissioners for our Treasury, the Treasurer, Chamberlain, Under-Treasurer, and Barons of the Exchequer of us, our heirs, and successors for the time being, as all and singular Auditors and other officers and ministers of us, our heirs, and successors whomsoever for the time being, that they and each of them, upon the mere showing of these our Letters Patent, or of the Enrolment of the same, without any other writ or warrant from us, our heirs, or successors in any manner to be sued out or prosecuted, shall make and from time to time shall cause to be made to the aforesaid President, Council, and Fellows of the Royal Society aforesaid and their successors full, whole, and due allowance and manifest discharge of and from all and all manner of such corrodies, rents, fees, pensions, portions, and sums of money, and charges whatsoever (except from the services, rents, tenures, and arrears of rent and other the premises in these presents reserved, as it is aforesaid, and by the aforesaid President, Council, and Fellows of the Royal Society aforesaid and their successors payable, to be done, or to be performed) from the premises by these presents before granted, or from any part or parcel thereof, to us, our heirs, or successors

issuing or to be paid, or thereupon towards us, our heirs, or successors charged or to be charged; And these our Letters Patent, or the Enrolment of the same, shall be from time to time, as well to the said Commissioners for our Treasury, the Treasurer, Chancellor,[1] and Barons of the Exchequer of us, our heirs, and successors, for the time being, as to all and singular Auditors and other officers and ministers of us, our heirs, and successors whomsoever for the time being, a sufficient warrant and discharge in this behalf.

Recital of some parts of the Second Charter.

And whereas we, by our Letters Patent bearing date at Westminster, the twenty-second day of April, in the fifteenth year of our reign, made to the President, Council, and Fellows of the Royal Society aforesaid, among other things, granted to the aforesaid President, Council, and Fellows of the aforesaid Royal Society, and to their successors for ever, that if it shall happen that the President of the same Royal Society for the time being is detained by sickness or infirmity, or is employed in the service of us, our heirs, or successors, or is otherwise occupied, so that he cannot attend to the necessary affairs of the same Royal Society touching the office of President, that then and so often it may and shall be good and lawful to the same President, so being detained, employed, or occupied, to nominate and appoint one of the Council of the aforesaid Royal Society for the time being to be and become the Deputy of the same President; which same Deputy, so to be made and appointed in the office of Deputy of the President aforesaid, may and should be the Deputy of the same President from time to time, as often as it shall happen that the aforesaid President is so absent, during the whole time in which the aforesaid President shall continue in the office of President, unless in the meanwhile the aforesaid President of the Royal Society aforesaid for the time being shall have made and appointed one other of the aforesaid Council his Deputy; And that every such Deputy of the aforesaid President so to be made and appointed, as it is aforesaid, may be able and have power to do and execute all and singular things which pertain or ought to pertain to the office of President of the aforesaid Royal Society, or which are limited and appointed to be done and executed by the aforesaid President by virtue of those our Letters Patent, from time to time, as often as it shall happen that the aforesaid President is so absent, during such time as the Deputy of the aforesaid President shall continue, by force of those our Letters Patent, as fully, freely, and wholly, and in as ample manner and form, as the President aforesaid, if he were present, may be able and have power to do and execute the same; a corporal oath first to be taken

[1] 'Chamberlain,' &c., above.

upon the holy Gospels of God, in the form and effect in our same Letters Patent specified, by such Deputy, well and faithfully to execute all and singular things which pertain to the office of President, before the aforesaid Council of the aforesaid Royal Society, or any seven or more of them; and so as often as the case shall so happen; to which same Council, or to any seven or more of them, for the time being, we gave and granted, by our same Letters Patent, power and authority to administer the oath aforesaid, as often as the case shall so happen, without procuring or obtaining a writ, commission, or further warrant in that behalf from us, our heirs, and successors; And that they and their successors, or any nine or more of them (of whom we will the President for the time being, or his Deputy, to be always one), may lawfully be able to make and have assemblies and meetings of themselves for the examination and investigation of experiments and of natural things, and for other affairs belonging to the Society aforesaid, as often as and whenever it shall be needful, in a College or Hall or other convenient place within our City of London, or in any other convenient place within ten miles from our same City: And whereas divers and various matters, powers, liberties, and privileges granted in our same Letters Patent to the aforesaid President, Council, and Fellows of the Royal Society aforesaid, by virtue of those our Letters Patent, are not to be exercised, done, performed, or executed, unless by the aforesaid President and Council, or any seven or more of them: And whereas further, by our aforesaid Letters Patent, for us, our heirs, and successors we gave and granted to the aforesaid President and Council of the aforesaid Royal Society, and to their successors for ever, or to any twenty-one or more of them (of whom we will the President for the time being, or his Deputy, to be always one), or to the major part of the aforesaid twenty-one or more, full power and authority from time to time to elect, nominate, and appoint one or more Typographers or Printers, and Chalcographers or Engravers, and to grant to him or them, by a writing sealed with the Common Seal of the aforesaid Royal Society, and signed by the hand of the President for the time being, faculty to print such things, matters, and affairs touching or concerning the aforesaid Royal Society as shall be committed to the aforesaid Typographer or Printer, Chalcographer or Engraver, or Typographers or Printers, Chalcographers or Engravers, from time to time, by the President and Council of the aforesaid Royal Society, or any seven or more of them (of whom we will the President for the time being, or his Deputy, to be one), or by the major part of the aforesaid seven or more; their corporal oaths to be first taken, before they be admitted to exercise their offices, before the President and Council for the time being, or any

It takes notice that several powers, granted by *that* Charter, cannot be executed but by the President and Council, or *seven* or more of them, by virtue of *that* Charter.

seven or more of them; to which same President and Council, or to any seven or more of them for the time being, we gave and granted by our aforesaid Letters Patent full power and authority to administer the oaths aforesaid; as in our same Letters Patent, reference being had thereto, it is more fully shown and appears:

This Charter directs that the President's Deputy shall continue in office, *although* the President do appoint one or more others:

We, of our more abundant special grace and of our certain knowledge and mere motion, have given and granted, and by these presents for us, our heirs, and successors do give and grant, to the aforesaid President, Council, and Fellows of the aforesaid Royal Society, and to their successors for ever, that from henceforth for ever if it shall happen that the President of the same Royal Society for the time being is detained by sickness or infirmity, or is employed in the service of us, our heirs, or successors, or is otherwise occupied, so that he cannot attend to the necessary affairs of the same Royal Society touching the office of President; that then and so often it may and shall be good and lawful to the same President, so being detained, employed, or occupied, to nominate and appoint one of the Council of the aforesaid Royal Society for the time being to be and become the Deputy of the same President; which same Deputy, so to be made and appointed in the office of Deputy of the President aforesaid, may and shall be the Deputy of the same President from time to time, as often as it shall happen that the aforesaid President is so absent, during the whole time in which the aforesaid President shall continue in the office of President, even though in the meanwhile the President of the Royal Society aforesaid for the time being shall have made and appointed one other or several others of the aforesaid Council his Deputy and Deputies; to which same President for the time being we give and grant by these presents for us, our heirs, and successors power and authority to make and appoint two or more of the aforesaid Council his Deputies, at one and the same time, as often as it shall please him: And that every such Deputy and Deputies of the aforesaid President, so as it is aforesaid to be made and appointed, may be able and have power to do and execute all and singular things which pertain or ought to pertain to the office of President of the aforesaid Royal Society, or which are limited and appointed to be done and executed by the aforesaid President by virtue of our aforesaid Letters Patent or of these presents, from time to time, as often as it shall happen that the aforesaid President is so absent, during such time as the Deputy and Deputies of the aforesaid President shall continue, by force of these our Letters Patent, as fully, freely, and wholly, and in as ample manner and form, as the President aforesaid, if he were present, would be able and have power to do and execute the same; a corporal oath

And it gives him express power to appoint *two* or *more* Deputies, out of the Council, at one and the same time; who may, each of them, do the same acts in his absence, as he himself could do if present.

But they must first be sworn before the Council, or *five* or more of them.

to be first taken upon the holy Gospels of God, in the form and effect in our same Letters Patent specified, by such Deputy and Deputies, well and faithfully to execute all and singular things which pertain to the office of President, before the aforesaid Council of the aforesaid Royal Society, or any five or more of them; and so as often as the case shall so happen: to which same Council, or to any five or more of them for the time being, we give and grant by these presents power and authority to administer the oath aforesaid, as often as the case shall so happen, without procuring or obtaining a writ, commission, or further warrant in that behalf from us, our heirs, and successors:

For the future, the President, Council, and Fellows, or any nine of them (of whom the President or his Deputy to be always one), may hold their Assemblies anywhere *within the Realm of* England.

And further, that henceforth for ever they and their successors, or any nine or more of them (of whom we will the President for the time being, or his Deputy, to be always one), may be able lawfully to make and have assemblies or meetings of themselves for the examination and investigation of experiments and of natural things, and other affairs belonging to the Society aforesaid, as often as and whenever it shall be needful, in a College or Hall or other convenient place within our Realm of England:

All Powers, &c., which could not be exercised heretofore but by the President and Council, or *seven* or more of them, may for the future be exercised by the President and Council, or any *five* or more of them.

And further, that all and singular things, powers, liberties, and privileges in our aforesaid Letters Patent granted to the aforesaid President, Council, and Fellows of the Royal Society aforesaid, by virtue of those our Letters Patent, which are not to be exercised, done, performed, or executed save by the aforesaid President and Council, or any seven or more of them; henceforth for ever may and shall be able to be exercised, done, performed, or executed by the aforesaid President and Council, or any five or more of them.

For the future, the *President* may appoint one Printer or more, and one Engraver or more, and authorize him or them to print such things (touching or concerning the Royal Society) as shall be given to him or them in charge by the President and Council, or any *five* or more of them (of whom the President or his Deputy to be one), or by the major part of such five or more.

And further, of our more abundant grace, we have given and granted, and by these presents for us, our heirs, and successors do give and grant, to the aforesaid President, Council, and Fellows of the aforesaid Royal Society, and to their successors for ever, that henceforth for ever it may and shall be good and lawful to the President of the Royal Society aforesaid for the time being, from time to time, to elect, nominate, and appoint any Typographer or Printer, Typographers or Printers, and Chalcographer or Engraver, Chalcographers or Engravers, and to grant to him or them faculty to print such things, matters, and affairs touching or concerning the aforesaid Royal Society as shall be committed to the aforesaid Typographer or Printer, Chalcographer or Engraver, or Typographers or Printers, Chalcographers or Engravers, from time to time, by the President and Council of the aforesaid Royal Society, or any five or more of them (of whom we will the President for the time being, or his Deputy, to be one), or by the major part of the aforesaid five or more; their corporal oaths to be first taken, before they be admitted

Sir Hans Sloane

From a painting by Sir Godfrey Kneller, in the possession of the Royal Society

to exercise their offices, before the President and Council for the time being, or any five or more of them; and so as often as the case shall so happen: to which same President and Council for the time being, or to any five or more of them, we give and grant by these presents full power and authority to administer the oaths aforesaid.

They must be first sworn before the President and Council, or any *five* or more of them.

And further we will, and by these presents for us, our heirs, and successors do grant to the aforesaid President, Council, and Fellows of the Royal Society aforesaid and to their successors, that these our Letters Patent, or the Enrolment of the same, shall stand and be in and by all things good, firm, valid, sufficient, and effectual in law, to all respects, purposes, constructions, and intents, towards and against us, our heirs, and successors, as well in all our Courts as elsewhere within our realm of England, without any confirmations, licences, or tolerations from us, our heirs, or successors in any manner hereafter to be procured or obtained:

General confirmatory Clauses.

Notwithstanding the badly naming or badly reciting, or not reciting, the aforesaid lands, tenements, and other the premises or any parcel thereof; And notwithstanding the not finding an office or inquisition of the premises or of any parcel thereof, whereby our title ought to have been found before the making of these our Letters Patent; And notwithstanding the badly reciting, or not reciting, any demise or grant made of the premises or of any parcel thereof, being of record or not of record; And notwithstanding the badly naming or not naming any town, hamlet, parish, place, or county in which the premises or any parcel thereof are or is; And notwithstanding that full, true, and certain mention is not made of the names of the tenants, farmers, or occupiers of the premises or of any parcel thereof; And notwithstanding any defects of the certainty, or computation, or declaration of the true yearly value of the premises or of any parcel thereof, or of the yearly rent reserved of and upon the premises, or of and upon any parcel thereof, in these our Letters Patent expressed and contained; And notwithstanding the Statute made and enacted in the Parliament of the Lord Henry the Sixth, late King of England, our progenitor, in the eighteenth year of his reign; And notwithstanding any other defects in not certainly naming the nature, kind, sort, quantity, or quality of the premises or of any parcel thereof; And notwithstanding the Statute concerning the not putting of lands and tenements to mortmain, or any statute, act, ordinance, proclamation, provision, or restriction to the contrary thereof heretofore had, made, enacted, ordained, or provided, in anywise notwithstanding: Saving, nevertheless, to Andrew Cole, Esquire, and to all other persons whomsoever, other than us, our heirs, and successors, such right, claim, interest, and demand whatsoever,

as he or they or any one of them has or may have, or of right ought to have, of and in the premises or any part or parcel thereof.

The President and Deputy-Presidents are enjoined to take the Oath of *Obedience* and the Oath of *Supremacy*, before the Council, or *seven* or more of them, previously to their acting.

And further we will, and by these presents for us, our heirs, and successors do ordain, and firmly enjoining do command, that the President of the Society aforesaid for the time being, and his Deputies, before he or any of them be admitted to the execution of that office, shall take, and each of them shall take, as well the corporal oath, commonly called the Oath of Allegiance, as the corporal oath, commonly called the Oath of Supremacy, upon the holy Gospels of God, before the Council of the same Society, or any seven or more of them: to which same Council, or to any seven or more of them, we give and grant by these presents, for us, our heirs, and successors, full power and authority to administer the oaths aforesaid from time to time, whensoever it shall be needful.

Provided always, and our Royal will and intention is, that the lands and premises aforesaid granted by these presents, as it is aforesaid, or any of them, shall not be alienated or sold to any person or persons whomsoever; anything in these presents contained to the contrary thereof notwithstanding.

Although express mention of the true yearly value or of the certainty of the premises or of any of them, or of other gifts or grants before these times made by us or by any of our progenitors or predecessors to the aforesaid President, Council, and Fellows of the Royal Society of London, and to their successors, is not made in these presents; or any statute, act, ordinance, provision, proclamation, or restriction to the contrary thereof heretofore had, made, enacted, ordained, or provided, or any other thing, cause, or matter whatsoever, in anywise notwithstanding.

In witness whereof we have caused these our Letters to be made Patent. Witness Ourself, at Westminster, the eighth day of April, in the twenty-first year of our reign.

By writ of Privy Seal.

PIGOTT.

NOTE.

An enrolment at the Record Office, of which the following is an abstract, reconveys to King Charles II the three Closes granted by the third Charter.

Close Roll, 33 *Chas. II, Part* 3, *No.* 3.

(In English.)

Indenture, 8 Feb., 34 Chas. II, 1681[–2], between the King's most excellen Majesty of the one part, and the President, Council, and Fellows of the Royal Society (&c.) of the other part; whereby (for 1,300*l.*) the latter bargain and sell to the former 'All that piece of arable land called Teamshott', &c., 'all that aforesaid Close of meadow called Stonebridge Close,' &c., 'and also all that one piece of arable land in a common field called Eastfeild,' &c., which were grante by the King to the Society by letters patent 8 April, 21 Chas. II.

A LICENSE for purchasing in MORTMAIN to the yearly value of One Thousand Pounds, granted to the President, Council, and Fellows of the ROYAL SOCIETY of London, by King GEORGE the FIRST, in the year MDCCXXV.[1]

'GEORGE by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, *etc.*, to all to whom these presents shall come, greeting. WHEREAS our trusty and well-beloved the President, Council, and Fellows, of the Royal Society of our City of London for improving natural knowledge, have by their Petition humbly represented unto us, that our late Royal Predecessor, King Charles the Second, by Letters Patents,[2] bearing date the Two-and-twentieth day of April, in the Fifteenth year of his reign, did ordain constitute and appoint the said Royal Society of London for improving natural knowledge, and did thereby grant them *Licence to purchase in Mortmain*; that since the grant of the said Letters Patents, several well-disposed Persons have devised and granted to the Petitioners, and their successors, divers lands and hereditaments, and given several sums of money to them, for the use of the said corporation; that the Petitioners being desirous to invest the same money in the most durable manner, for the improvement of the said corporation, have most humbly prayed us to grant to them our Royal Licence to hold and enjoy the lands and hereditaments, which have been devised and granted to them; to purchase hold and enjoy to them, and their successors for ever, for the use and benefit of the said corporation, such manors, lands, tenements, and hereditaments, as they shall think fit to purchase, or shall receive by will, or any deed of conveyance, not exceeding the yearly value of *One thousand pounds*: We are graciously pleased to grant their request. KNOW YE therefore, that we, of our especial grace certain knowledge and meer motion, HAVE given and granted, and by these presents for us our heirs and successors DO give and grant, unto the President, Council, and Fellows of the Royal Society of our city of London for improving natural knowledge aforesaid, and their successors, our especial Licence, full power, and lawful and absolute authority, to hold and enjoy the lands and hereditaments, which have been already devised or granted to the said corporation, as aforesaid; and also to purchase acquire take hold and receive in

[1] Reprinted from Weld's 'History of the Royal Society'.
[2] So in the Original.

Mortmain, in perpetuity or otherwise, to or to the use of or in trust for them or their successors, for the use and benefit of the said corporation, from any person or persons, bodies politic and corporate, their heirs and successors respectively, such manors lands tenements rents or hereditaments, as they shall think fit to purchase, or shall receive by writ, or any deed of conveyance, not exceeding the yearly value of One thousand pounds above all charges and reprizes. And we do hereby also for us our heirs and successors give and grant our especial Licence, full power, and lawful and absolute authority, to any person or persons, bodies politic or corporate, their heirs and successors respectively, to grant, alien, sell, convey, and dispose of in Mortmain, in perpetuity or otherwise, to or to the use of or in trust for the President Council and Fellows of the Royal Society of our city of London for improving natural knowledge aforesaid, and their successors, any manors lands tenements rents or hereditaments whatsoever, not exceeding the yearly value of One thousand pounds. And lastly, we do hereby, for us our heirs and successors, grant unto the President Council and Fellows of the Royal Society of our City of London for improving natural knowledge aforesaid, and their successors, that these our Letters Patents, or the Inrollment or Exemplification thereof, shall be in and by all things good firm valid sufficient and effectual in the law, according to the true intent and meaning thereof; Notwithstanding the not rightly naming or describing any of the manors lands tenements rents or hereditaments already devised or granted to the said corporation, or to be granted devised aliened or disposed of in Mortmain to them, and their successors, in fee or otherwise, as aforesaid: or any other omission imperfection defect matter cause or thing whatsoever to the contrary thereof in anywise notwithstanding. In witness whereof we have caused these our Letters to be made Patents. Witness Ourself at Westminster, the Seventeenth day of December, in the Eleventh year of our reign.

'By writ of Privy Seal,

'COCKS.'

CHAPTER III

THE STATUTES OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY

I. THE ORIGINAL STATUTES ENACTED IN 1663

CHAP. I—*Of the making and repealing of Laws.*

I. FOR the making of any Law or Statute of the Royal Society, the draught thereof shall be read in Council, and put to the vote, on two several days of their Meeting. The first day the question to be resolved by vote shall be to this effect, *viz.* 'Whether the draught of the said Statute, then agreed upon, shall be read at another Meeting?' The second day the question shall be to this effect, *viz.* 'Whether the draught of the said Statute, then agreed upon, shall pass for a Law, or not?'

II. For the repealing of any Law or Statute, or any part thereof, the Repeal shall be propounded and voted in Council, on two several days of their Meeting. The first day the question to be resolved by vote shall be to this effect, *viz.* 'Whether the Repeal of such a Statute, or such part thereof, shall be propounded at another Meeting?' The second day the question shall be to this effect, *viz.* 'Whether such a Statute, or such part thereof, shall be repealed or not?' And in case the said Repeal be agreed unto, the same shall be recorded in the Journal-book of the Council; and the Statute, or part of the Statute repealed, shall be cancelled in the Statute-books.

CHAP. II—*Of the Obligation to be subscribed.*

EVERY Fellow of the Society, and every person elected a Fellow thereof, shall subscribe the Obligation in these words following:—

We, who have hereunto subscribed, do hereby promise each for himself, that we will endeavour to promote the good of the Royal Society of London for improving natural knowledge, *and to pursue the ends for which the same was founded; that we will be present at the Meetings of the Society, as often as conveniently we can, especially at the Anniversary Elections, and upon extraordinary occasions; and that we will observe the Statutes and Orders of the said Society. Provided, that whensoever any of us shall signify to the President, under his hand, that he desireth to withdraw from the Society, he shall be free from this Obligation for the future.*

And if any Fellow shall refuse to subscribe the said Obligation, he shall be ejected out of the Society. And if any person elected shall refuse to subscribe the same, the election of the said person shall be void; neither shall any person refusing to subscribe be admitted, or registered among the Fellows of the Society.

Chap. III—*Of the Payments by the Fellows to the Society.*

I. Every person admitted a Fellow of the Society shall, on the day of his admission, pay to the use of the Society the sum of Forty shillings, for admission-money. And if any such person shall refuse, or fail to pay the said sum, his election and admission shall be void; except the said sum be remitted in whole, or in part, by special order of the Council.

II. Every Fellow of the Society shall pay One shilling by the week, towards the charges of experiments, and other expences of the Society, so long as he shall continue a Fellow thereof: which continuance shall be accounted from the time of his admission, until such time as he shall signify to the President, under his hand, that he desireth to withdraw from the Society; or until, upon any other account, he shall cease to be a Fellow thereof. And if any Fellow shall refuse to pay according to the rate aforesaid, he shall be ejected out of the Society; except the said Payment be remitted in whole, or in part, by special order of the Council.

III. For the more convenient receiving and collecting the contribution of One shilling by the week, to be paid by every Fellow toward the charges of experiments, and other expences of the Society, the same, amounting to Fifty two shillings by the year, shall be paid quarterly by equal portions, *viz.* by Thirteen shillings at a time for one whole quarter; and proportionably for a part of a quarter, by any person admitted after the beginning, or withdrawing from the Society before the end of any quarter of the year.

IV. The days, upon which the quarterly Payments of the contributions of One shilling by the week to the Society shall become due, shall be the Twenty-third day of September, the Twenty-third day of December, the Twenty-fifth day of March, and the Twenty-fourth day of June.

V. Every Fellow of the Society shall upon each of the weekly Meetings, that shall fall upon the days for the quarterly Payments, or upon the first, second, or third Wednesdays next after each of the said days, bring or send in to the Treasurer, or his Deputy, his quarterly contribution of Thirteen shillings, or such proportion of it as shall be due. And if any Fellow shall fail to bring or send in, as aforesaid (being not dispensed withal, as to the said Payment, by special order of the Council), he shall be liable to ejection out of the Society: upon which the Council shall proceed, as they shall see cause.

Chap. IV—*Of the Ordinary Meetings of the Society.*

I. The ordinary Meetings of the Society shall be weekly, upon Wednesday, beginning about three of the clock in the afternoon, and continuing until six; unless the major part of the Fellows present shall, for that time, resolve to rise sooner, or sit later. And no Fellow shall depart, without giving notice to the President.

II. When the President taketh the Chair, the rest of the Fellows shall place themselves orderly, and conveniently for the business of the Meeting; and

those persons, that are not of the Society, shall withdraw: Excepting, that it shall be free for any of his Majesty's subjects of England, Scotland, or Ireland, having the title and place of a Baron, or having any higher title and place, or any of his Majesty's Privy Council of any of his three kingdoms, and for any foreigner of eminent repute, with the allowance of the President, to stay for that time; and that it shall be free for any other person, upon leave obtained of the President and Fellows present, or the major part of them, to stay for that time. And the name of every person permitted to stay, of any person that moved for him, and the allowance, shall be entered in the Journal-books.

III. When any Fellow speaketh, he shall address his speech to the President, and be uncovered, and the rest shall be silent.

IV. When two or more offer to speak together, the President shall determine which of them shall speak first.

V. The business of the Society in their ordinary Meetings shall be, to order, take account, consider, and discourse of philosophical experiments and observations; to read, hear, and discourse upon letters, reports, and other papers, containing philosophical matters; as also to view, and discourse upon, rarities of nature and art: and thereupon to consider, what may be deduced from them, or any of them; and how far they, or any of them, may be improved for use or discovery.

Chap. V—*Of Experiments, and the Reports thereof.*

I. No Experiment shall be made at the charge of the Society, but by order of the Society or Council.

II. In order to the propounding and making of Experiments for the Society, consideration shall be had of the importance of any Experiment, to the discovery of any truth or axiom in nature, or to the use and benefit of mankind.

III. Two or more Curators shall be appointed (if it may consist with convenience) of every Experiment, or natural Observation, that cannot conveniently be made in the presence of the Society. Which Curators, or any two or more of them, shall (as soon as conveniently may be) meet together at time and place [1] by them agreed on, to make the said Experiment or Observation; and also shall jointly draw up the Report of the matter of fact, in every such Experiment or Observation; or if any difference shall happen between them in their apprehensions thereabout, the same shall be related in the Report.

IV. In all Reports of Experiments to be brought into the Society, the matter of fact shall be barely stated, without any prefaces, apologies, or rhetorical flourishes; and entered so in the Register-book, by order of the Society. And if any Fellow shall think fit to suggest any conjecture, concerning the causes of the *phaenomena* in such Experiments, the same shall be done apart; and so entered into the Register-book, if the Society shall order the entry thereof.

[1] So in the Original.

Chap. VI—*Of the Election and Admission of Fellows.*

I. Every person to be elected Fellow of the Society shall first, at one Meeting, be propounded as a Candidate, in order to Election; and after, at some other Meeting (whereat there shall be present a competent number for making Elections) shall be propounded, and put to the vote for Election: Excepting, that it shall be free for every one of his Majesty's subjects of England, Scotland, or Ireland, having the title and place of a *Baron*, or having any higher title and place, and every one of his Majesty's Privy Council of any of the said kingdoms, to be propounded, and put to the vote for Election, on the same day, there being present a competent number for making Elections.

II. Every Fellow, that is to propound any person as a Candidate, in order to Election, shall, before the said person be propounded, make known unto him the effect of the obligation to be subscribed, and the sum that is to be paid for admission-money, and the rate of the constant payment for the occasions of the Society; and also, at the propounding of the said person, shall satisfy the company that he hath informed him accordingly, and that thereupon it is the desire of the said person to be of the Society.

III. The name of every person propounded as a Candidate, in order to Election for a Fellow of the Society, together with the name of the Fellow proposing, shall be entered in the Journal-book.

IV. In the Election of any person for a Fellow of the Society, the votes shall be taken by way of ballot.

V. Every person, elected a Fellow, shall appear for his admission at some ordinary Meeting of the Society, which shall be within four weeks after his Election; or within such further time as shall be granted by the Society or Council, upon cause shewed to either of them. Otherwise his Election shall be void.

VI. The Admission of any Fellow of the Society shall be at some Meeting thereof, in manner and form following: The President, taking him by the hand, shall say these words,

I do by the authority, and in the name of the Royal Society of London for improving natural knowledge, *admit you a Fellow thereof.*

VII. The Election and Admission of every person into the Society, with the time thereof, shall be recorded in the Journal-book.

Chap. VII—*Of the Election of the Council and Officers.*

I. At the two ordinary Meetings of the Society, which shall be within the fifteen days next preceding the day of the Anniversary Elections, the President shall give notice of the said Elections; and declare how much it importeth the good of the Society, that such persons may be chosen into the Council, as are most likely to attend the Meetings and business of the Council, out of whom there may be made the best choice of the President and other Officers.

II. Every Fellow of the Society, in or near London, shall be called to the Anniversary Meetings, for electing the Council and Officers for the year ensuing,

by particular summons signed by the President; which summons shall be delivered to every such person, or left at his house or lodging, a week at the least before the said day, together with printed lists of the names of the Fellows of the Society. And the said summons shall be to this effect:—

These are to give notice, that on the day of being the Council and Officers of the Royal Society *are to be elected for the year ensuing; at which Election your presence is expected, at of the clock in the*

III. For the Anniversary Election of the Council (which is to consist of eleven Members of the present Council, to be continued for the year next ensuing; and ten of the Fellows, not being Members of the Council, to be added to them) there shall be a competent number of lists printed of all the Fellows of the Society (excepting all the Members of the present Council) in an alphabetical order; and a competent number of the like lists of all the Members of the present Council; both which lists shall be distributed to all the Fellows of the Society, summoned to the Anniversary Election.

IV. For the Election of the eleven Members of the present Council, to be continued for the year next ensuing, every Fellow shall on the printed list of the present Council, by a line drawn under each name, to the number of eleven and no more, signify the persons to whom he giveth his suffrage for their continuance, as aforesaid; and closing up the said list shall deliver it in to some person appointed to collect and receive the same.

V. All the lists being thus collected, one of the Secretaries shall open them one by one, and in the first place shall take notice of the number of the names distinguished, as is before prescribed, in each list (which if it be above eleven in any, the same list shall be laid aside, and no notice taken of the suffrages therein) and shall recite every name so distinguished; and the other Secretary shall, in a list for that purpose, note how often every several name is recited; and each of the Secretaries shall be assisted by a Scrutator, to be drawn by lot by the President. This done, the Secretaries and Scrutators shall sum up the suffrages, according to the notes affixed to every name: or in case of the absence of one or both the Secretaries, one or two Scrutators more (to be in like manner drawn by lot) shall supply their places; whereof two shall be employed in the perusal of the lists, and recitation of the names, and the other two in the noting of the names recited, as is before prescribed.

VI. After the noting and summing up of the votes, the Secretaries, or Scrutators, shall recite all the names of the present Council having any votes upon the present scrutiny, with the number of the votes to every name; to the end, that all the persons carrying the major part of the votes may be known to be thus elected, if they be not more in number than eleven. But if the persons, having the majority of votes, be more than eleven, he or they (that have fewest suffrages) are to be secluded, until the number be reduced to eleven; or to a lesser number, if equality between persons having the fewest

suffrages do so require. And if the persons having the majority of votes, or the persons remaining upon the aforesaid reduction, do not amount to the number of eleven, then all the rest upon that list shall be put to the scrutiny again, and every Fellow shall mark, as before, so many, and no more, as are wanting; and the method thereupon in all things shall be the same, as before, until the number be complete. And in case of equal distribution of votes, the number being greater than the number wanting, the proceeding shall be repeated upon the said persons; and if then they have still equal votes, the President shall seclude one by lot, and the rest shall be put to the scrutiny again.

VII. For the Election of the ten Fellows not of the present Council, to be added to the former eleven, to constitute the Council for the year next ensuing, the proceedings upon the printed lists of the Fellows of the Society shall be in all particulars observed, as upon the former lists, according as the cases shall require.

VIII. In case of seclusion of any Member of the present Council, or of any other Fellow by lot, the same person shall be brought in again to pass the scrutiny, by putting him in competition with one that hath the least, or with more of those that have the least equal number of votes.

IX. Forasmuch as the possible varieties in the equalities, and proportions, of suffrages distributed among several persons, upon which Non-elections may happen, are so great and manifold, that it would be tedious to obviate them all in particular by Statutes: if therefore any case shall happen not provided for, whereupon the Election cannot be made, or perfected, the same shall be adjourned to the next convenient time; and the Council in the interim shall make provision, and offer some expedient to the Society, for the effecting thereof.

X. For electing the President, Treasurer, and Secretaries, every Fellow present at the Anniversary Election of the Council shall, after the Election made for the Members of the new Council, put upon a distinct list several marks, first for the President, next for the Treasurer, and then for the Secretaries, to be chosen severally out of the said new Council, for the year following; and the proceedings therein shall be after the same manner, as is directed for the Anniversary Elections of the Council.

XI. For electing any Member of the Council, or any Officer to be elected by the Society, upon such vacancies, as shall happen in the intervals of the Anniversary Elections, the summons for such Election, and the proceedings in it, shall be after the same manner, as is directed for the Anniversary Elections.

XII. Upon the vacancy of the President's place, which shall happen in the intervals of the Anniversary Elections, one of the Secretaries shall cause the Council to be summoned for the Election of a new President; and the Council meeting thereupon in the usual place, or any eleven or more of them, shall proceed to the said Election, and not separate until the major part of the number aforesaid shall have agreed upon a new President.

Chap. VIII—*Of the President.*

I. The business of the President shall be, to preside in all the Meetings, and regulate all the debates, of the Society and Council; to state and put questions both in the affirmative and negative, according to the sense and intention of the Meeting; to call for Reports and Accounts from Committees, Curators, and others; to check irregularities, and to keep all persons to order; to summon all extraordinary Meetings of the Society and Council, upon any urgent occasions; and to execute, or see the execution, of the Statutes of the Society.

II. Whensoever any question shall be desired to be put by any Fellow, at any Meeting of the Society or Council, and seconded by another, the President shall put the same; unless upon debate the sense of the Meeting appear to be otherwise.

III. The President shall take place of every Fellow of the Society, within their college, or ordinary place of meeting; as also in all other places, where any number of the Fellows meet as a Society, or Council, or Committee; and being in the Chair is to be covered, while speaking unto or hearing particular Fellows, notwithstanding their being uncovered.

IV. The President shall not preside at any Meeting of the Fellows of the Society, except the ordinary Meetings of the Society or Council, at known time and place[1]; or such extraordinary Meetings of either as shall be called by a general summons of each respectively; or the Meetings of Committees appointed by the Society or Council; and except Meetings for solemnities only.

Chap. IX—*Of the Treasurer and his Accompts.*

I. The Treasurer, or his Deputy, shall receive to the use of the Society all moneys, or sums of money, due or payable to the Society; and out of such moneys shall pay and disburse all moneys, or sums of money, due from or payable by the Society, upon all occasions; and shall keep particular Accompts of all such receipts and payments.

II. Every sum of money, payable to the use of the Society, of Five pounds or under, shall be paid by order of the President, under his hand; and every sum exceeding Five pounds shall be paid by order of the Council, signed by the President, and registered by the Secretary; and all bills of charges for experiments shall be signed by the Curators thereof, before they be presented to the President.

III. All moneys, or sums of money, whereof there shall not be present occasion for expending or disposing to the use of the Society, shall be laid up in an iron chest, having three different locks and keys, whereof one shall be in the custody of the President, another of the Treasurer, and a third of one of the Secretaries: and the Treasurer shall not have in his custody above

[1] So in the Original.

Twenty pounds at once, for defraying the occasional expences of the Society; and accordingly he shall pay in moneys into the chest aforesaid, and take out of the same, by order of the Council, as they shall judge expedient.

IV. The Treasurer shall have and keep a roll or list in parchment of the Fellows of the Society, with a margin before and after the names; in the former whereof shall be noted the arrears due from every Fellow, in the latter the receipts and payments of the Fellows, according to the weekly or quarterly contribution to the Society; and the said roll shall be signed by him, for attesting the truth thereof.

V. Upon the third Wednesday which shall be next after each of the quarter-days, the Treasurer, or his Deputy, shall demand the quarterly payments or arrears of every Fellow, from whom the same shall be due; and forthwith after the said Wednesday shall send a Collector, appointed under his hand and seal, with the roll or list of the Fellows of the Society signed by him, wherein the arrears due from every Fellow are noted in the margin before the names, for the collecting of the said arrears.

VI. The Accompts of the Treasurer shall be audited and examined four times a year, within six weeks after each quarter-day, by a Committee of five of the Council, or any three or more of them, whereof the President and one of the Secretaries shall be two. And the same shall be done once a year before the Anniversary Elections, by a Committee to be nominated by the President, with the consent of the major part of the Fellows present, given by ballot, at one of the three next preceding weekly Meetings of the Society; which shall consist of Fellows that are not Members of the Council, to the number of five, whereof any three or more shall be a *Quorum*, who shall make their report to the Society, upon the Meeting next before the Anniversary Election, or upon the day of the said election.

Chap. X—*Of the Secretaries.*

I. The Secretaries, or either of them, shall have the charge and custody of the Charter-book, Statute-book, Journal-books of the Society and Council, Register-books and Letter-books of the Society, as also of all papers and writings belonging to the Society; any of which they shall cause to be produced at any Meetings of the Society or Council, as the case shall require, or as they shall be ordered so to do by the Society or Council.

II. The Secretaries, or either of them, shall have inspection over the Clerk, and shall give order and direction to him, concerning the entering and writing of all matters in the Journal-books of the Society or Council, the Register-books, or any other books of the Society, also concerning any orders or other writings for the use and service of the Society.

III. The Secretaries, or either of them, shall attend at all Meetings of the Society and Council; where, when the President hath taken the Chair, one of them shall read the orders and entries of the next preceding Meeting,

and shall after take notes of the orders and material passages of the present Meeting, to be entered by the Clerk in the respective books, to which they relate; and when there shall be present a competent number for making elections, they, or either of them, shall give notice of any Candidates that shall stand propounded in order to election into the Society.

IV. The Secretaries, or either of them, shall draw up all letters to be written to any persons in the name of the Society or Council (to be read and approved of in some meeting of either respectively) except, for some particular cause or consideration, some other person be appointed by the Society or Council to draw up any such letter.

Chap. XI—*Of Curators by Office.*

I. Whereas the ends of the institution of the Society may be most effectually promoted by employing able and fit persons, who shall be Curators by office, for the service and business of the Society, having such a liberal allowance, as may be a sufficient maintenance for them, without seeking for or engaging in any other employment; therefore when the Society shall be endowed with a standing revenue, that can bear it, provision shall be made for such Curators accordingly. And because it may happen, that some persons, engaged in other employments, may yet be of eminent usefulness for the business of Curators; therefore if any such shall be employed by the Society, such allowance shall be made, as may be proportionable to the time bestowed in that service: Provided that the allowance to any one Curator shall not exceed so much as shall from time to time be equivalent to Two hundred pounds *per annum*, in this present year 1663. Nor shall the number of such Curators be so great, as to exhaust upon their said allowances above one half of the revenue, from time to time belonging to the Society.

II. The employment and business of a Curator shall be, to take care of the managing of all experiments and observations appointed by the Society or Council, and report the same; and to perform such tasks relating to the ends of the constitution of the Society, as the Society or Council shall from time to time appoint; such as the examining of sciences, arts, and inventions, bringing in histories of natural and artificial things.

III. Every person, to be chosen a Curator by office for the Society, shall be of good fame and virtuous conversation, knowing in philosophical and mathematical learning, addicted to and well versed in observations, inquiries, and experiments concerning natural and artificial things.

IV. Every person, standing for the office of a Curator to the Society, shall be propounded at some Meeting thereof, one month at the least before the intended election; to the end, that every Member may inform himself concerning him, and acquaint the Society or Council with any exception or objection against him: and every such person shall submit himself to the trial and examination of the Council, or of such persons as shall be appointed by them, to be transacted

in the presence of the Council, concerning his qualifications, whether they be such as are required in a Curator.

V. Whensoever any person is to be tried and examined before the Council, in order to election for the office of a Curator to the Society, and whensoever any such person is to be recommended from the Council to the Society for the said election, every Member of the Council shall be summoned to the Meeting, with express notice of the occasion thereof.

VI. Every person, propounded to the Society for the office of a Curator, shall, before his examination by the Council, visit every Member thereof in or near London, declaring to him his desire and intention for the said place; except such visitation be dispensed with by order of the Society or Council.

VII. Every person, approved by the Council for a Curator to the Society, shall be recommended from the Council to the Society, in order to election, at some Meeting a week or longer before the intended election-day; and if any person proposed, and not approved or recommended, shall find himself aggrieved, or think that right hath not been done him, it shall be free for him to appeal, or make his case known to the Society.

VIII. Every person, propounded to the Society for election into the office of a Curator, shall at the first be elected for one year of probation only (except the Society shall by vote taken by ballot resolve otherwise, in consideration of the known merit of any particular person), and at the end of that year the said person shall either be elected for perpetuity, or for a longer time of probation, or shall be rejected.

IX. In order to the election of persons for Curators, the Fellows of the Society shall be summoned, in the same manner and form, *mutatis mutandis*, as is provided for the Anniversary Election of the Council and Officers.

X. The election of every person for a Curator shall be after this manner: The names of all the competitors for a Curator's place shall first be read, and then be put to the ballot, in order as they stand recommended by the Council to the Society, adding such as, upon appeal, shall be ordered by the Society: and when any one hath the plurality of suffrages, he shall stand elected, without any further proceeding upon any other of the competitors; and the like method shall be for every vacant place: and in case of non-election it shall be resolved by the Society, whether there shall be a proceeding again upon the same person or persons at that Meeting, or any adjournment of the election to another day.

XI. For the electing of a Curator for a longer time of probation, or for perpetuity, the same rules concerning the summons for the Meetings shall be observed, as in election for probation; and the question shall be determined by the major part of the votes taken by ballot.

XII. Every person elected Curator by office, shall also be a Fellow of the Society, and shall subscribe the obligation to be subscribed by every Fellow; and be admitted Fellow in the usual form, if he were not so before; neither

shall he continue a Curator any longer than he shall continue a Fellow of the Society.

XIII. Every Curator of the Society shall forfeit his place as a Curator, together with his relation as a Fellow, for any of the causes for which a Fellow is to be ejected; and also for any fraudulent dealing in matters concerning the Society, or for negligence in the business of his place: before which ejection, for the first, second, and third fault, he shall receive respective admonishment by the President in Council, to be entered in the Council-book; except the fault shall be judged by the Society so enormous as to deserve a present expulsion.

XIV. If any Curator shall be disabled by age, infirmity, or casualty contracted in the service of the Society, some provision shall be made for him during life, if the necessity of his condition shall so require, according as the Council shall think fit.

Chap. XII—*Of the Clerk.*

I. The Clerk of the Society shall constantly attend all the Meetings of the Society and Council, precisely at the hour appointed, and not go away before the Meeting be dissolved; and he shall follow the directions of the Secretaries in registering all matters, that shall be ordered to be entered, in the respective books of the Society.

II. The Clerk shall not suffer any person, being no Member of the Society, to read any book, record, or other writing, or any part thereof, belonging to the Society; nor give any copies thereof, nor any way communicate any thing contained therein, to any such person: and in case he shall do contrary thereunto, he shall forfeit his place.

III. The Clerk shall have Sixpence for every page in *folio*, of thirty lines fairly and closely written, with a margin not exceeding one fourth part of the page; and according to the same rate for any larger or smaller page: and he shall have Ten pounds by the year for his attendance at Meetings, to be paid quarterly by equal portions.

Chap. XIII—*Of the Printer to the Society.*

I. The office of the Printer shall be to take care for the printing and vending such books, besides catalogues, and such other things, as shall be committed to him by order of the Society or Council; in the doing of which he shall from time to time observe, and submit unto the directions and orders of the Council, both as to the correctness of the edition, the number of copies to be printed, the form or volume, the goodness of the paper, character, figures and diagrams, as likewise the price at which such books are to be sold; nor shall he reprint any of the said books, or print them in any translation or epitome, without particular leave from the Council. And if in any of these particulars he shall neglect, or disobey the directions of the Council, he shall either give such

satisfaction for his default, as the Council shall approve, or else be put out of his place.

II. The Printer shall present of every book he prints by order of the Society or Council, two copies, extraordinary well bound, to his Majesty: one copy to Edward Earl of Clarendon, Lord Chancellor; one copy to the President of the Royal Society; two copies to the library of the said Society, each of them fairly bound: and one copy more to each of the Secretaries of the said Society.

Chap. XIV—*Of Operators to the Society.*

I. Whensoever, and as long as, an Operator to the Society hath any work to do for the Society, he shall do no work for any other person, that may hinder his perfecting of that within the time limited, or requisite to have it finished.

II. An Operator, working for the Society, shall use all care and diligence to dispatch all work for the Society, in as short a time as the same can be so well and substantially done, as the nature of the thing requireth.

III. If any Operator shall in any bill or reckoning defraud, or endeavour to defraud the Society, he shall forfeit his place or relation to them thereby.

IV. An Operator shall have Ten pounds by the year, for his attendance at all the ordinary Meetings of the Society, as a constant salary, to be paid quarterly at equal portions.

Chap. XV—*Of the Common Seal and Deeds.*

I. The Common Seal of the Society shall be kept in an iron chest, having three locks, with three different keys; whereof one shall be in the custody of the President, the other[1] of the Treasurer, and the third of one of the Secretaries.

II. Every Deed or writing, to which the common Seal is to be affixed, shall be passed and sealed in Council, and signed by the President on the fore part near the label, and signed on the back side by the rest of the Members of the Council present.

Chap. XVI—*Of the Books of the Society.*

I. There shall be had and kept one Book, called the Charter-book, wherein shall be fairly written the copy of the Charter, all his Majesty's Grants on the behalf of the Society, the Obligation and Subscriptions thereto of the Fellows of the Society, all the Statutes of the Society, the names and titles of all the Benefactors to the Society with their donations, as also the Register of all the Fellows of the Society.

II. There shall be had and kept a Book, called the Statute-book, wherein shall be fairly written the Charter of the Society; all the Laws, Statutes, and Constitutions made, or to be made, concerning the government and regulating

[1] So in the Original.

of the Society or Council; as also a duplicate of the Register of the Fellows of the Society.

III. There shall be had and kept Journal-books for the Society, and Council; wherein shall be entered all the orders and remarkable passages of the Society, and Council, at their respective Meetings.

IV. There shall be had and kept Register-books, wherein shall be fairly written all such observations, histories, and discourses of natural and artificial things, as shall be ordered to be entered; as also all such philosophical experiments, together with the particular accounts of their processes, as shall be ordered to be entered therein.

V. There shall be had and kept a Book of Letters, wherein shall be fairly written all such letters, and extracts of letters, of the Society, or to the Society, or to any Member thereof, concerning philosophical matters, as shall be ordered to be entered.

VI. No Fellow shall give any copy or transcript of any matter contained in the Register-books, or other Books of the Society, to any one that is not a Member thereof; nor communicate the same to any such person to be transcribed, without particular leave obtained at a Meeting of the Society; except the said matter were originally brought in, or communicated by himself.

Chap. XVII—*Of Benefactors.*

Every Benefactor to the Society, whose gift amounts to the value of Five pounds or more, shall have his name registered in the Catalogue of Benefactors, with the mention of his gift. And every Benefactor, that shall present the Society with any sum of money or gift, to the value of Fifty pounds sterling or more; or shall procure any advantage, that shall be estimated by the Society to be of the like value; upon acceptance shall, without election, have the privilege of being present at the Meetings of the Society, and shall not be obliged to payments. And if any of the Fellows of the Society shall present to the same the like gift, or sum of money, he shall not be obliged to payments for the future.

Chap. XVIII—*Of the Death or Recess of any Fellow.*

Upon the Death, or the voluntary withdrawing, of any Fellow of the Society, one of the Secretaries shall note such their Death or Recess in the margin of the Register, against their names [1]; and the Withdrawing of any Fellow shall be recorded in the Journal-book.

Chap. XIX—*The Form and Causes of Ejection.*

I. Whensoever there shall be cause for the Ejection of any Fellow out of the Society, the President shall at some Meeting thereof cancel his name in the Register, and at the same time pronounce him ejected in these words:—

[1] So in the Original.

I do by the authority, and in the name of the Royal Society of London for improving natural knowledge, *declare* A. B. *to be now ejected, and no longer a Fellow thereof.*

And the Ejection of every such person shall be recorded in the Journal-book.

II. If any Fellow of the Society shall contemptuously, or contumaciously, disobey the Statutes or Orders of the Society; or shall by speaking, writing, or printing, publicly defame the Society; or advisedly, and maliciously, do any thing to the damage and detriment thereof, he shall be ejected out of the Society.

II. STATUTES ENACTED IN 1847

Chap. I—*Of the Election and Admission of Fellows.*

I. No person shall be proposed, elected, or admitted a Fellow of the Society on the day of the Anniversary Meeting for electing the Council and Officers.

II. Every Fellow, previously to his proposing a person as a Candidate for election, shall inform him of the Obligation to be subscribed, of the sum to be paid for admission money, and of the payments to be made to the Society, before he can be admitted a Fellow.

III. Every such Candidate shall be proposed and recommended by a certificate in writing signed by six or more Fellows, of whom three at least shall certify their recommendation from personal knowledge. The certificate shall specify the name, rank, profession, qualifications, and usual place of residence of the Candidate; and being delivered to one of the Secretaries, shall be entered in a book to be kept for the purpose, with the date of delivery and particulars as stated thereon.

IV. Any one of Her Majesty's subjects, who is a Prince of the Blood Royal, or a Peer of the United Kingdom, or one of her Majesty's Privy Council, and any Foreign Sovereign Prince, or the Son of a Sovereign Prince, may, nevertheless, be proposed at one of the ordinary Meetings of the Society by any one Fellow, and upon being seconded by another Fellow, may be put to the Vote for Election on the same day, provided public notice of such proposition shall have been given by the proposer at the preceding Meeting of the Society.

V. At the first ordinary Meeting of the Society in March 1848, the names of all Candidates duly proposed after the first day of March 1847, and in subsequent years at the first ordinary Meeting in March, the names of all Candidates proposed subsequently to the first Meeting in March of the preceding year, shall be announced by the Secretary from a list arranged in alphabetical order, without reference to the dates of the certificates of the Candidates; and these certificates shall be suspended in the Meeting-room until the day of Election.

VI. In the first week in April, a list shall be printed, containing the names of all the Candidates so announced at the first Meeting in March, arranged in alphabetical order without reference to the dates of the certificates, together with the names of the Fellows by whom each Candidate is proposed and recommended; and a copy of such list shall immediately thereafter be sent to every Ordinary Fellow.

VII. The Council shall select by ballot from such printed list of Candidates a number not exceeding fifteen, to be recommended to the Society for election; but no such selection by the Council shall be valid unless eleven Members at least be present and vote, a majority deciding, or in the event of equality the President or his deputy having a casting vote.

VIII. At the first ordinary Meeting of the Society in May, the President, or his deputy, shall read from the Chair the names of the Candidates whom the Council have selected as most eligible, arranged in alphabetical order; and after such Meeting, a circular letter shall be forthwith sent to every Fellow, naming the day and hour of election, and enclosing a printed list of the selected Candidates, with space for such alterations as any Fellow may determine to make in pursuance of Statute X.

IX. The election of Ordinary Fellows, not included in the privileged classes referred to in Statute IV. of this Chapter, shall take place on the first Thursday of June; unless the Council shall alter the day of Election to any other day in the month of June, in which case due notice of such alteration shall be given to every Ordinary Fellow.

X. On the day of Election two Scrutators shall be nominated by the President, with the approbation of the Society, to assist the Secretaries in examining the lists; and each Fellow present and voting, shall deliver to one of the Secretaries or Scrutators, one of the printed lists mentioned in Statute VIII., having erased the name of any Candidate or Candidates for whom he does not vote, and, if he shall have thought fit, having substituted or added the name of any other Candidate or Candidates contained in the printed list sent in pursuance of Statute VI. of this Chapter.

XI. One of the Secretaries shall take down the names of the Fellows who vote, and the Scrutators, after examining the lists with the Secretaries, shall report to the President or his deputy the names of the Candidates who shall have been duly elected in compliance with the Charters, and the President or his deputy shall announce those names from the Chair.

XII. Any Candidate announced at the first ordinary Meeting of the Society in March, as aforesaid, who shall not have been elected, shall, if his proposers so desire, continue a Candidate; his name shall be placed in alphabetical order with those of the new Candidates to be announced in March following, without reference to the date of his Certificate; and his Certificate shall be suspended in the Meeting-room in the same manner as those of the new Candidates.

XIII. Every person who is elected a Fellow shall appear for his admission on or before the fourth ordinary Meeting of the Society after his Election, or within such further time as shall, for some sufficient cause, be granted by the Council: otherwise his Election shall be void.

XIV. The Admission of any Fellow into the Society shall be at some ordinary Meeting, in manner and form following, he having first made the payments required by the Statutes. Immediately after the reading of the Minutes has been concluded, he shall subscribe the Obligation in the Charter-book, and be introduced to the President, who, taking him by the hand, shall say these words: *I do, by the authority, and in the name, of the Royal Society of London, for improving natural knowledge, admit you a Fellow thereof.*

XV. The Election, the payments made previous to admission, and the admission of every person into the Society, with the time thereof, shall be recorded in the Journal-book.

XVI. No person shall be deemed a Fellow of the Society until he has made the payments required by the Statutes: nor shall he be entitled to vote at any election or Meeting of the Society until he shall have been admitted in the manner and form above specified.

XVII. Persons may be elected into the Society, under the title of Foreign Members, who are neither natives nor inhabitants of Her Majesty's dominions, and shall be exempted from certain obligations which the ordinary Fellows are enjoined by the Statutes to perform; they shall be selected from among men of the greatest eminence for their scientific discoveries and attainments.

XVIII. The Council shall from time to time, as they shall see fit, put in nomination persons for election as Foreign Members, not exceeding, with those already elected, the number of fifty.

XIX. Notice of such nomination shall be immediately forwarded, in writing, to each Member of the Council; and the opinion of the Council respecting the eligibility of any Candidate, as Foreign Member, shall be taken by ballot at a subsequent Meeting of the Council, which Meeting shall not be held within less than one month after the first nomination of the Candidate; when, if two-thirds of the Members of the Council present be in favour of the nomination, the Candidate shall be proposed at the next ordinary Meeting of the Society, and shall be put to the vote at the following ordinary Meeting.

Chap. II—*Of the Obligation to be subscribed.*

Every person elected a Fellow of the Society shall, before his admission, subscribe the Obligation in the following words:

We who have hereunto subscribed, do hereby promise each for himself, that he will endeavour to promote the good of the Royal Society of London, for improving natural knowledge, and to pursue the ends for which the same was founded; that we will be present at the Meetings of the Society, as often as conveniently we can, especially at the Anniversary Elections, and upon extraordinary occasions; and that we will observe the Statutes and Orders of the said Society. Provided, that whensoever any of us shall signify to the President under his hand, that he desireth to withdraw from the Society, he shall be free from this Obligation for the future.

And if any person elected shall refuse to subscribe the said Obligation, the election of that person shall be void.

Chap. III—*Of the Payments to be made by the Fellows to the Society.*

I. Every person elected a Fellow of the Society shall, before he is admitted, pay the sum of *ten pounds* for Admission-money. And if any such person shall refuse or fail to pay the said sum, he shall not be admitted, and his election

shall be void; except the said sum be remitted in whole, or in part, by special order of the Council.

II. Every person elected a Fellow, shall, besides the Admission money, further pay in advance *four pounds per annum*, as long as he shall continue a Fellow of the Society.

III. All who were Fellows of the Society before December the 11th, 1834, may at any time compound for their annual payments, by paying at once, as hitherto, the sum of *Forty pounds.*

IV. All who have, or may become Fellows of the Society after December the 11th, 1834, may at any time compound for their annual payments, by paying at once the sum of *Sixty pounds.*

V. All who have become Fellows of the Society after December the 11th, 1834, and who have contributed a Paper, which has been printed in the *Philosophical Transactions*, shall have the privilege of compounding for their annual contributions for the sum of *Forty pounds.*

VI. Every Fellow of the Society liable to an annual payment shall bring or send the same to the Treasurer, or the Assistant Secretary. And if any such Fellow shall fail to pay the same before the first day of November in each year, his name shall be suspended in the Public Meeting-room of the Society as being in arrear, and shall continue so suspended until the sum due be paid. And if any such Fellow shall fail to pay his subscription on or before the Meeting of the Society next preceding St. Andrew's Day, no satisfactory reason having been assigned to the President and Council for such non-payment, he shall cease to be a Fellow of the Society. Provided, nevertheless, that on a solicitation for re-admission being addressed to the President and Council by an individual so circumstanced, within the space of one year following St. Andrew's Day, the case of the individual so soliciting shall be stated by the President from the Chair at one of the ordinary Meetings of the Society, and the question of his re-admission be put to the vote at the next Meeting of the Society.

Chap. IV—*Of the Death or Recess of any Fellow.*

The Death or Recess of any Fellow of the Society shall be recorded in the Journal-book of the Society, and the names of such persons announced from the Chair, at the Anniversary Meeting for electing the Council and Officers.

Chap. V—*Of the Causes and Form of Ejection.*

I. If any Fellow of the Society shall contemptuously or contumaciously disobey the Statutes or Orders of the Society or Council; or shall, by speaking, writing, or printing, publicly defame the Society; or advisedly, maliciously, or dishonestly, do anything to the damage, detriment, or dishonour thereof, he shall be ejected out of the Society.

II. Whensoever there shall appear to be cause for the ejection of any

Fellow out of the Society, the subject shall be laid before the Council; and if a majority of the Council shall, after due deliberation, determine by ballot to propose to the Society the ejection of the said Fellow, the President shall in that case, at some ordinary Meeting of the Society, announce from the Chair such determination of the Council; and at the Meeting next after that at which the said announcement has been made, the Society shall proceed to determine the question; and on its appearing that two-thirds of the Members present have voted for the ejection of the said Fellow, the President shall proceed to cancel his name in the Register, and at the same time pronounce him ejected in these words:—

I do, by the authority and in the name of the Royal Society of London, for improving natural knowledge, declare A. B. *to be now ejected, and no longer a Fellow thereof.*

And the Ejection of every such person shall be then recorded in the Journal-book of the Society; and his name, as ejected, be also read at the next Anniversary Meeting for elections.

CHAP. VI—*Of the Election of the Council and Officers.*

I. AT the two ordinary Meetings of the Society, next preceding the day of the Anniversary Election, the President shall give notice of the said Election; and declare how much it imports the good of the Society, that such persons may be chosen into the Council, as are most likely to attend the Meetings and business of the Council, out of whom there may be made the best choice of a President and other Officers.

II. Every Fellow of the Society, in or near London, or within what was formerly the limit of the three-penny post, and whose residence is known, shall have notice of the Anniversary Meeting for electing the Council and Officers for the year ensuing, by particular summons, which summons shall be sent to the place of residence of such Fellow, a week at the least before the day of Meeting; and shall be to this effect:—

These are to give notice, that on the day of the Council and Officers of the ROYAL SOCIETY *are to be elected for the year ensuing; at which Election your presence is expected, at of the clock in the precisely.*

III. The Council for the ensuing year, out of which shall be chosen the President, Treasurer, Principal Secretaries, and Foreign Secretary, shall consist of eleven Members of the existing Council, and of ten Fellows who are not Members of the existing Council[1].

IV. The President and Council shall, previous to the Anniversary Meeting, nominate, by ballot, eleven Members of the existing Council, and also ten Fellows, not Members of the existing Council, whom they recommend to the

[1] At present one half of the Members of Council go out by rotation.

Society for election into the Council for the ensuing year. The President and Council shall, also, in like manner, nominate, by ballot, out of the proposed Council, the persons whom they recommend to the Society for election to the offices of President, Treasurer, Principal Secretaries, and Foreign Secretary, for the ensuing year.

V. At the ordinary Meeting of the Society preceding the Anniversary Meeting, the names of such persons so recommended for election as Council and Officers for the ensuing year, shall be announced from the Chair.

VI. Lists, with the names of the Fellows recommended by the President and Council, and having a blank column opposite for such alterations as any Fellow may wish to make, shall be prepared for the use of the Fellows, one week before the day of election.

VII. Two Scrutators shall be nominated by the President, with the approbation of the Society, to assist the Secretaries in examining the lists.

VIII. Each Fellow voting, shall deliver his list to one of the Secretaries or Scrutators; and the name of each Fellow who shall so deliver in his list, shall be noted by one of the Secretaries.

IX. The Scrutators, after examining the lists with the Secretaries, shall report to the Society the names of those having the majority of votes for composing the Council, and filling the offices of President, Treasurer, Principal Secretaries, and Foreign Secretary; the names of which persons shall then be announced from the Chair.

X. For electing any Member of the Council, or any Officer to be elected by the Society, upon such vacancies as shall happen in the intervals of the Anniversary Elections, the summons for such Election, and the proceedings in it, shall be after the same manner as is directed for the Anniversary Election.

XI. Upon any vacancy of the President's place, occurring in the intervals of the Anniversary Elections, the Treasurer, or in his absence one of the Secretaries, shall cause the Council to be summoned for the Election of a new President: and the Council meeting thereupon in the usual place, or any eleven or more of them, shall proceed to the said Election, and not separate until the major part of them shall have agreed upon a new President.

Chap. VII—*Of the President.*

I. The business of the President shall be to preside at all the Meetings, and regulate all the debates, of the Society, Council, and Committees; to state and put questions both in the affirmative and negative, according to the sense and intention of the Meetings; to call for reports and accounts from Committees, and others; to check irregularities, and to keep all persons to order; to summon all Meetings of the Council, and Committee of Papers; and to execute, or see to the execution of, the Statutes of the Society.

II. The President shall take precedence of every Fellow of the Society, at

their ordinary place of meeting; and also in all other places, where any number of the Fellows meet as a Society, Council, or Committee; and, being in the Chair, shall be covered, while speaking to or hearing particular Fellows, notwithstanding their being uncovered.

Chap. VIII—*Of the Treasurer and his Accounts.*

I. The Treasurer, or some person appointed by him, shall receive for the use of the Society all sums of money due or payable to the Society; and shall pay and disburse all sums due from or payable by the Society; and shall keep particular Accounts of all such receipts and payments.

II. Every sum of money payable on account of the Society exceeding Ten Pounds, shall be paid only by order of the Council: but payments for rates or taxes, to any amount, may be made by the Treasurer, without any specific order of the Council for that purpose.

III. All sums of money, which there shall not be present occasion for expending, or otherwise disposing of to the use of the Society, shall be laid out in such Government or other securities as shall be approved of and directed by the Council.

IV. The Treasurer shall keep a yearly account of all such Fellows of the Society as pay the sum appointed as the composition in lieu of annual payments; and also of those who make the annual payments: and in this account shall be noted the times up to which the annual payments have been made, and the arrears due from each Fellow.

V. The Treasurer shall also keep a book of Cheque Receipts for annual payments, each Receipt to be signed by himself, and to be filled up with the name of the Fellow paying, the sum paid, and the time for which payment is made: these Receipts to be undersigned by the person who shall receive the money on the Treasurer's behalf, who, upon the delivery of the Receipt to the Fellow paying, is to enter upon that part of the Check which is left in the Book, the above particulars, and also the day of payment.

VI. The Treasurer shall demand, or cause to be demanded, all arrears of annual payments, as soon as convenient after the first day of May.

VII. The Accounts of the Treasurer shall be audited annually, a short time preceding the Anniversary Elections, by a Committee consisting of five Members of the Council, of whom the President and the Senior Secretary (or in his absence the Junior) to be two; and of five Fellows of the Society not Members of the Council, who are to be nominated by the President, with the consent of the major part of the Fellows present, given by ballot at one of the three next preceding weekly Meetings; any three or more of the said five Members of the Council, whereof the President and one of the Secretaries shall be two, together with any three or more of the said five Fellows, shall be a Quorum of the said Committee: the Members of the said Committee who are of the Council shall make their report to the Council held next after such Audit, on or before the

Anniversary Election; and the Members of the said Committee who are not of the Council shall make the Report to the Society, upon the Meeting next before the Anniversary Election, or on the day of the said Election.

VIII. The Treasurer shall have the charge of the Title Deeds of the Society's Estates, the Bonds formerly given by the Fellows, the Policies of Insurance, and Securities.

IX. As soon after the Audit as may be, and before the Anniversary Meeting, the Treasurer shall cause an Abstract of the Society's Accounts of the preceding year to be printed for the use of the Fellows.

Chap. IX—*Of the Secretaries.*

I. The Secretaries, or either of them, shall have inspection over the Assistant-Secretary; and shall give the Orders and Directions concerning the entering and writing of all Minutes or matters in the Journal-books of the Society or Council, or any other books of the Society; and also concerning any orders or other writings for the use and service of the Society.

II. The Secretaries shall attend all Meetings of the Society, Council, and Committees of Papers; where, when the President has taken the Chair, the Senior Secretary shall read the Minutes, Orders, and entries of the preceding Meeting; and shall afterwards take minutes of the business and orders of the present Meeting, to be entered by the Assistant-Secretary in the respective books to which they relate.

III. At the Meetings of the Society, the Junior Secretary shall announce the Presents made to them since the last Meeting; shall give notice of any Candidate who stands proposed for election into the Society at that Meeting; and shall read the Letters and Papers presented to the Society in the order of time in which they shall have been received, unless the President shall otherwise direct.

IV. The Secretaries, or either of them, shall draw up all letters to be written to any persons in the name of the Society or Council, (to be read and approved of in some meeting of either respectively,) except, for some particular cause or consideration, some other person be appointed by the Society or Council to draw up any such letter. They shall likewise have the charge (under the direction of the Committee of Papers) of printing the *Philosophical Transactions* and correcting the Press.

V. The letters relating to the business of the Society, received during each Session, shall be arranged and kept in the Apartments of the Society.

VI. The duty of the Secretary for Foreign Correspondence shall be to receive and answer all letters from foreign parts relating to the business of the Society, to return thanks for presents from Foreigners made to the Society, and to forward to persons elected Foreign Members, the Diplomas certifying their election into the Society.

CHAP. X—*Of the Assistant-Secretary.*

I. THE person who shall be chosen to the office of Assistant-Secretary, shall either not be a Fellow of the Society; or, if a Fellow, shall cease to be so, upon his Election to, and acceptance of that office.

II. The appointment of a person to the office of Assistant-Secretary, shall be by the Council, to whom the officer so appointed shall give security, at the discretion of the Council; and he shall reside in the Society's House.

III. The Assistant-Secretary shall be paid for his services, according to the determination of the Council; and shall not, besides such payments, receive any perquisite or profit whatsoever. He shall be further subject to such Rules and Orders as shall from time to time be made or given by the President and Council, besides those annexed to the duty of his office; and he shall constantly be in attendance, during all Meetings of the Society, Council, and Committees.

IV. He shall enter all the Minutes in the several Journal-books, and make an Index to every such book: he shall lay before every Council their fair Minute-book; and before every Committee of Papers, the Society's Journal-book, to show that the several entries are fairly made: and he shall have the care of the writing of all Summonses of the Society, Council, and Committees.

V. He shall, under the direction of the Secretaries, have the charge and custody of the Charter-book, Statute-book, Journal-books of the Society and Council, Register-books, and Letter-books, as also of all Papers and Writings belonging to the Society; all which shall be kept in the house of the Society, that they may be in readiness to be produced at any Meetings of the Society or Council, as the case may require, or as shall be ordered by the Society, Council, or President.

VI. He shall not suffer any person, not being a Fellow of the Society, to read any Journal-book, Record, or Writing, or any part thereof, belonging to the Society; nor give any copy thereof, nor any way communicate anything contained therein, to any such person.

VII. He shall follow the directions which may be given him from time to time by the Treasurer. He shall enter in a Book, to be provided by the Treasurer, all such sums as he may receive on account of the Society at the instant of receiving such sums; and for these sums, so entered by him, he shall be answerable, until he shall have paid them to the Treasurer.

VIII. He shall attend the Library every day that it is open, from Eleven in the morning to Four in the afternoon, for the accommodation of such Fellows of the Society as shall come to read the printed books or manuscripts, and of any other persons who shall bring a written permission from the President or any other Member of the Council, or who shall be introduced by a Fellow in person.

IX. He shall mark with the stamp of the Society, all books presented to, or bought by, the Society, immediately after their coming into the possession of

the Society, and before they are laid on the Society's Table; and he shall so place them as to be readily found.

X. He shall receive from the Printer all the copies of the *Philosophical Transactions*; and deliver out one copy to each Fellow who shall ask, or send for it at the House of the Society.

XI. He shall keep a Book, in which shall be entered an Account of the number of the *Transactions* printed, and also an account of such as are sold; and he shall, previous to the Audit, certify the correctness of such account.

Chap. XI—*Of the Meetings of the Society.*

I. The Session of the Society shall commence on the third Thursday in November, and end on the third Thursday in June.

II. The ordinary Meetings of the Society shall be weekly, (excepting Christmas week, and the week following, and also Passion, Easter, and Whitsun-weeks, Ascension-day, and also the weeks during which the Anniversary Meeting and Annual Meeting for the election of Fellows are held,) on Thursdays, and shall begin at half-past Eight o'clock in the Evening, precisely.

III. No stranger, excepting Foreign Ambassadors and Ministers, and other distinguished persons specially invited by the President, shall, on any account, be permitted to be present during the Meeting, unless by order of the President, or by leave obtained of the Society upon the written recommendation of some Fellow before the President takes the Chair; and the name of every person so permitted to be present, and of the Fellow who recommended him, shall be entered in the Journal-book.

IV. The business of the Society in their ordinary Meetings shall be, to read and hear letters, reports, and other papers, concerning Philosophical matters [1].

V. At the ordinary Meetings of the Society, nothing relating to its Statutes or management shall be brought forward or discussed [2].

VI. The Anniversary Meeting for the election of the Council and Officers, and the Annual Meeting for the election of Fellows, shall take place at an hour to be determined by the Council.

Chap. XII—*Of Special General Meetings of the Society.*

I. The President or Council may at any time call a Special General Meeting of the Society when it may appear to them to be necessary.

II. Any six Fellows may, by notice in writing, signed by them, and delivered to one of the Secretaries at an ordinary Meeting of the Society, require a Special General Meeting of the Society to be convened, for the purpose of considering and determining on the matters specified in such requisition.

[1] Discussions upon these subjects are now permitted.

[2] By a resolution of the Council made January 28th, 1836, this clause is intended to prevent the discussion of any subject not immediately connected with the usual business of the ordinary Meetings.

III. The Council shall, within one week after such requisition shall have been so delivered, appoint a day for a Special General Meeting accordingly, and give one week's notice thereof to each Fellow residing within the limits of the three-penny post, stating in the notice the object of such Meeting. At such Meeting no business shall be brought forward except what shall have been so notified.

Chap. XIII—*Of the Publication of Papers.*

I. The Members of the Council for the time being, shall constitute and be a standing Committee, to whom the consideration of the Publication of such Papers as shall have been read, or communicated to the Society at their weekly Meetings, shall from time to time be referred. This Committee shall meet at such times as shall be appointed by the President; due and sufficient notice of such Meeting having been previously sent to every Member of the Committee.

II. No less number than Seven of the Members of the said Committee (of which number the President, or in his absence a Vice-President, shall always be one,) shall be a *Quorum*, capable of acting in relation to the said Papers.

III. The majority of the said Committee, present at any Meeting thereof, shall be at liberty to call in to their assistance, at that or any other subsequent Meeting, any other Fellows of the Society, who are knowing and well-skilled in the particular branch of Science to which the Paper under deliberation relates; and the persons so called in to assist may give their votes on all Papers to be considered at the Meeting at which they shall be desired to assist, in the same manner as if they were Members of the Committee.

IV. At every Meeting of the Committee, their method of proceeding upon the Papers to be considered by them shall be thus: The entry in the Journal-book of the Society, relating to any paper, upon which the opinion of the Committee is to be taken, shall be read; or, if any Member shall desire it, the paper itself shall be read: after which the question shall be put, whether that paper shall be printed in the *Philosophical Transactions*, unless the opinion of the majority of the Committee shall be in favour of adjourning the consideration of it to a subsequent Meeting. The question shall always be decided by ballot, and by a majority of votes; but if there be an equality of votes, the further consideration of the question shall be adjourned to the next Meeting of the Committee, when that question shall be taken into consideration before any other business is entered upon: and if, at the second balloting upon the same question, there be still an equality of votes, it shall be determined in the negative. The decisions of the Committee respecting the printing of Papers in the *Philosophical Transactions* shall be entered in the Minute-book of the Committee.

V. The *Philosophical Transactions* shall be printed at the sole charge, and for the sole use and benefit, of the Society, and of the Fellows thereof; to the intent that each of the present Fellows, who actually contributes and pays

towards the support of the Society, or who has compounded for such contribution, according to the rules and orders established in relation thereto, or who has for other particular reasons been exonerated and discharged from such contribution, by order of the Council, may receive *gratis* (but under proper limitations and restrictions) one copy of such of the *Philosophical Transactions* as shall be printed as aforesaid: and that all persons who shall hereafter be admitted Fellows, shall, under the same conditions, receive, and be entitled to the like benefit and advantage.

VI. Once, at least, in every year, a proper portion of the Papers, which have been communicated to the Society, and ordered for publication by the Committee, shall be printed, under the name and title of *Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society of London;* and the time and manner of printing those Papers shall be fixed and determined by the Council, as occasion shall require. A number of the copies so printed, sufficient to supply the Fellows of the Society, shall be delivered to the Assistant Secretary, who shall enter in a book, to be provided for that purpose, the number of copies received by him, for which he shall be accountable to the Council for the time being.

VII. The Assistant Secretary shall deliver *gratis*, at the Society's House, one of the said copies to every Fellow of the Society (except as hereinafter excepted) who shall demand the same, either in person, or by letter or other writing under the hand of such Fellow as shall not come in person to make such demand: and the person so receiving a copy of such *Philosophical Transactions* shall at the same time sign the above-mentioned book, as having received the said copy.

VIII. In order that the Fellows may be apprised of the time when it will be proper for them to come or send for their respective copies, due and timely notice shall be given in some one or more of the public newspapers of the day upon which the Assistant-Secretary will begin to deliver out the said copies, which day shall be fixed and appointed by the Council.

Provided always, that no Fellow whatsoever of the Society shall be entitled to demand or receive any such copy of the *Transactions*, whose annual contribution shall be one year in arrear, or whose Election and Payment of Admission fees and regular Contributions shall not have preceded the date of the time appointed for the delivery of the said *Transactions;* neither shall the Executor of any deceased Fellow receive a copy of the *Transactions* published after the death of such Fellow.

Provided also, that no Fellow of the Society shall receive, or be entitled to receive, *gratis*, any copy or copies of the *Transactions*, so printed as aforesaid, after one year shall have elapsed from the time of the Assistant-Secretary's having begun to deliver out such copies respectively; but his neglecting to demand them for so long a time shall be deemed a forfeiture and dereliction of his right thereto: unless the Council for the time being, upon being made acquainted with the reason of such delay, shall *order* the same to be so

delivered; such *order*, however, shall not extend further back than to the last *five years* preceding the date.

IX. If the number of copies so to be printed shall be greater than what will be requisite to supply each of the Fellows with one copy, such supernumerary copies, as also all such as shall remain in the hands of the Assistant-Secretary after five years shall have elapsed from the time of his having begun to deliver out such copies respectively, shall be disposed of, at such times, and in such manner, as the Council shall direct.

Chap. XIV—*Of the Books and Papers of the Society.*

I. There shall be had and kept a Book, called the *Charter-book*, wherein shall be fairly written the copy of the Charters, all the Royal Grants on the behalf of the Society, and the Obligation to be subscribed by the Fellows of the Society in their own handwriting.

II. There shall be kept a Book, called the *Statute-book*, wherein shall be fairly written all the Laws, Statutes, and Constitutions made, or to be made, concerning the government and regulating of the Society or Council; and also a Register of the Fellows of the Society, with the times of their Election and Admission.

III. There shall be kept *Journal-books* of the Society, and also of the Council, wherein shall be entered all the Minutes, Orders, and business of the Society and Council at their respective Meetings; to which Journal-books any Fellow may have access at such times as the Library is open.

IV. The original copy of every Paper read at the Society shall be considered the property of the Society, if there be no previous engagement with its Author to the contrary; but any Author may have a copy of his own Papers by leave of the Council.

V. All the Papers read at the Society in the course of each year, and not withdrawn by leave of the Council, shall be delivered to the Committee of Papers; and shall be preserved for future inspection; and shall never be lent out of the Society's House without Order of the Council.

VI. The Library shall be open to the Fellows every day, Sundays excepted, from Eleven in the morning till Four in the afternoon; excepting on Good Friday, and during Easter, Whitsun and Christmas weeks, when it shall be closed.

VII. Any Fellow may have the loan of any of the printed Books of the Society, excepting such as the Council shall order not to be taken out of the Library, by giving his note for the due return of them in the condition in which he received them; but he shall not be allowed to have in his possession more than four volumes at a time. The loan of Manuscripts is exclusively vested in the President and Council.

VIII. A List of all Books and Manuscripts borrowed from the Library of the Royal Society, and of the Fellows of the Society to whom they are lent, shall be kept in the Library.

IX. All Books whatsoever belonging to the Society shall be returned at a time to be specified by the Council, in each year; and the Library shall be closed for one month after such time, or for such shorter periods as the Council may direct.

X. The value of such Books in the possession of any Fellow as are not returned to the Library pursuant to the preceding Statute, shall be required to be paid by the person who has so detained them.

Chap. XV—*Of the Common Seal and Deeds.*

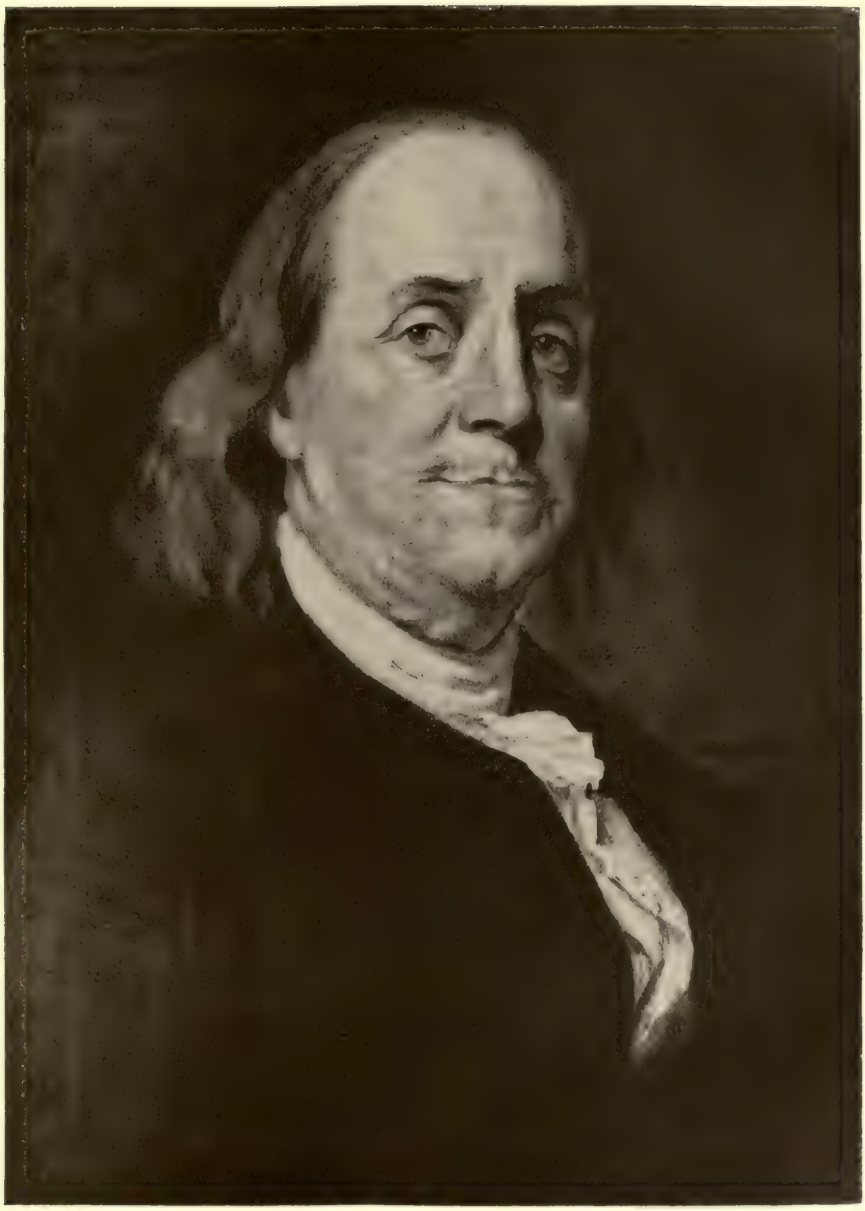
I. The Common Seal of the Society shall be kept in an iron chest, having three locks, with three different keys; whereof one shall be in the custody of the President, another of the Treasurer, and the third of the Senior Secretary.

II. Every Deed, or writing, to which the Common Seal is to be affixed, shall be passed and sealed in Council, and signed by the President on the fore part near the label, and signed on the back by the rest of the Members of the Council present.

Chap. XVI—*Of the making and repealing of Laws.*

I. For the making of any Law or Statute of the Royal Society, the draught thereof shall be read in Council, and put to the vote, on two several days of their Meeting. The first day the question to be resolved by vote shall be to this effect, viz. 'Whether the draught of the said Statute, then agreed upon, shall be read at another Meeting?' The second day the question shall be to this effect, viz. 'Whether the draught of the said Statute, then agreed upon, shall pass for a Law, or not?'

II. For the repealing of any Law or Statute, or any part thereof, the Repeal shall be proposed and voted in Council on two several days of their Meeting. The first day the question to be resolved by Ballot shall be to this effect, viz. 'Whether the Repeal of such a Statute, or such part thereof, shall be proposed at another Meeting?' The second day the question shall be to this effect, viz. 'Whether such a Statute, or such part thereof, shall be repealed, or not?' And in case the said Repeal be agreed unto, the same shall be recorded in the Journal-book of the Council; and the Statute, or part of the Statute, repealed, shall be cancelled in the Statute-book.



Benjamin Franklin

From a portrait by Joseph Wright, in the rooms of the Royal Society

III. STATUTES OF 1905, NOW (1912) IN FORCE

Chap. I—*Of the Election and Admission of Fellows.*

I. No person shall be proposed, elected, or admitted a Fellow of the Society on the day of the Anniversary Meeting for electing the Council and Officers.

II. Every Fellow, previously to his proposing a person as a Candidate for Election, shall inform him of the Obligation to be subscribed, of the sum to be paid for admission money, and of the payments to be made to the Society, before he can be admitted a Fellow.

Certificate of Candidature.

III. Every such Candidate shall be proposed and recommended by a certificate in writing signed by six or more Fellows, of whom three at least shall certify their recommendation from personal knowledge. The certificate shall specify the name, rank, profession, qualifications, and usual place of residence of the Candidate; and being delivered to one of the Secretaries, or to the Assistant Secretary, shall be registered, with the date of delivery, in a book to be kept for the purpose, and read at the next ordinary meeting; and, unless otherwise ordered, shall be suspended in some convenient place in the apartments of the Society until the day of election.

Names of Candidates to be announced in January.

IV. At the first Ordinary Meeting of the Society in January, the names of all Candidates proposed prior to the first day of that month, and subsequently to the last announcement of the names of Candidates, and also the names of those Candidates whose certificates have been resuspended as hereinafter provided, shall be announced by one of the Secretaries from a list arranged in alphabetical order, without reference to the dates of the certificates of the Candidates; and these certificates shall remain suspended until the day of Election.

List of Candidates to be printed.

V. In the first week in February, a list shall be printed, containing the names of all the Candidates so announced at the first Meeting in January, arranged in alphabetical order, without reference to the dates of the certificates, together with the names of the Fellows by whom each Candidate is proposed and recommended; and a copy of such list shall immediately thereafter be sent to every Ordinary Fellow.

Selection by Council.

VI. The Council shall select by ballot from such printed list of Candidates a number not exceeding fifteen, to be recommended to the Society for Election; but no such selection by the Council shall be valid unless eleven Members at least be present and vote, a majority deciding, or in the event of equality the President having a second or casting vote.

Selected Names communicated to Fellows.

VII. At the first Ordinary Meeting of the Society in March, the President shall read from the Chair the names of the Candidates whom the Council have selected as most eligible, arranged in alphabetical order; and after such

Meeting, a circular letter shall be forthwith sent to every Fellow, naming the day and hour of Election, and enclosing a printed list of the selected Candidates, with space for such alterations as any Fellow may determine to make in pursuance of Statute IX of this Chapter.

Date of Election.

VIII. The election of Ordinary Fellows not included in the privileged classes referred to in Statutes XII and XIII of this Chapter, shall take place on the first Thursday of May; unless the Council shall alter the day of Election to any other day in the month of May, in which case due notice of such alteration shall be given to every Ordinary Fellow.

Election Procedure.

IX. On the day of Election two Scrutators shall be nominated by the President, with the approbation of the Society, to assist the Secretaries in examining the lists; and each Fellow present and voting, shall deliver to one of the Secretaries or Scrutators one of the printed lists mentioned in Statute VII of this Chapter, having erased the name of any Candidate or Candidates for whom he does not vote, and, if he shall have thought fit, having substituted or added the name of any other Candidate or Candidates contained in the printed list sent in pursuance of Statute V of this Chapter.

X. One of the Secretaries shall take down the names of the Fellows who vote, and the Scrutators, after examining the lists with the Secretaries, shall report to the President the names of the Candidates who shall have been duly elected in compliance with the Charters, and the President shall announce those names from the Chair.

Renewal of Candidature.

XI. Any Candidate whose name shall have been printed in a previous list of Candidates, but who shall not have been elected, shall, if his proposers, or any one of them, so request in writing, before the 31st December immediately preceding an election, be a Candidate at such election; his name shall be placed in alphabetical order with those of the new Candidates to be announced in January following, and his certificate shall be suspended along with those of the new Candidates. Provided always that the same certificate shall not be valid for more than five years from the date thereof. Any additional qualifications of a Candidate may be set forth in a supplementary certificate to be signed by not fewer than six Fellows.

Royal Family.

XII. Any one of His Majesty's subjects who is a Prince of the Blood Royal may be proposed at one of the Ordinary Meetings of the Society by any Fellow, and may be put to the vote for Election on the same day, provided public notice of such proposition shall have been given by the proposer at the preceding Meeting of the Society.

Special Elections.

XIII. In cases in which the Council is of opinion that, in the interests of the advancement of Natural Knowledge, it is desirable that persons be elected Fellows of the Society otherwise than as provided by Statutes III to XII of this Chapter, they may, once in every two years, recommend to the Society for election not more than two persons, who, in their opinion, either have rendered conspicuous service to the cause of science, or are such that their election would

be of signal benefit to the Society. The persons so recommended shall be selected by the Council by ballot, in accordance with the procedure established by Standing Orders of Council. Provided always that no person shall be so recommended unless he obtains two-thirds of the votes of the whole Council.

At the Ordinary Meeting of the Society next following the Meeting of Council at which such selection is made, the person or persons nominated shall be proposed for election by means of a certificate prepared in accordance with Statute III of this Chapter, no distinction, however, being made between personal and general knowledge, and the ground on which the Candidate has been nominated by the Council, that is to say, whether as having rendered conspicuous service to the cause of science, or as such that his election would be of signal benefit to the Society, being alone stated as the qualification. Such certificate, on being allowed by the Society, shall be suspended in some convenient place in the apartments of the Society until the day on which a ballot is taken upon it. The date for the ballot, which shall not be earlier than the third Ordinary Meeting after that at which the certificate is read, shall be announced at the head of the certificate.

Admission.

XIV. Every person who is elected a Fellow shall appear for his admission on or before the fourth Ordinary Meeting of the Society after the day of his Election, or within such further time as shall, for some sufficient cause, be granted by the Council; otherwise his election shall be void.

XV. The admission of any Fellow into the Society shall be at some Ordinary Meeting, in manner and form following, he having first made the payments required by the Statutes. Immediately after the reading of the Minutes has been concluded, he shall subscribe the Obligation in the Charter-book, and be introduced to the President, who, taking him by the hand, shall say these words: *I do, by the authority and in the name of the Royal Society of London, for Improving Natural Knowledge, admit you a Fellow thereof.*

Admission &c., to be recorded.

XVI. The Election, the payments made previous to admission, and the Admission of every person into the Society, with the time thereof, shall be recorded in the Journal-book.

XVII. No person shall be deemed a Fellow of the Society until he has made the payments required by the Statutes: nor shall he be entitled to vote at any Election or Meeting of the Society until he shall have been admitted in the manner and form above specified.

Foreign Members.

XVIII. Persons may be elected into the Society, under the title of Foreign Members, who are neither natives nor inhabitants of His Majesty's dominions, and shall be exempted from the operation of Chapters II and III of these Statutes; they shall be selected from among men of the greatest eminence for their scientific discoveries and attainments.

Procedure for Election of Foreign Members.

XIX. The Council shall from time to time, as they shall see fit, put in nomination persons for Election as Foreign Members, not exceeding, with those already elected, the number of fifty.

XX. A book shall be kept in which Fellows of the Society may enter the names of those men of science whom they suggest as Foreign Members; each entry shall be signed by the proposer and be accompanied by a statement of the principal grounds on which the suggestion is made, and shall be valid for three years only.

XXI. When vacancies in the list of Foreign Members are to be filled up, a list of the persons so entered shall be sent to each Member of the Council, together with notice of the Meeting at which the list will be considered. At the Meeting thus appointed further entries may be made, and the claims of those men of science whose names have been duly entered in the book shall be considered, and a selection of names shall be made, from among which the Council, at a subsequent Meeting to be then appointed, may make nominations to the Society.

XXII. At the second Meeting the selection of Candidates to be so nominated for Foreign Membership shall be by ballot; when, if two-thirds of the Members of the Council present be in favour of the nomination of any Candidate, his name shall be proposed at the next Ordinary Meeting of the Society, and shall be put to the vote by ballot at the following Ordinary Meeting.

Chap. II—*Of the Obligation to be Subscribed.*

Every person elected a Fellow of the Society shall, before his admission, subscribe the Obligation in the following words:—

Obligation to be subscribed by every Fellow.

We who have hereunto subscribed, do hereby promise each for himself, that we will endeavour to promote the good of the Royal Society of London, for Improving Natural Knowledge, and to pursue the ends for which the same was founded; that we will be present at the Meetings of the Society, as often as conveniently we can, especially at the Anniversary Elections, and upon extraordinary occasions; and that we will observe the Statutes and Orders of the said Society. Provided, that whensoever any of us shall signify to the President under his hand, that he desireth to withdraw from the Society, he shall be free from this Obligation for the future.

And if any person elected shall refuse to subscribe the said Obligation, the election of that person shall be void.

Chap. III—*Of the Payments to be made by the Fellows to the Society.*

Annual Contributions.

I. Every person elected a Fellow of the Society shall, before he is admitted, pay the sum of *ten pounds* for admission money, the sum of *four pounds* for the year of his election, and the same sum annually in advance so long as he shall continue a Fellow of the Society. And if any such person shall refuse or fail to pay the said sums, he shall not be admitted, and his Election shall be void: except the said sums be remitted in whole, or in part, by special order of the Council. Provided always that, except in the case of Fellows elected under Statutes XII and XIII of Chapter I, the admission fee of each

Fellow shall be paid out of the Fee Reduction Fund, and shall not be demanded of the Fellow; and that, except in the case of Fellows elected under Statutes XII and XIII of Chapter I, Fellows elected before 11th July, 1902, by reason of their being Members of the Privy Council, and Fellows elected before January, 1879, *one pound* of the annual contribution shall be paid out of the Fee Reduction Fund.

Life Compositions.

II. All who have or may become Fellows of the Society may at any time compound for their annual payments, by paying at once the sum of *sixty pounds*.

Annual Contributions due March 25th.

III. All Annual Contributions shall be considered to be due on the 25th day of March in each year. Every Fellow of the Society liable to an Annual Payment shall, previously to the 25th day of March in every year, bring or send the same to the Treasurer or the Assistant Secretary. And if any such Fellow, after notice sent by post to his usual address, in May, and again in September, shall fail to pay the same before the first day of October in each year, his name shall be suspended in the public Meeting-room of the Society as being in arrear, and shall continue so suspended until the sum due be paid. And if any such Fellow shall fail to pay his subscription on or before the first day of November in each year, no satisfactory reason having been assigned to the President and Council for such non-payment, he shall cease to be a Fellow of the Society. Provided, nevertheless, that on a solicitation for readmission being addressed to the President and Council by an individual so circumstanced, within the space of one year following St. Andrew's Day, the case of the individual so soliciting shall be stated by the President from the Chair, at one of the Ordinary Meetings of the Society, and the question of his readmission be put to the vote at the next Ordinary Meeting of the Society.

Consequences of Non-payment.

Chap. IV—*Of the Death or Recess of Fellows.*

Record of Deaths, &c.

I. The Death or Recess of any Fellow of the Society shall be forthwith recorded in the Register of Fellows, and the names thus recorded shall be announced from the Chair at the Anniversary Meeting for electing the Council and Officers.

Chap. V—*Of the Causes and Form of Ejection.*

Grounds for Ejection of Fellows.

I. If any Fellow of the Society shall contemptuously or contumaciously disobey the Statutes or Orders of the Society or Council; or shall, by speaking, writing, or printing, publicly defame the Society; or advisedly, maliciously, or dishonestly do anything to the damage, detriment, or dishonour thereof, he shall be ejected out of the Society.

Procedure in Ejection of Fellows.

II. Whensoever there shall appear to be cause for the ejection of any Fellow out of the Society, the subject shall be laid before the Council; and if a majority of the Council shall, after due deliberation, determine by ballot to propose to the Society the ejection of the said Fellow, the President shall in

that case, at some Ordinary Meeting of the Society, announce from the Chair such determination of the Council; and at the Ordinary Meeting next after that at which the said announcement has been made, the Society shall proceed to determine the question; and on its appearing that two-thirds of the Members present have voted for the ejection of the said Fellow, the President shall proceed to cancel his name in the Register, and at the same time pronounce him ejected in these words:—

I do, by the authority and in the name of the Royal Society of London, for Improving Natural Knowledge, declare A. B. to be now ejected, and no longer a Fellow thereof.

And the ejection of every such person shall be then recorded in the Journal-book of the Society; and his name, as ejected, be also read at the next Anniversary Meeting for Elections.

Chap. VI—*Of the Election of the Council and Officers.*

Notice of Election of Council and Officers.

I. At the two Ordinary Meetings of the Society next preceding the day of the Anniversary Election, the President shall give notice of the said Election; and declare how much it imports the good of the Society, that such persons may be chosen into the Council, as are most likely to attend the Meetings and business of the Council, out of whom there may be made the best choice of a President and other Officers.

Summons to Anniversary Meeting.

II. Every Fellow of the Society resident in the United Kingdom shall have notice of the Anniversary Meeting for electing the Council and Officers for the year ensuing, by particular summons, which summons shall be sent to the address of such Fellow, a week at the least before the day of Meeting, and shall be to this effect:—

These are to give notice, that on the day of the Council and Officers of the Royal Society *are to be elected for the year ensuing; at which Election your presence is expected, at of the clock in the precisely.*

Nomination of the Council and Officers.

III. The Council for the ensuing year, out of which shall be chosen the President, Treasurer, Principal Secretaries, and Foreign Secretary, shall consist of eleven Members of the existing Council, and of ten Fellows who are not Members of the existing Council.

IV. The President and Council shall, previous to the Anniversary Meeting, nominate, by ballot, eleven Members of the existing Council, and also ten Fellows, not Members of the existing Council, whom they recommend to the Society for Election into the Council for the ensuing year. The President and Council shall also, in like manner, nominate by ballot, out of the proposed Council, the persons whom they recommend to the Society for election to the offices of President, Treasurer, Principal Secretaries, and Foreign Secretary for the ensuing year.

Election.

V. At the Ordinary Meeting of the Society preceding the Anniversary

Meeting, the names of such persons so recommended for election as Council and Officers for the ensuing year shall be announced from the Chair.

VI. Lists, with the names of the Fellows recommended by the President and Council, and having a blank column opposite for such alterations as any Fellow may wish to make, shall be prepared for the use of the Fellows one week before the day of Election. Balloting Papers.

VII. Two Scrutators shall be nominated by the President, with the approbation of the Society, to assist the Secretaries in examining the lists. Scrutators.

VIII. Each Fellow voting shall deliver his list to one of the Secretaries or Scrutators; and the name of each Fellow who shall so deliver in his list shall be noted by one of the Secretaries. Mode of Voting.

IX. The Scrutators, after examining the lists with the Secretaries, shall report to the Society the names of those having the majority of votes for composing the Council, and filling the offices of President, Treasurer, Principal Secretaries, and Foreign Secretary; the names of which persons shall then be announced from the Chair.

X. For electing any Member of the Council, or any Officer to be elected by the Society, upon such vacancies as shall happen in the intervals of the Anniversary Elections, the summons for such Election, and the proceedings in it, shall be after the same manner as is directed for the Anniversary Election. Elections to fill Casual Vacancies.

XI. Upon any vacancy of the President's place, occurring in the intervals of the Anniversary Elections, the Treasurer, or, in his absence, one of the Secretaries, shall cause the Council to be summoned for the Election of a new President: and the Council, meeting thereupon in the usual place, or any eleven or more of them, shall proceed to the said Election, and not separate until the major part of them shall have agreed upon a new President.

Chap. VII—*Of the President.*

I. The business of the President shall be to preside at all the meetings, and regulate all the debates, of the Society, Council, and Committees; to state and put questions both in the affirmative and negative, according to the sense and intention of the meetings; to call for reports and accounts from Committees, and others; to check irregularities, and to keep all persons to order; to summon all Meetings of the Council, and Committee of Papers; and to execute, or see to the execution of, the Statutes of the Society. Business of the President.

II. The President shall take precedence of every Fellow of the Society, at their ordinary place of meeting; and also in all other places, where any number of the Fellows meet as a Society, Council, or Committee. Precedence of the President.

III. The President shall annually appoint two or more Members of Council to be Vice-Presidents. In the absence of the President, one of the Vice-Presidents shall act as his deputy, and may do the same acts as the President himself could do if present; provided always that the Council may appoint any Fellow to be Chairman of any Committee other than the Committee of Vice-Presidents.

Papers, and in the absence of the President, such Fellow shall act as Chairman of such Committee.

Chap. VIII—*Of the Treasurer and his Accounts.*

Duties of the Treasurer.

I. The Treasurer, or some person appointed by him, with the approval of the Council, shall receive for the use of the Society all sums of money due or payable to the Society; and shall pay and disburse all sums due from or payable by the Society; and shall keep particular Accounts of all such receipts and payments.

Power to make Payments.

II. Every sum of money, payable on account of the Society, exceeding Ten Pounds, shall be paid only by order of the Council; but payments for rates or taxes, to any amount, may be made by the Treasurer, without any specific order of the Council for that purpose.

Investment of Moneys.

III. All sums of money, which there shall not be present occasion for expending or otherwise disposing of to the use of the Society, shall be laid out in such Government or other securities as shall be approved of and directed by the Council.

Audit of Accounts.

IV. The Accounts of the Treasurer shall be audited annually, a short time preceding the Anniversary Elections, by a Committee consisting of three Members of the Council, of whom the President or one of the Secretaries to be one; and of three Fellows of the Society not Members of the Council, who are to be nominated by the President, with the consent of the major part of the Fellows present, given by ballot at one of the three next preceding weekly meetings; any one or more of the said three Members of the Council, together with any one or more of the said three Fellows, shall be a Quorum of the said Committee: the Members of the said Committee who are of the Council shall make their Report to the Council held next after such audit, on or before the Anniversary Election; and the Members of the said Committee who are not of the Council shall make their Report to the Society, upon the Meeting next before the Anniversary Election, or on the day of the said Election.

Accounts to be printed.

V. As soon after the Audit as may be, and before the Anniversary Meeting, the Treasurer shall cause an abstract of the Society's Accounts of the preceding year to be printed for the use of the Fellows.

Charge of Title Deeds.

VI. The Treasurer shall have the charge of the Title Deeds of the Society's Estates, the Policies of Insurance, and Securities, and shall have the general care of the Society's property.

Chap. IX—*Of the Two Secretaries.*

Duties of the Secretaries.

I. The two Secretaries shall be responsible to the Council for the general conduct of the Society's correspondence, publications, and all other business, excepting that which relates to finance.

II. The Secretaries, or one of them, shall attend all meetings of the Society, Council, and Committee of Papers; where, when the President has taken the

Chair, one of the Secretaries shall read the minutes, orders, and entries of the preceding meeting; and shall be responsible for the accuracy of the minutes of the business and orders of the present meeting, to be entered by the Assistant Secretary in the respective books to which they relate.

Chap. X—*Of the Foreign Secretary.*

Duties of the Foreign Secretary.

I. The duty of the Secretary for Foreign Correspondence shall be to conduct correspondence with foreign parts, relating to the business of the Society, to return thanks for presents from foreigners made to the Society, and to forward to persons elected Foreign Members the Diplomas certifying their election into the Society.

Chap. XI—*Of the Assistant Secretary.*

Appointment of the Assistant Secretary.

I. The appointment of a person to the office of Assistant Secretary shall be by the Council, to whom the Officer so appointed shall give security, at the discretion of the Council; and he shall hold office during the pleasure of the Council.

Assistant Secretary not a Fellow.

II. The person who shall be chosen to the office of Assistant Secretary, shall either not be a Fellow of the Society or, if a Fellow, shall cease to be so upon his appointment to, and acceptance of that office.

Payment of the Assistant Secretary.

III. The Assistant Secretary shall be paid for his services according to the determination of the Council. He shall be subject to such Standing Orders as shall be made, and shall follow such directions as may be given by the President and Council. He shall give all his time to the work of the Society, and shall attend in the Office of the Society as prescribed by such Standing Orders.

IV. The Assistant Secretary shall act under the general direction of the Secretaries, and in their absence shall represent them.

He shall also act on the directions which may be given him from time to time by the Treasurer in that part of his duties which relates to the finances of the Society.

Duties of the Assistant Secretary.

V. Subject to such Standing Orders and directions as aforesaid, the Assistant Secretary shall be charged with (1) the general administrative business of the Society: (2) the control of the Offices and library and of all persons therein employed, and the arrangement of the office work: (3) the conduct of the general correspondence.

It shall be his duty, except on such special occasions as may be specified by Standing Orders, or as may be determined by the President, to attend all meetings of the Council and Committees and take the minutes thereof, which minutes he shall submit to the Secretaries for their revision or approval.

VI. He shall, subject as aforesaid, have the charge and custody of the Charter-book, Statute-book, Journal-books of the Society and Council, Register-books, Manuscripts, and Archives belonging to the Society; all which shall, except in such cases as the Council shall otherwise order, be kept in the House of the

always that the President and Council shall have power to publish either papers or other matter in such form and under such conditions as they may from time to time determine.

Fellows entitled to Publications *Gratis.*

V. The *Philosophical Transactions* and the *Proceedings* shall be printed at the sole charge, and for the use and benefit, of the Society, and of the Fellows thereof; to the intent that each of the present Fellows, who actually contributes and pays towards the support of the Society, or who has compounded for such contribution, according to the rules and orders established in relation thereto, or who has for other particular reasons been exonerated and discharged from such contribution by order of the Council, may receive *gratis*, under proper limitations, one copy of such of the *Philosophical Transactions*, and of the *Proceedings* as shall be printed as aforesaid; and that all persons who shall hereafter be admitted Fellows shall, under the same conditions, receive, and be entitled to, the like benefit and advantage.

Delivery of *Transactions.*

VI. The Assistant Secretary shall deliver *gratis* one of the said copies of the *Transactions* to every Fellow of the Society (except as hereinafter excepted) who shall demand the same, either in person, or by letter.

Provided always, that no Fellow whatsoever of the Society shall be entitled to demand or receive any such copy of the *Transactions*, whose election and payment of Admission fees and regular Contributions shall not have preceded the date of the time appointed for the delivery of the said *Transactions;* neither shall the Executor of any deceased Fellow receive a copy of the *Transactions* published after the death of such Fellow.

Limitation of Time for claiming *Transactions.*

Provided also, that no Fellow of the Society shall receive, or be entitled to receive, *gratis*, any copy or copies of the *Transactions*, so printed as aforesaid, after five years shall have elapsed from the time of the Assistant Secretary's having begun to deliver out such copies respectively; but his neglecting to demand them for so long a time shall be deemed a forfeiture and dereliction of his right thereto: unless the Council for the time being, upon being made acquainted with the reason of such delay, and having regard to the circumstances of the application, and the amount of stock in hand, shall *order* such copies as they may think fit to be so delivered.

Delivery of *Proceedings.*

VII. The Assistant Secretary shall further cause to be distributed *gratis* to all the Fellows of the Society, by post or otherwise, copies of the *Proceedings* as soon as may be convenient after their appearance.

Chap. XV—*Of the Books and Papers of the Society.*

Charter Book.

I. There shall be had and kept a Book, called the *Charter-book*, wherein shall be fairly written the copy of the Charters, all the Royal Grants on the behalf of the Society, and the Obligation to be subscribed by the Fellows of the Society in their own hand-writing.

Statute Book.

II. There shall be kept a Book, called the *Statute-book*, wherein shall be fairly written, or printed, all the Laws, Statutes, and Constitutions made, or

to be made, concerning the government and regulating of the Society or Council; and also a Register of the Fellows of the Society, with the times of their Election and Admission. Register of Fellows.

III. There shall be kept *Journal-books* of the Society, and also of the Council, wherein shall be entered all the minutes, orders, and business of the Society and Council at their respective meetings; to which Journal-books any Fellow may have access at such times as the Library is open. Journal-Books.

IV. A Book shall be kept, in which the title of each communication received, the date of its reception at the apartments of the Society, and the name of the Fellow or Foreign Member who communicates it, shall be duly entered in the order of its reception. Register of Papers.

V. The original copy of every Paper received at the Society shall be considered the property of the Society, if there be no previous engagement with its author to the contrary; but any author may withdraw a paper, provided it has not yet been read, or may, by leave of the Council, have a copy of his paper; and it shall be in the power of the Council, if they think fit, to return to any author such drawings or other illustrations accompanying any paper communicated by him or on his behalf, which he may ask in writing to be returned to him. All the Papers not withdrawn shall be delivered to the Committee of Papers. Papers communicated. Withdrawal of Papers.

Chap. XVI—*Of the Archives of the Society.*

I. The scientific and historical manuscript collections of the Society, including the collections of engravings, and also confidential reports relating to papers submitted to the Society, shall be preserved in the Archives, and catalogued so as to be available to duly authorised persons for consultation and study. The manuscripts of all papers read before the Society, of which the publication has been deferred, shall be preserved in the Archives. Manuscripts.

II. A catalogue of the manuscripts in the Archives shall be available for reference at the rooms of the Society; and permission may be granted by the Council or Officers of the Society to Fellows or to any person duly introduced by a Fellow, to consult and examine specified manuscripts not of a confidential character. Catalogue.

III. No manuscript deposited in the Archives shall be removed from the rooms of the Society without permission of the Council, on security given for its safe custody and return. Manuscripts not to be removed.

Chap. XVII—*Of the Library.*

I. The Library shall be open to the Fellows on such days, and at such hours, and subject to such regulations, as the Council may from time to time determine by Standing Orders. Library Regulations.

Chap. XVIII—*Of the Common Seal and Deeds.*

Care of the Seal.

I. The Common Seal of the Society shall be kept in a box, the key of which shall be kept in a sealed packet. When the Common Seal has to be used, this packet shall be opened by the President in Council; and at the Council meeting at which it is so opened, the Common Seal having been replaced in the box, and the box locked, the key shall again be enclosed in a packet, which shall be sealed by the President with his private seal. The box and sealed packet shall be kept at the Society's Apartments in an iron safe.

Sealing Deeds.

II. Every Deed or writing, to which the Common Seal is to be affixed, shall be passed and sealed in Council.

Chap. XIX—*Of the Restraint of Dividends to Fellows.*

I. The Society shall not, and by its laws may not, make any Dividend, Gift, Division, or Bonus in Money unto or between any of its Members.

Chap. XX—*Of the Standing Orders of the Society.*

Power to make and alter Standing Orders.

I. The Council may from time to time make Standing Orders for the regulation of the affairs of the Society, provided that such Standing Orders be not contrary to anything contained in the Charters or Statutes of the Society. Such Standing Orders may be made, amended or repealed at any meeting of the Council, provided that notice of any proposed new Standing Order, amendment or repeal has been given at the preceding Council. Such notice shall specify the proposed new Standing Order, amendment or repeal.

Chap. XXI—*Of the Making, Amending, and Repealing of Laws.*

Procedure in making or altering Statutes.

I. For the making of any new Statute of the Society or for the amendment or repeal of any Statute or any part thereof, notice of the proposed new Statute, amendment or repeal shall be given at a meeting of the Council, and such notice shall specify the proposed new Statute, amendment or repeal. The Council shall thereupon appoint a day for the consideration of the proposal. On such day the question to be resolved shall be to this effect, viz., 'Whether the proposed new Statute, amendment or repeal shall be proposed at another meeting?' And if this be determined in the affirmative the Council shall appoint a day for such proposal. On such day the question shall be to this effect, viz., 'Whether the proposed new Statute, amendment or repeal shall be agreed upon?' And in case the said new Statute, amendment or repeal be agreed unto, the same shall be recorded in the Statute Book of the Society, and when so recorded shall pass for a law.

NOTES ON THE HISTORY OF THE STATUTES[1]

I. The Statutes from 1663 to 1752.

During the succeeding ninety years changes were from time to time made in the Statutes; but no new version of the Statutes appears to have been drawn up until the year 1752.[2]

'The laws of the Royal Society, like those of other communities, were altered from time to time, until they appeared sufficient to embrace every contingency that might occur, while they held their meetings in Gresham College, which they continued to do for near the space of fifty years. But the arrangement of the Society's affairs being somewhat altered upon possessing a house of their own, it became necessary to make different establishments in many particulars and to alter and augment some of their Statutes. However, the greater part of them was still left in the original form, suited to the situation of the Society at Gresham College.'[3]

Between 1663 and 1752, the following seem to have been the most important changes.

(*a*) *The Election of Fellows.*

In the original Statutes of 1663, Cap. VI, 'Of the Election and Admission of Fellows.' Stat. i provides that candidates be propounded at one meeting, and put to the vote at some other meeting at which twenty-one fellows (as prescribed by Charter) are present; but that every one of his Majesty's subjects having the title and place of Baron, or any higher title and place, and every one of his Majesty's Privy Council, may be propounded and put to the vote the same day. And Stat. iii of the same chapter provides that 'the name of every person propounded as a Candidate, together with the name of the Fellow proposing, shall be entered in the Journal-book'; by which it appears that 'propounding' by *one* Fellow was sufficient.

In 1682, however, the following was proposed on August 2, and passed on August 5:—

'The Statute for Election of Fellows having by long Experience been found insufficient for bringing in persons qualifyed for the ends of the Institution of the Royal Society, few balloting in the negative and presuming the person to be well known to the Member that Proposeth the Candidate, it is thought requisite by the Councell to propose this Statute following,—

[1] Reprinted with additions from 'Proceedings of the Royal Society', vol. 50, p. 501.

[2] The British Museum contains a small 8vo edition, dated 1728, but this appears to be a verbatim copy of the Statutes of 1663, except that Cap. VI, Sec. 7, begins with the words 'The admission of', instead of 'The election and admission of'.

[3] Preface to Statutes, Edition of 1776.

'Every person that would propose a Candidate shall first give in his name to some of the Councell, that so in the next Councell it may be discoursed *vivâ voce* whether the person is known to be so qualified as in probability to be usefull to the Society. And if the Councell return no other Answer but that they desire further time to be acquainted with the gentleman proposed, the Proposer is to take that for an Answer. And if they are well assured that the Candidate may be usefull to the Society then the Candidate shall be proposed at the next meeting of the Society and ballotted according to the Statute in that behalf, and shall immediately sign the usual Bond and pay his admission money upon his Admission.'

Neither the Statutes of 1663, nor the Edition of 1752, make any mention of the 'Bond for the payment of the contribution'; the words first occur in the Edition of 1776, but the actual Bonds preserved in the Archives of the Society date from January 1, 1674, onwards. (See Note on p. 173.)

In 1728, January 4th (1727 old style), the following Statute was passed, that of 1682 being apparently repealed:—

'Every Person to be Elected Fellow of the Society shall first at a Meeting of the Society be propounded as a candidate to be approved by the Council, and shall be recommended by three members, one of which at least shall be a member of the Council, and one of them shall at the same Time mention and specify the qualification of the said Candidate. And afterwards such Person shall at another meeting of the Society (whereat there shall be a competent Number for making Elections) be referred back from the Council if approved, and shall then be propounded and put to the Vote for Election Saving and Excepting that it shall be free for every one of his Majesties Subjects who is a Peer or the son of a Peer of Great Britain or Ireland, and for every one of his Majesties Privy Council of either of the said kingdoms to be propounded by any single Person and to be put to the Vote for Election on the same Day, there being present a competent Number for making Elections.'

This, however, was in turn, very soon, viz., in 1730, changed to the following form, all mention of Council being omitted from the Statute:—

'X. Every person to be elected a Fellow of the Royal Society, shall be propounded and recommended at a meeting of the Society by three or more Members; who shall then deliver to one of the Secretaries a paper, signed by themselves with their own names, specifying the name, addition, profession, occupation, and chief qualifications; the inventions, discoveries, works, writings, or other productions of the candidate for Election; as also notifying the usual place of his habitation.

'A fair copy of which paper, with the date of the day when delivered, shall be fixed up in the common meeting room of the Society at ten several ordinary meetings, before the said candidate shall be put to the ballot: Saving and excepting, that it shall be free for every one of his Majesty's subjects, who is a Peer or the Son of a Peer of Great Britain or Ireland, and for every one of his

Majesty's Privy council of either of the said Kingdoms, and for every foreign Prince or Ambassador, to be propounded by any single person, and to be put to the ballot for Election on the same day, there being present a competent number for making Elections.'

The Statute appears in this form in the Edition of 1752 as Stat. x of Cap. VI.

(*b*) *The Admission of Fellows.*

At the same meeting on January 4th, 1728, the two following Statutes were enacted :—

'II. Every Person who is a Foreigner and every one of his Majesties Subjects whose habitation or usual place of residence is at more than forty miles distance from London, shall be and be deemed as a Fellow of the Society immediately after he shall be Elected, and shall be registered in the Journal Book of the Society as such: Provided always, that no such person shall have liberty to Vote at any Election or meeting of the Society before he shall be qualified pursuant to the Statutes. And if he shall neglect so to qualify himself the first time he comes to London when he may be present at a meeting of the Society and can be admitted ; his election shall be declared Void, and his Name shall be cancelled in the Register.

'III. No Person shall be Proposed, Elected, or Admitted a Fellow of the Society upon St. Andrew's Day or the Day of the Anniversary meeting for Electing the Council and Officers.'

These two paragraphs appear in the Edition of 1752 as Stats. viii and ix respectively of Cap. VI.

As far, then, as the election and admission of Fellows are concerned, no new Statutes were enacted in 1752 ; the Edition of that year simply adds to the Statutes of 1663 the two enacted in 1727 and the one enacted in 1730.

(*c*) *The Election of Council and Officers.*

In the original Statutes, Cap. VII, 'Of the Election of the Council and Officers,' makes arrangements that the eleven members of the existing Council who are to be continued should first be determined, after that the ten new members, and finally the officers. The Statutes of 1752 reproduce the chapter in its original form of twelve statutes, with the addition of Stat. xiii, enacted in 1735, which provides that in order to lessen the tediousness of the election, Fellows may give in *at the same time* three lists—(1) of eleven old Members of Council to continue, (2) of ten new Members, (3) of Officers.

(*d*) *The Philosophical Transactions.*

But the most important changes introduced in 1752, those which probably led to the issue of the new version of the Statutes in that year, relate to the 'Philosophical Transactions'. In the old Statutes, Cap. XIII, 'Of the Printer to the Society,' provides for the printing and binding of books, cata-

logues, and such other things by order of the Society or Council; there are no other provisions as to publications. From time to time the Council, acting for the Society, gave the licence or imprimatur of the Society to certain books. These were printed by the Society's printer, but not at the cost of the Society; nor were they published at the risk of the Society. The cost and risk was undertaken by the printer or by some other person or persons. The treatment of the 'Philosophical Transactions' was at first somewhat similar. These were begun in 1665, but up to the 46th volume inclusive, published in 1749–50, 'the printing of them was always, from time to time, the single act of the respective Secretaries' (Advertisement to 'Philosophical Transactions', vol. 47), though they were licensed by the Council. Thus with regard to the first number the Council (Minutes, March 1, 1664) ordered 'that the Philosophical Transactions, to be composed by Mr. Oldenburg, be printed the first Munday of every month, if he have sufficient matter for it, and that that Tract be licensed by the Council of the Society, being first reviewed by some of the Members of the same. And that the President be desired, now to Licence the first papers thereof, being written in four sheets in folio, to be printed by John Martyn and James Allestree.' This practice of licensing was, up to 1752, continued with reference to those papers read before the Society which were published in the 'Transactions'.

In 1752 it was determined to place the publication of the 'Philosophical Transactions' directly in the hands of the Council, and the Edition of the Statutes of 1752, while leaving Cap. XIII intact, adds the following two new chapters (XX and XXI) enacted March 26th of that year:—

Cap. XX, 'Of the selecting of Papers laid before the Society, in order for Publication,' establishes and lays down regulations for the 'Committee of Papers'. These regulations declare that the Quorum of the Committee of Papers is to be five, and a provision is contained that no entry in the Minute-book of the Committee is to be made of Papers 'thought improper to be laid before the public'.

The Statute in its original form provides that the Committee 'shall be at liberty to call in to their assistance . . . any other members of the Society who are knowing and well skilled in any particular branch of Science that shall happen to be the subject-matter of any paper which shall be then to come under their deliberation', and this practice is still in force. The custom of the Committee is now, and for a long time has been, to 'call in to their assistance' two or more Fellows, by asking for written reports, and such Fellows so assisting are generally spoken of as 'referees'. Though the records of the Society show that even in the earliest days of the Society, communications made to the Society were frequently submitted to Fellows in order that their opinions thereon might be obtained, the earliest mention which has been found in the Society's records of a paper being technically 'referred' is on May 25, 1780, when a paper by Mr. Ludlow was 'referred' to Mr. Cavendish

and Dr. Hutton. There does not appear to be a similar record until March 21, 1831, when a paper by Prof. Davy was referred to Mr. Faraday. By 1832, however, the practice of referring papers seems to have become common. For some time the name of the person (or persons) to whom the paper was referred is stated in the Minutes of the Committee of Papers, and in all these cases, including those just mentioned, the persons in question were members of the Council. Soon, however, the name was omitted, the entry being simply 'referred'. There seems to be no means of ascertaining when 'referees' outside the Council were first had recourse to, or when the practice of written reports first began.

Cap. XXI, 'Of the manner of Publication of the Papers laid before the Society, and defraying the Expences thereof,' provides for the printing and distribution of the 'Philosophical Transactions'.

(*e*) *Payments by Fellows.*

In order to defray the additional expenses thus incurred by the publication and gratis distribution to the Fellows of the 'Philosophical Transactions', the 'admission-money' is by Stat. ii of Cap. XXI raised from two guineas to five guineas. In Cap. III of the Statutes of 1663, 'Of the Payments by the Fellows to the Society,' the admission-money is fixed at forty shillings, and indeed, in the Edition of 1752, the same sum of forty shillings is retained in this Chapter, the error apparently escaping notice. The change from forty shillings to forty-two shillings (two guineas) seems to have taken place at some time in the interval.

II. The Statutes from 1752 to 1776.

In 1774 and 1775, the Council were engaged in considering the Statutes, and in 1776 published a new Edition, containing several important changes. An interesting preface to this Edition (from which a quotation is given at p. 159), explains that in spite of large changes in the practices of the Society, the Statutes had been kept as far as possible in their original form; and, indeed, the Statutes of 1752 differ from those of 1663 chiefly in the additions described above.

In 1776, however, the Council determined to bring the Statutes into more strict conformity with the practice of the Society, and in consequence the Edition of 1776 differs widely from the two earlier versions. Five whole chapters are omitted, viz. V, Of Experiments, and the Reports thereof; XI, Of Curators by Office; XIII, Of the Printer to the Society; XIV, Of Operators to the Society; XVII, Of Benefactors; the twenty-one chapters of 1752 being thus reduced to sixteen. The preface explains how the changes in the Society had long rendered these Statutes unnecessary.

The order of the several chapters is largely altered, the new arrangement adopted being that which has on the whole been followed in subsequent editions, and is still maintained.

(*a*) *The Election of Fellows.*

In the Statutes as amended in 1776 the regulations for the election of Fellows remain on the whole unchanged, save that it is precisely stated that twenty-one is 'the competent number' for making an election, a majority of two-thirds being necessary, and in the Statute relating to what came to be called the 'privileged class', the words 'Foreign Prince or Ambassador' are replaced by the words 'Foreign Sovereign Prince, or the son of a Sovereign Prince, or an Ambassador to the Court of Great Britain'.

(*b*) *Composition Fee.*

In the Edition of 1752, as stated above, no mention is made of any 'bond' or 'composition fee', but in the next year, 1753 (June 7), the Statute, Cap. VI, Stat. viii, concerning Foreigners and persons residing more than 40 miles from London, was repealed, and the following enactment was substituted :—

'That no one of his Majesties subjects, or any other person residing in his Majesties Dominions, who shall be elected a Fellow of the Society, shall be deemed an actual Fellow thereof, nor shall the name of any such person be Registered in the Journal Book, or printed in the List of Fellows of the Society, until such Person shall have paid his admission Fee, and given the usual Bond, or paid the Sum of Twenty-one pounds for the use of the Society in lieu of contributions: But that upon such payment or giving Bond as aforesaid, it shall be lawful for the Society to give leave for the name of any such person so elected as aforesaid to be entered in the Journal Book, and printed in the list of Fellows of the Society: Provided always that no such person shall have liberty to Vote at any Election or Meeting of the Society, before he shall be duly admitted a Fellow thereof pursuant to the former Statute.'

This is the first time that the Statutes contain any reference to a composition fee.

In 1766 (December 11) a Statute was passed increasing the composition fee from twenty to twenty-six guineas; and the Statute of 1753 just quoted reappears, with some slight changes, in the Edition of 1776 as Stat. viii of Cap. I, the 'sum of twenty-one pounds' being altered into 'the sum appointed', and this the Chapter on payments by Fellows states to be twenty-six guineas.

(*c*) *Foreign Members.*

The Statutes of 1776 contain, what the Statutes of 1752 and 1663 do not, special regulations for Fellows 'residing in foreign parts and not subjects of the British Dominions'.

So early as 1664 a Statute was passed providing that persons 'residing in Forraigne parts', who are elected Fellows, should not pay fees; in 1716 a reference occurs to Foreigners who are Fellows; and in 1737 a resolution of Council (which did not become a Statute) proposed that Foreigners resident

in London might be on the Home List if they paid contributions. It would appear, therefore, that although no mention of the matter was made in 1752, from an early period a distinction was recognized between Fellows who were Foreigners and others, and that the Fellows who were Foreigners did not, of necessity, pay contributions to the Society. In the Register of Fellows, however, at this date no distinction of any kind is made.

It was apparently soon felt that the Foreign Members were too numerous and in some cases not of sufficient distinction; for in 1761 (March 19) the Council, in order to ensure that 'no persons residing in Foreign parts, not being subjects of the Crown of Great Britain, be elected Fellows unless their Qualifications be very well known as well abroad as at home', enacted a Statute providing that in the case of such persons the certificate should be signed by at least 'three Foreign Fellows', as well as at least 'by three Fellows named in the Home List'. And in 1765 (December 19) on a proposal 'to restrain the number of Foreign Members', it was resolved 'that no Foreigner be proposed for election that is not known to the learned world, by some publication or invention which may enable the Society to form a judgment of his merit, and that till the number of Foreign Members be reduced to eighty, not more than two shall be admitted in one year.' A special mode of procedure in the election of Foreigners as Fellows was, at the same time, resolved upon, providing for an election of two a year; and a subsequent resolution (December 26) provides that Foreign Members paying contributions shall 'have their names printed in an alphabetical List next after that of the Home Members, as Foreign Members[1] contributing towards the expenses of the Society', and so distinct from 'other Foreign Members' 'who do not contribute'. On January 16 of the next year the limitation to eighty was withdrawn, and the above resolutions were then embodied in the form of Statutes. These at the same time provided that the new regulation should not extend to Foreign Princes or their sons, and gave permission to Foreigners resident in Great Britain to become Fellows in the usual way, which permission was extended on January 26, 1769, to Foreigners who had been resident in Great Britain for the space of six months. Soon after, namely on June 10, 1773, the word 'Foreigner' appears in the 'Register' for the first time, being placed after the names of Stehelin, Le Roy, and De Luc; thenceforward it is used frequently.

In the Edition of 1776 these regulations, in a somewhat modified form, are introduced as part of Stat. viii of Cap. I; the limitation to the election of two a year is omitted, and the certificates, signed by at least three Fellows upon the Foreign List, and at least by three Fellows on the Home List, are directed to be suspended from the 30th November until the weekly Meeting on, or next after, the 30th May. Some years afterwards, however (March 8, 1787), this part of Stat. viii was repealed, and a new Sec. 9 was added which provides

[1] It may be remarked that in the early records of the Society the words 'Member' and 'Fellow' appear to be used indiscriminately.

a somewhat complex mode of procedure in the election, under the title of 'Foreign Members',[1] of persons 'who are neither natives nor inhabitants of his Majesty's dominions'. The number is limited to 100. Certificates signed by six or more Fellows are to be presented at some meeting between Easter and the Anniversary. At a meeting immediately before the following Easter a selection of candidates is to be made, and the candidates so selected are to be balloted for at the next meeting immediately after Easter. These regulations are not, however, to apply to Sovereign Foreign Princes or their sons, or to such Foreigners resident in Great Britain as may desire to become Fellows in the usual way.

(*d*) *The Officers of the Society, the Clerk, Librarian, &c.*

No alterations are made in the Statutes of 1776 for the election of Council and Officers; but to meet the changes in the contributions there the regulations for the Treasurer are modified. The duties of the Secretaries also undergo modification, chiefly in reference to the Clerk and to the publication of the 'Philosophical Transactions'.

Cap. X provides regulations for the qualifications, mode of election, duties and remunerations of the Clerk, the Librarian, the Keeper of the Repository, and the House-Keeper.

The Statutes of 1663 contain regulations for the Clerk, and prescribe clerkly duties for him; and the Society had at first neither House-Keeper nor Librarian. When in 1710 the Society moved to Crane Court, the office of House-Keeper was established; but the Clerk was then made House-Keeper. As the Library and Repository increased the offices of Librarian and Keeper of the Repository were established; but both these offices were held by the Clerk, under supervision, during a certain period at all events, of Fellows chosen for that duty under the title of 'Inspectors'. But the Statutes of 1752 contain no regulations for these offices other than that of the Clerk, the Statutes concerning whom remain exactly the same as in 1663; and in spite of the special regulations present in the edition of 1776, it appears that the Society had never more than one officer to carry out these several duties, and that he was called 'the Clerk', until at a later period (1823) the office of Clerk was abolished, and that of Assistant Secretary instituted.

(*e*) *The Ordinary Meetings of the Society.*

In the edition of 1776, Cap. XI, 'Of the Ordinary Meetings of the Society,' Sec. 1 provides that the ordinary Meetings shall be held on 'Thursdays, beginning at 6 p.m., and continue about an hour, as usual, at the discretion of the President'. This Statute was passed in 1769.

The Statutes of 1663 (IV, Stat. i) provided that the ordinary meetings

[1] Foreign *Member* as distinguished from *Fellow*. In the edition of 1776 and thenceforward the term Member, as applied to an ordinary Fellow, is never used.

should be held on 'Wednesday, beginning about three of the clock in the afternoon, and continuing until six, unless the major part of the Fellows present shall, for that time, resolve to rise sooner, or sit later'. And the Statutes of 1752 reproduced exactly the Statute (IV, Stat. i) of 1663. Nevertheless, the records of the Society show that the day and hour of the ordinary meeting were more than once changed in the interval, as they have been since. The following table shows the changes and their respective dates up to the present time :—

1663.	On Wednesdays, at 2 p.m.		
July 1, 1663,	changed to	Wednesday,	3 to 6 p.m.
Feb. 5, 1666	„	Thursday	at 3 p.m.
April 10, 1672	„	Wednesday.	
Oct. 30, 1674	„	Thursday	at 3 p.m.
Dec. 8, 1690	„	Wednesday	„ 4 „
March 1, 1710	„	Thursday	„ 4 „
April 20, 1769	„	Thursday	„ 6 „
June 15, 1780	„	Thursday	„ 8 „
(?) 1831	„	Thursday	„ 8.30 p.m.[1]
Feb. 19, 1880	„	Thursday	„ 4.30 „

The first Statute enacting that no meeting should be held on certain days or in certain weeks was passed in 1831 ; previously to that time the Statutes simply said 'upon Wednesday', or 'upon Thursday'. But the practice of having an Autumn recess was of much older date than 1831 ; moreover, the Journal Book shows that from the earliest times it was customary to hold no meetings on Ash Wednesday and certain other holy days, and that in particular no meeting was held on the anniversary of the death of Charles I. In 1661 the Journal Book omits the date, January 30, without remark, although a meeting was due upon that day. On January 30, 1666, the Minute appears, 'This day being the Anniversary Fast-Day, there was no Meeting of the Society.' In 1667, the entry is, 'The Society met not, because of the solemne Fast.' Similar entries occur in subsequent years, the last being on January 30, 1834. After this date the custom was omitted.

(*f*) *The Admission of Strangers to the Meetings of the Society.*

In the Statutes of 1752, any of His Majesty's subjects having the title and place of a Baron, or having any higher title or place, are permitted to be present at the Meetings of the Society, 'with the allowance of the President'; other persons may attend 'upon leave obtained of the President and Fellows present'. In 1776 the mention of titled persons is omitted, and the Statute simply provides for 'strangers' being present. Some years later, viz., in 1784, a new section was added to Cap. XI as follows :—

[1] Careful search has failed to show when this change was made, but it was probably about this time.

'VI. That the meetings of the Society may not be wasted by unprofitable debates, contrary to the intent and meaning of the fifth section of this chapter, it is constituted, established, and ordained, that every motion or question, proposed to be ballotted for by the Society, shall be fairly transcribed on paper, and being signed by six or more Fellows of the Society, it shall be by them delivered to one of the Secretaries at a meeting of the Society; and shall thereupon be read immediately after the declaration of the Presents on the table; and after being marked by the Secretary with the date of the day when delivered, it shall be fixed up in the common Meeting-room of the Society at the next ordinary Meeting; and on the Meeting next following the same, it shall be put to the Ballot, unless those who have signed it agree to withdraw it.

'But nothing contained in this Statute is to be construed to extend to matters relative to elections, or the ordinary business of the Society.'

The motions or questions proposed to be 'ballotted for' must therefore have had reference to matters of science.

(*g*) *Publications, Records, and Library.*

In Cap. XII, of the Statutes as amended in 1776, the quorum of the Committee of Papers is raised from five to seven, and the part of the Statute providing that there should be no entry of rejected papers is omitted.

In Cap. XIII, 'Of the Manner of Publication of the Papers laid before the Society,' the word 'Librarian' is substituted for that of 'Clerk'; also the period during which surplus copies not required by Fellows must remain before they are disposed of by the Council, is extended from one year (as in 1752) to five years.

In the Statutes of 1776, Cap. XIV, 'Of the Books and Papers of the Society,' differs somewhat from the corresponding Cap. XVI, 'Of the Books of the Society,' in the Statutes of 1752. The copy of Statutes, the List of Benefactors, and the Register of Fellows is omitted from the Charter Book.[1] The Statute concerning the Register Books, containing accounts of observations, experiments, &c., and the Statute concerning the Book of Letters, are omitted.

A new Statute (Stat. v) was introduced in 1776, to the effect that the original copy of every paper read at the Society shall be considered as the property of the Society; and another (Stat. vi) provides for the care of the papers read. And, lastly, a new Statute (Stat. vii) introduces, for the first time, into the Statutes regulations concerning the use of the Library. The

[1] The Charter Book never did contain, as provided by the Statute, the Register of Fellows, but only their signatures. The Society possesses, however, a volume now called 'The Register', which contains the names, with dates of election, of all the Fellows from the foundation of the Society up to the year 1875. Since that date the Register is continued in a second volume.

Library is to be open Tuesdays and Thursdays, from 11 a.m. to 2 p.m., and Fellows may, by leave of the Society or of the Council, take out four volumes for six weeks. If these are printed books, the Fellow gives merely his note; if MSS., a bond of £50 for each.

III. The Statutes from 1776 to 1831.

The next edition after that of 1776 appears to be that of 1819; it is, however, merely a reprint of that of 1776, with the additions of Cap. I, Stat. ix, as to Foreign Members, and Cap. XI, Stat. vi, as to the conduct of ordinary meetings, mentioned above (p. 165 and p. 167).

(*a*) *Foreign Members.*

In the next edition—that of 1823—several important changes are introduced. The number of Foreign Members is limited to fifty; and 'they are to be put in nomination as candidates at a meeting of the Council', instead of the previous complex procedure. The regulations for the election of the Council and officers are much simplified, but not materially altered.

(*b*) *Foreign Secretary.*

In the edition of 1823 a new Statute, Cap. IX, Stat. iv, institutes a new office, that of the 'Secretary for Foreign Correspondence'. Since 1719 the proceeds of the bequest of Mr. Robert Keck had been 'bestowed on some one of the Fellows' appointed 'to carry on a foreign correspondence', but the Fellow performing these duties was appointed by Council at their pleasure, and was styled Assistant to the Secretaries. The new Secretary for Foreign Correspondence was to rank with the two Principal Secretaries.

(*c*) *Assistant Secretary.*

The office of Clerk was at the same time abolished and that of Assistant Secretary was created. The old Statute relating to the Clerk was, in consequence, largely modified. The Assistant Secretary is now made Librarian and House-Keeper, but all mention of the Keeper of the Repository disappears from the Statutes. The facilities for using the Library are increased.

(*d*) *Annual Contributions.*

The annual contribution is raised from 'a shilling a week', or thirteen shillings a quarter, to 'one pound a quarter', the admission fee from five guineas to ten pounds, and the composition fee from twenty-six guineas to forty pounds.

IV. The Statutes from 1831 to 1847.

The edition of 1831 [1] contains a few changes which are of no great moment, and chiefly refer to payments (Cap. III), the 'bond' being omitted. The

[1] One form of this Edition is simply a reprint of that of 1823, with an Appendix of amended Statutes.

Statutes relating to the Assistant Secretary were amended, the separate regulations for Librarian and House Keeper being omitted.

In 1835, the then-existing Statute, Cap. I, Stat. v (enacted in 1831), that 'no election for Fellows, or for Foreign Members, shall take place excepting on the first ordinary meetings of the Society in December, February, April, and June', was repealed.

In the next edition, 1840, the most notable change concerns the election of officers and Council. These are to be put in nomination by the President and Council, according to the plan at present in use. A new Chapter, 'Of Special General Meetings of the Society,' is added. The composition fee is raised to £60 in the case of Fellows elected after December 11, 1834, except such as have contributed papers to the 'Philosophical Transactions'; the Statutes concerning publications are thrown into one chapter; and some slight changes are made in the Statutes concerning the Treasurer and Secretaries. Cap. XI, 'Of the ordinary Meetings of the Society,' provides for the recess from the third Thursday in June to the third Thursday in November, and, as mentioned above, for the omission of meetings on certain days.

V. The Statutes of 1847.

Soon after, however, viz., in 1846, a Committee of Council was appointed to consider the mode of Election of Fellows, with the result that in 1847 new Statutes were enacted, regulating the Election of fifteen Fellows annually, according to the plan at present in use. These Statutes which mark an important epoch in the history of the Society have been given above on pp. 131 to 144.

VI. The Statutes from 1847 to 1888.

The most notable changes which since 1847 have been proposed or enacted are as follows:—

On November 3rd, 1864, the repeal of the Statute relating to the admission of strangers to the meetings was moved, but negatived; and again, on March 21st, 1867, a proposal that the public be admitted to the Ordinary Meetings of the Society was negatived.

In 1865 the privileged class (Cap. I, Stat. iv) was extended to include Foreign Princes 'received by Her Majesty as Imperial Highness or Royal Highness'.

In 1866 the practice of paying for a proportional part of the year was abolished, and the annual payment was made one in advance.

In 1871 a new Statute was enacted prohibiting the payment of dividends to Fellows.

On October 30th, 1873, upon a motion to assimilate the mode of election of the Privileged Class to that of Ordinary Fellows, to place in the hands of the Council the selection of such candidates, and to require 'evidence of ascertained special power and disposition to forward the aims of the Society from excep-

tional, personal, or official advantages of position, or of great eminence in any branch of learning, instead of any qualification based only on accident of lineage or of political status', the Statute concerned was referred to the consideration of a Committee, and on April 23rd, 1874, a new Statute was enacted limiting the privileged class to Princes of the Blood Royal and Members of the Privy Council, the provision as to the election of the former being that now in force (Cap. I, Stat. xii) and the mode of election of Privy Councillors being assimilated to that of ordinary Fellows, 'the fact of the candidate being a member of the Privy Council being alone stated as the qualification.'

On December 17th of the same year (1874), a Committee was appointed to consider the election of candidates for Fellowship, which Committee presented, on November 30th, 1875, a long report giving reasons why no changes should be made.

In 1878–9 changes were made in the payment of fees.

In 1879 the Statutes relating to Foreign Members were altered to their present form.

In 1880 the hour of meeting was changed from the evening to the afternoon.

In 1885 the time during which the Library is open to Fellows was extended.

In 1888 the Statute, Cap. XI, Stat. ii, was altered to admit of an Ordinary Meeting being held on the day of Election of Fellows, and Statute, Cap. XIII, Stat. vii, was altered to allow Fellows to receive their copies of the 'Philosophical Transactions' upon a request in writing.

VII. The Statutes from 1888 to 1905.

In 1891 a new edition of the Statutes was published containing, among other smaller changes made in that year, the following more important ones :—

In Chapter XI power was given to the Council to omit weekly meetings with a view to increase, when desirable, the Christmas and Easter recess, and greater freedom was allowed in the conduct of the weekly meetings.

In Chapter XIII certain changes were introduced in the hope of expediting the publication of papers.

A new chapter (XVI) was added in order to insert a Statute passed in 1871 prohibiting dividends to Fellows.

In 1896 changes were again made, some in Chapter XI, 'Of the Meetings of the Society,' but more in Chapter XIII, 'Of the Publication of Papers.' Both these chapters, especially the latter, were simplified, some of the regulations previously existing as statutes being withdrawn from the Statutes and embodied in 'Standing Orders'. In respect to 'publication', the main change effected was the institution of Sectional Committees to assist the Council sitting as a Committee of Papers or otherwise, with regard to the publication of papers and other matters. In the first days of the Society several Committees were formed to take charge of the several branches of science as well as for special objects ; but these, after a while, and apparently after a short while, ceased to

exist. On May 31, 1838, 'Scientific Committees' to assist the Council were again established, but these were found not to work satisfactorily, and on December 20, 1849, were abolished.

In 1902 that part of Statute iv of Chapter I which provided for the election at any time of Privy Councillors was repealed, and a new Statute, now Chapter I, Statute xiii, was passed which provided that in cases in which the Council is of opinion that in the interests of the Advancement of Natural Knowledge it is desirable to do so, they may, once in every two years recommend for election not more than two persons who 'either have rendered conspicuous service to the cause of science, or are such that their election would be of signal benefit to the Society'. This change was accompanied by some small alterations in the order of the Statutes of Chapter I.

In 1903 new Statutes were substituted for those Statutes of Chapter I which regulated the date of election of Ordinary Fellows. They provided that the names of candidates for election should be read out at the first ordinary meeting of the Society in January, instead of in March as theretofore; and that the election should take place on the first Thursday in May instead of the first Thursday in June.

VIII. The Statutes of 1905.

In 1902, a Committee appointed to consider the duties of the Assistant Secretary, and the organization of the Society, recommended that the whole body of Statutes should be revised. In 1905 a Committee was appointed to consider the question; and, in accordance with their recommendations, extensive alterations were effected by the Council on November 2nd, 1905. These included the removal from the Statute-book of a number of Statutes, on the ground that they dealt with matters of detail which would be more suitably regulated by Standing Orders, some rearrangement of the order of the Statutes, and a number of necessary verbal amendments.

There were, however, also several alterations of substance, viz. :—

(1) The majority in the Council required to empower the recommendation of privileged persons for election as Fellows was altered, from four-fifths of the members present, to two-thirds of the whole Council (Statute xiii of Chapter I).

(2) It was specifically enacted that the Council should appoint the Chairmen of Committees other than the Committee of Papers (Chapter VII, Statute iii).

(3) Changes were made in the Statutes specifying the duties of the Treasurer (Chapter VIII), and of the Secretaries (Chapter IX). The changes with regard to the latter were necessitated mainly by the fact that—

(4) The Statutes as to the Assistant Secretary were recast, and it was ordered that he should attend at meetings of the Council and take the minutes (Chapter XI).

(5) It was provided that the Session of the Society should commence a fortnight earlier and end a week later than had previously been the case (Chapter XII, Statute i).

(6) New Statutes were added as to the Archives of the Society (Chapter XVII).

(7) Specific provision was also introduced for the making of Standing Orders, and

(8) The procedure as to the making, amending, and repealing of Statutes was altered, so as to render it necessary that notice should be given at a previous Council meeting, before any proposal to deal with the Statutes can be considered; the previous requirement that any alteration must be agreed to at two different meetings of Council before it can become law remaining unaltered.

The Statutes as they now (1912) exist are given on pp. 145 to 158.

NOTE ON THE 'BONDS' REFERRED TO ON PAGE 160.

As already stated (pp. 24, 25), difficulties were early experienced in obtaining the annual subscriptions of the Fellows. The 'Bonds' appear to have been a device to ensure payment. They were printed forms in which the subscribing Fellow bound himself to pay the annual sum of fifty-two shillings, under the penalty of 'a penal sum of twenty pounds' for which he and his heirs were liable. It would seem that even this obligation was not entirely successful, for after the year 1742, the 'penal sum' was increased to fifty pounds. There is an interesting collection of these Bonds in the Archives of the Society. It forms two large folio volumes and is specially valuable for the autographs of the Fellows, who also affixed their seals to the documents. Among the witnesses to the early signatures the names of Henry Oldenburg and Edmund Halley occasionally occur. The earliest of the Bonds is dated January 1, 1674, and the last June 24, 1807.

CHAPTER IV

THE TRUSTS OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY[1]

The following succinct account of the various trusts which the Society administers, their origin and progress, the application of the income of the funds, and their present financial position, follows the alphabetical order in which the trusts are arranged on the annual balance sheet of the Society. Full particulars of capital, income, and expenditure in each case are clearly given in that sheet and are reprinted in the 'Year-book'. A larger amount of detail as to the foundation of the older funds will be found in Weld's 'History of the Royal Society', and in an anniversary address delivered by the late Mr. Spottiswoode, as treasurer, in 1874.

No. 1. Bakerian and Copley Medal Fund.

There has for many years been only one amalgamated fund for these two objects. Through successive accumulations, owing in part to no medal having been awarded in some years, it now consists of £403 9*s.* 8*d.* 2½ per cent. Annuities. The Bakerian Lecture originated in 1775, through a bequest of Mr. Henry Baker, F.R.S., of £100, for an oration or discourse, to be spoken or read yearly by some one of the Fellows of the Society, on such part of natural history or experimental philosophy, at such time and in such manner as the President and Council of the Society for the time being shall please to order and appoint. In case no lecture be given, there is a pain of forfeiture attached to the bequest. The payment to the lecturer has for many years been a fixed sum of £4.

The Copley Medal, which has long been regarded as the highest scientific distinction that the Royal Society can bestow, originated in a legacy of £100 from Sir Godfrey Copley, Bart., F.R.S., received in 1709. The testator directed that this sum should be laid out in experiments or otherwise for the benefit of the Society, as they shall direct and appoint. For many years the interest of the fund was paid to Dr. Desaguliers, Curator to the Society,[2] for various experiments made before it, but in 1736 Martin Folkes, who subsequently became President of the Society, proposed to render Sir Godfrey Copley's donation more beneficial than at that time it was. His suggestion

[1] Reprinted in the main from a paper by the late Sir John Evans, K.C.B., Treas. R.S., in Roy. Soc. Proc., vol. lvii, p. 202, but revised up to date, and with particulars of the trusts subsequently added.

[2] See *ante*, p. 32.

was that instead of the annual experiment, 'a medal or other honorary prize should be bestowed on the person whose experiment should be best approved, by which means he apprehended a laudable emulation might be excited among men of genius to try their invention, who, in all probability, may never be moved for the sake of lucre.' Eventually, in 1736, it was resolved that a medal of the value of £5, to bear the arms of the Society, should be awarded to the author of the most important scientific discovery or contribution to science by experiment or otherwise. The weight of the medal was fixed at 1 oz. 2 dwts. of fine gold. In 1831 it was resolved that the Copley Medal shall be awarded to the living author of such philosophical research, either published or communicated to the Society, as may appear to the Council to be deserving of that honour. The particulars of the subject of the research are to be specified in the award, and there is to be no limitation as to the period when the research was made, or the country to which the author may belong.

Owing to the payments for the lecture and the medal being somewhat less than the dividends received, a balance gradually accumulated in favour of the fund, amounting to over £100. In the year 1881, Sir Joseph Copley, Bart., transferred to the Society a sum of £1,666 13*s.* 4*d.* 3 per cent. Consols, 'to provide in perpetuity a yearly bonus of £50, to be given to the recipient of the Copley Medal.' So long as the interest was at 3 per cent., the income of £50 was produced, but now that it is reduced to 2½ per cent., it is insufficient for the gift of a larger sum. While there was a balance in hand in favour of the fund, the Council thought well to fulfil Sir Joseph Copley's liberal intention. This balance has now, however, been exhausted, and the amount of the gift, after providing for the cost of the medal, is about £40.

The list of the recipients of this and the other medals in the gift of the Royal Society will be found in Chapter VII.

No. 2. The Brady Library Fund.

The late Mr. Henry Bowman Brady, F.R.S., bequeathed to the Society in 1891 all his books and papers relating to the Protozoa, and also a sum of £300, the interest of which, or the principal, or both, are from time to time to be applied in the purchase of works on the same or kindred subjects to be added to the collection. The fund now consists of £330 2½ per cent. Consolidated Stock.

No. 3. The Buchanan Medal Fund.

This fund dates from February, 1894, when a sum of £276 12*s.* and the dies for a medal were offered to the Society by the Committee of the fund raised in honour of Sir George Buchanan, F.R.S., a distinguished physician, who died in 1895. The amount has been invested in the purchase of

£258 9*s.* 2*d.* Metropolitan 3 per cent. Stock, producing rather less than £8 per annum. The medal, which is of gold, and of the value of about twenty guineas, is awarded every five years for distinguished service in Hygienic Science or Practice, in the direction either of original research or of professional, administrative, or constructive work. The balance in hand accompanies the medal, which has no limit as to nationality. The first medal was given to Lady Buchanan by the subscribers to the fund (see p. 216).

No. 4. The Croonian Lecture Fund.

This is one of the earliest institutions connected with the Society, and, in name at least, carries us back to the days of its foundation. At the meeting held on November 28, 1660, (*ante*, p. 8), when the design for founding the Society was discussed, Mr. Croone, though absent, was nominated as the Register, or as we should now call him Registrar, of the small band of learned men who met weekly at Gresham College. Dr. Croone, as he subsequently became, was from the beginning an active Fellow of the Society, and on his death, in 1684, left a scheme for two lectureships which he intended to found, one of which was for the Royal Society. In his will, however, he made no provision for carrying out this purpose, but his widow, who subsequently became Lady Sadleir, remedied the omission, and in her will, dated September 25, 1701, bequeathed to the Society one-fifth of the clear rent of the King's Head Tavern, in or near Old Fish Street, London, at the corner of Lambeth Hill, 'for the support of a lecture and illustrative experiment for the advancement of natural knowledge on local motion, or (conditionally) on such other subjects as, in the opinion of the President for the time being, should be most useful in promoting the objects for which the Royal Society was instituted,' the remainder being paid to the Royal College of Physicians, also for the support of a lecture to be delivered before them; a decree in Chancery, in 1728, empowered the Society to devote the whole nett annual profits of the legacy to the payment for a single lecture and its attendant expenses. The proper subject for the lecture is the nature or laws of muscular motion, to be accompanied by some anatomical demonstration. The first Croonian Lecture was delivered in 1738 by Dr. Stuart, the subject being 'The Motion of the Heart'. From 1786 to 1885 the property was let for £15 per annum, so that the share of the Society was only about £3, but since 1885 the rent of the estate has been materially increased, and the Society now receives a sum of about £56 yearly as its share, which is paid over by the Royal College of Physicians, which deals with the whole property. The whole of the available balance is in each year paid to the lecturer or for expenses.

A list of the Croonian Lectures from the beginning in 1738, together with the subjects of their lectures, will be found in Chapter VII.

Thomas Young

From a portrait painted by H. P. Briggs after Sir T. Lawrence, in the possession of the Royal Society

No. 5. The Darwin Memorial Fund.

In 1885 the Committee of the International Darwin Memorial Fund resolved to transfer to the Royal Society the balance that remained in their hands, in trust, to devote the proceeds from time to time towards the promotion of biological studies and research. The amount was invested in the purchase of £2,500 South-Eastern Railway 4 per cent. Debenture Stock. In accordance with a resolution of the Council, a silver medal is awarded biennially in recognition of work of acknowledged distinction (especially in Biology) in the field in which Charles Darwin himself laboured. The medal is accompanied by a grant of £100. The first medal was awarded to Alfred Russel Wallace. The income of the fund being more than sufficient to provide for the medal and accompanying grant, balances accumulated which were invested in £560 South-Eastern Railway 3 per cent. Perpetual Debenture Stock. Early in 1910 the Treasurer having called the attention of the Council to the continued accumulation of balances, the Council after consulting the Sectional Committees for Botany and Zoology and receiving a report from a Joint Committee of those bodies, decided on their recommendation 'that the surplus income of the Darwin Fund, after providing for the Silver Medal and Money Gift prescribed by existing regulations, be devoted, not to the provision of scholarships or medals, but to the furtherance of biological research in the Darwinian field, and that it be expended at the discretion of the Council on the advice of the Sectional Committees for Botany and Zoology meeting jointly.' (See p. 215.)

No. 6. The Davy Medal Fund.

By the will of Dr. John Davy, F.R.S., the service of plate presented to Sir Humphry Davy for the invention of the safety lamp, was bequeathed to the Society, to be melted down and sold, in order to found a medal to be given annually for the most important discovery in chemistry. The amount received in 1869 was invested in the purchase of £660 Madras Railway Stock, producing about £33 per annum. This has since been converted into a Madras Railway B Annuity of £36 0*s.* 11*d.*, the capital becoming repayable by a sinking fund on April 1, 1956. Some little time elapsed before the dies could be prepared, and the first medal actually awarded was given, in duplicate, to Bunsen and Kirchhoff in 1877 (see p. 215).

No. 7. The Donation Fund.

In 1828 William Hyde Wollaston, M.D., F.R.S., President of the Society in 1820, gave the sum of £2,000 3 per cent. Consols, to be called the Donation Fund, the dividends to be applied from time to time in promoting experimental researches, or in rewarding those by whom such researches may have been

made, or in such other manner as shall appear to the President and Council for the time being most conducive to the interests of the Society in particular, or of science in general. The application of the funds extends to individuals of all countries, but not to members of the Council of the Society. The dividends are not to be hoarded parsimoniously, but expended liberally. About £1,400 more were contributed to the fund by Dr. Davies Gilbert (President 1827 to 1830, who gave £1,000) and others. In 1874 and 1875 two legacies of £500 each were received from Sir Francis Ronalds, F.R.S., and Sir Charles Wheatstone, F.R.S., and the fund for some years consisted of £6,339 Consols, which in 1888 was converted into £5,030 Great Northern Railway Perpetual 4 per cent. Guaranteed Stock, producing an income of about £200 per annum. In the year 1879 the late Sir Walter C. Trevelyan bequeathed a sum of £1,500, the interest to be applied in the promotion of scientific research. This was invested in the purchase of £1,396 Great Northern Railway 4 per cent. Debenture Stock, now converted into £1,861 6*s.* 8*d.* 3 per cent. Debenture Stock, and forms practically a part of the Donation Fund. The interest of the Jodrell Fund is also transferred to it (see No. 14, p. 181), so that the annual income is about £385.

No. 8. Fee Reduction Fund.

This fund originated in 1878, its object being to relieve future Fellows of the Society—except Privy Councillors and other privileged Fellows—of the £10 paid as an admission fee and of £1 out of the £4 annual subscription. Most liberal sums were subscribed: Sir Joseph Whitworth contributing £2,000, Sir William (later Lord) Armstrong, F.R.S., and Mr. James Young, F.R.S., £1,000 each. The total sum contributed was £10,111 5*s.* This amount was duly invested, and, in accordance with the scheme, £150 of the interest thereon have been devoted annually to the payment of the admission fees of the fifteen newly elected Fellows, and an annually increasing sum—£11 in 1879, and £321 in 1909—has been employed in the reduction by £1 of the subscriptions of the Fellows elected since 1878, and the balances have been duly invested.

It seems to have been supposed, in 1878, that by these additions to the capital the income of the fund would in course of time exceed £600 a year, and that a portion only of this sum would be required for the payment of entrance fees and subscriptions, so that there would be a balance available 'in aid of publications and for the promotion of research'. This supposition has not, however, been realized, partly because of the fall in the rate of interest, and partly also because younger men have been elected into the Society than was formerly the case, so that the increase in the participators in the benefit of the fund has not been balanced by deaths to the extent anticipated. The result has been that in 1910 the income of the fund only reached £467 4*s.* 9*d.*.

while the payments should have been £474, viz.: £150 in respect of fifteen entrance fees, and £324 towards the annual contributions of 324 Fellows elected since 1878 and still living. There was thus in 1910, for the first time, a deficit amounting to £6 15*s*.

In response to an appeal from the President, in his Anniversary Address, for additions to the capital of the fund, one Fellow contributed £21, and shortly afterwards another Fellow, Prof. A. Schuster, made the munificent contribution of £1,000. Further deficits are in consequence put a stop to for the present. The capital of the fund now consists of £9,533 London and North-Western Railway 3 per cent. Perpetual Debenture Stock, and £6,346 17*s*. Metropolitan 3½ per cent. Stock.

No. 9. The Gassiot Trust.

In the year 1871 the late Mr. John Peter Gassiot, F.R.S., conveyed to the Society £10,000 Italian Irrigation Bonds, for the purpose of assisting in carrying on and continuing magnetical and meteorological observations with self-recording instruments, and any other physical investigations that may from time to time be practicable and desirable in the Kew Observatory, in the Old Deer Park, Richmond, Surrey. The trust deed is given in full at p. 188.

The proceeds were, until 1900, paid over to the Kew Committee appointed in accordance with the trust deed. From time to time some of the Irrigation Bonds are drawn, and some profits have been made on reinvestment.

By the scheme of organization of the National Physical Laboratory (see p. 289) adopted in October, 1899, the Kew Observatory was incorporated therewith. The proceeds of the Trust Fund were paid over by the Gassiot Committee to the National Physical Laboratory Account of the Royal Society, the Kew Observatory Committee having been dissolved. The Gassiot Committee, which consisted of those members of the Executive Committee of the National Physical Laboratory who were Fellows of the Royal Society, met every year, but their proceedings were little more than formal.

In 1910, after careful consideration, a new scheme for the management of Kew Observatory was adopted by the President and Council, and was subsequently approved by H.M. Treasury. Under this scheme the general direction of Kew Observatory, and also of the Eskdalemuir and Valencia Observatories, is entrusted to the Director of the Meteorological Office; while the Meteorological Committee, so far as is consistent with the terms of their Parliamentary Grant, promote the maintenance of such magnetic, seismological, or other meteorological or geophysical observations and researches at the three Observatories as are from time to time recommended by the Gassiot Committee, in addition to the meteorological observations and researches initiated by the Director of the Meteorological Office for the purposes of the Public Meteorological Service. The Gassiot Committee was reconstituted as a scientific committee on this basis. The proceeds of the Gassiot Trust Fund,

and the grant in aid made by the Treasury to the Royal Society for Eskdalemuir Observatory, is to be used in such manner as the Gassiot Committee approve for the maintenance of the work already referred to, in augmentation of the sums assigned for the purpose by the Meteorological Committee.

No. 10. The Gore Fund.

Dr. George Gore, F.R.S., who died in 1908, bequeathed one half of the residue of his estate to the Royal Society for the purpose of assisting original scientific discovery. The sum of £2,436 18*s.* 10*d.* was received under the bequest, and was invested in £2,478 14*s.* 4*d.* India 3½ per cent. Stock. The Council, while reserving to itself the right to apply the capital in assisting original scientific discovery in any way it might think desirable, directed that, until it should otherwise order, the capital should remain invested and the interest only be so applied.

No. 11. The Gunning Fund.

In 1891 His Excellency Dr. Robert Halliday Gunning gave the Society his bond for £1,000, bearing interest at 4 per cent., to form a fund the annual income of which shall be applied triennially towards the promotion of Physical Science and Biology in such manner as to the President and Council may appear most desirable. Upon Dr. Gunning's death in 1900 the bond was discharged by his Executors, and the fund has been invested in £1,081 5*s.* 6*d.* Nottingham Corporation 3 per cent. Redeemable Stock. The rules for the administration of this fund will be found in the 'Year-book'.

No. 12. The Handley Fund.

By the will of Mr. E. H. Handley, dated 1840, the reversion of his property was bequeathed to the Society after the death of his sister, the income to be applied as a reward for important inventions in art or discoveries in science, physical and metaphysical, or for assistance in the prosecution of any such invention or discovery, but with power to the President and Council to apply the income as they may deem best for the advancement of science.

Owing to the Statute of Mortmain, a considerable portion of the property did not pass by this will, but eventually, in 1876, the sum of £6,378 19*s.* was received, which, after paying Legacy Duty at the rate of 10 per cent. and legal expenses, left sufficient to purchase £6,047 7*s.* 9*d.* Reduced 3 per cents. When the rate of interest was threatened a few years ago, this was converted into £4,798 Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway 4 per cent. Guaranteed Stock, producing about £190 per annum. Of late years this has been applied towards the cost of preparing the Catalogue of Scientific Papers.

No. 13. Hughes Medal Fund.

Under the will of the late Professor David Edward Hughes, F.R.S., who died in January, 1900, a bequest of £4,000 was made to the Royal Society with a direction to award the income annually as a prize either in money or in the form of a medal, or partly one and partly the other, for the reward of original discovery in the Physical Sciences, particularly Electricity and Magnetism, or their applications, the prize or medal to be given under conditions to be fixed from time to time by the Society on lines similar to those followed in the bestowal of the Copley, Rumford, and Royal Medals.

The Council accordingly decided to award annually a gold medal, to be called the 'Hughes Medal', not exceeding in value the sum of £20, together with the balance of the income of the fund, to such person as the President and Council may consider the most worthy recipient, without restriction of sex or nationality, as the reward of original discovery in the Physical Sciences, particularly Electricity and Magnetism, or their applications, such discovery or applications having been published not less than one year before the award (p. 216).

The capital of the fund consists of £2,099 13*s.* 8*d.* Bath Corporation 3 per cent. Redeemable Stock, and £2,094 6*s.* 6*d.* Local Loans 3 per cent. Stock.

No. 14. The Jodrell Fund.

The late Mr. T. J. Phillips Jodrell, in 1876, placed at the disposal of the Society the sum of £6,000, at first with the intention of encouraging in this country original research in the Physical Sciences, but subsequently, in the same year, with directions to apply the proceeds as part of the ordinary revenue of the Society. In 1879, £1,000 was, by Mr. Jodrell's directions, transferred to the Fee Reduction Fund, and the remaining £5,000 is represented by the sum of £5,182 14*s.* 10*d.* 2½ per cent. Consols.

On the death of Mr. Jodrell, in 1889, the proceeds of the fund, in accordance with a letter from him of April 5, 1878, devolved to and were incorporated with the Donation Fund. The income is at present about £128.

No. 15. The Joule Memorial Fund.

In 1890 the Joule Memorial Committee transferred to the Society the balance in their hands, the proceeds to be applied for the encouragement of research, both in England and abroad, especially amongst younger men, in those branches of physical science more immediately connected with Joule's work. According to the regulations made by the Council (see 'Year-book'), a studentship or grant is to be made every second year to assist research as already specified. These grants are to be made alternately in Great Britain and abroad. The fund consists of £1,000 London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway Guaranteed 5 per cent. Stock and £47 19*s.* 2*d.* 2½ per cent. Annuities, the annual income being about £50.

No. 16. The Keck Bequest.

In the year 1719 a bequest of £500 was received from Robert Keck, F.R.S., who directed that the profits arising from it were 'to be bestowed on some one of the Fellows, whom they shall appoint to carry on a foreign correspondence'. For many years this bequest was merged in the general funds of the Society, and the proceeds applied towards the payment of the Foreign Secretary. In 1881 it was again made to appear as a separate trust fund, and £666 13*s.* 4*d.* Consols was allotted as the equivalent. This has, at the present time, been converted into £960 Midland Railway 2½ per cent. Debenture Stock, and the proceeds are annually paid to the Foreign Secretary, who now receives no other honorarium.

No. 17. The Mackinnon Research Studentship.

Under the will of the late Sir William Mackinnon, Director-General of the Medical Department of the Army, the Society received, in 1897, a bequest of the residue of his estate, subject to certain life annuities, upon trust, to be applied to the foundation and endowment of such prizes or scholarships for the special purpose of furthering Natural and Physical Science, including Geology and Astronomy, and of furthering original research and investigation in Pathology, as the Society may think best and most conducive to the promotion of those sciences and of original discoveries therein; such prizes and scholarships to be called after the name of the testator.

The capital of the trust in the hands of the Society consists of £4,482 6*s.* 2½ per cent. Consols, £1,000 Metropolitan 2½ per cent. Stock, and £5,991 London and North-Western Railway 3 per cent. Debenture Stock. There are at present two studentships of the annual value of £150, but the income will increase when, on the cessation of an annuity, £3,334 London and North-Western Railway 3 per cent. Debenture Stock will be transferred to the Society.

The regulations governing the award of the Studentship will be found in the 'Year-book'.

No. 18. The Rosse Fund.

This is a small fund, invested in £119 18*s.* 6*d.* Bank of Ireland Stock, which was raised by the late Lord Rosse, F.R.S., for the maintenance of magnetic observations at Valencia Observatory. It was transferred to the Royal Society in 1910. The income is placed in the hands of the Meteorological Office, who undertake to pay the amount over to an observer at Valencia Observatory, so long as the Gassiot Committee consider the observations to be necessary. The Council of the Royal Society are at liberty, if the observations as at present made are discontinued, to employ the income for advancing the science of terrestrial magnetism in Ireland.

No. 19. The Rumford Fund.

Count Rumford, F.R.S., in a letter to Sir Joseph Banks, dated July 12, 1796, informed him, as President of the Society, that he had purchased and transferred £1,000 Stock in the funds of this country, to the end that the interest of the same should be given once every second year as a premium to the author of the most important discovery or useful improvement which shall be made or published by printing, or in any way made known to the public in any part of Europe during the preceding two years on heat or on light, the preference always being given to such discoveries as shall, in the opinion of the President and Council, tend most to promote the good of mankind. The premium is to take the form of two medals, the one of gold and the other of silver, to be together of the value of two years' interest on the £1,000, or £60 sterling. In case of there being no new discovery in heat or light during any term of years which, in the opinion of the President and Council, is of sufficient importance to deserve the premium, direction is given to invest its value in the purchase of additional stock in the English Funds, and the interest of this additional capital is to be given in money, with the two medals, at each succeeding adjudication. In a subsequent letter, Count Rumford suggests that the premium should be limited to new discoveries tending to improve the theories of fire, of heat, of light, and of colours, and to new inventions and contrivances by which the generation, and preservation, and management of heat and of light may be facilitated. Chemical discoveries and improvements in optics, so far as they answer any of these conditions, are to be within the limits of the premium, but the Count wishes especially to encourage such practical improvements in the management of heat and light as tend directly and powerfully to increase the enjoyments and comforts of life, especially in the lower and more numerous classes of society. The first recipient of the medals was Count Rumford himself. Previously to 1846 it was not unfrequently the case that no medal was adjudicated for four years. Indeed between 1818 and 1832 the only recipient was M. Fresnel. As a consequence the invested funds have increased to £2,367 2*s.* 6*d.*, but the interest is now only 2½ per cent. The annual income is at present about £59, and the sum of money that accompanies the medals about £60 (see p. 212).

No. 20. The Scientific Relief Fund.

This most excellent and valuable institution originated in the year 1859, in a proposition of Mr. J. P. Gassiot, F.R.S., that a fund of this kind should be founded for the aid of such scientific men, or their families, as may from time to time require assistance. A circular announcing the project was

issued by the Society, in May, 1859, and by the following July £2,500 had been subscribed. By the end of 1864, the amount of £5,000 had been reached, and by 1868 the fund consisted of £6,052 17*s.* 8*d.* New 3 per cent. Annuities.

Until 1884 the amount remained stationary at a little under £6,500, but legacies, from the late Sir W. Siemens, of £1,000, and from Mr. Bentham, of about £500, gave it a sensible help.

In November, 1885, however, a noble offer was made by Sir William (afterwards Lord) Armstrong, to present a sum of about £6,500 to the fund on the understanding that an equal sum should be raised by subscription, and further that the fund might be used in cases of urgent necessity for the remission of the fees of Fellows.

Although by the beginning of 1887 it was not found possible to raise more than about £4,200 by subscription, Lord Armstrong, in February, 1887, munificently increased his contribution to £7,800, so that in all £12,000 were added to the fund. Since that date about £800 more have accrued from bequests from Mr. H. B. Brady and others, and from donations. The permanent invested capital of the fund now consists of

£6,000 London and North-Western Railway 4 per cent. Guaranteed Stock;

£7,131 2*s.* 9*d.*, Great Northern Railway 3 per cent. Debenture Stock; and

£4,340 South-Eastern Railway 5 per cent. Debenture Stock;

producing an income of about £670.

The administration of the fund is entrusted to a committee consisting of ten members, of whom two retire annually, and applications for grants are made through the Presidents of chartered and incorporated scientific societies, under regulations which will be found in the 'Year-book'.

No. 21. The Sorby Research Fund.

The late Dr. H. C. Sorby, F.R.S., who died in 1908, by his will bequeathed a sum of £15,000 to the Society, to be held in trust for the establishment of a Professorship or Fellowship for original scientific research; the object being to promote the discovery of new facts, rather than the teaching of what is known. The testator directed that the Fellowship should be associated with the University of Sheffield so long as, in the opinion of the Council of the Royal Society, the University is efficiently equipped in laboratories and appliances. If such efficient equipment is lacking then the income is to be administered in such manner as the Council shall think best for the promotion of original research.

The scheme for the administration of the fund, and the rules made thereunder in accordance with the directions of the testator, provide that

the income shall be administered, and appointments to the Fellowships made, by a Committee consisting of

(1) Four persons appointed by the Council of the Royal Society;

(2) One person appointed by the Council of the University of Sheffield; and

(3) Two persons appointed by the Senate of the University of Sheffield.

The scheme and rules are set out in the 'Year-book'.

The capital of the fund is invested in £15,503 16*s.* 6*d.* India 3½ per cent. Stock, and £246 5*s.* 6*d.* 2½ per cent. Consols.

No. 22. Sylvester Medal Fund.

Soon after the death of Professor J. J. Sylvester, F.R.S., in 1897, a number of his friends considered the advisability of founding some suitable memorial in honour of his name and life-work. The suggestion met with a ready response from all parts of the world, and a powerful and representative International Committee was formed. A sum of nearly £900 was subscribed, and it was decided to found a medal and prize for the encouragement and reward of working mathematicians throughout the world. The Council of the Royal Society undertook the trust conditionally upon the medal being awarded triennially and irrespective of nationality. A medal, accompanied by a grant of the balance of the Sylvester Medal Fund, is accordingly awarded triennially for the Encouragement of Mathematical Research. The fund is invested in £795 16*s.* 5*d.* Local Loans Stock (see p. 216).

No. 23. The Travelling Expenses Fund.

In 1908 Professor A. Schuster, F.R.S., gave £1,500 to the Society to form, together with any additions that might be made thereto at any time by voluntary contributions, the capital of a fund, of which the income is to be used to pay the travelling expenses of the delegates sent by the Royal Society to the meetings of the International Association of Academies, and, when a sufficient balance has accumulated, to pay the travelling expenses of the Royal Society delegates to other international meetings, and the maintenance of such delegates. The regulations for the administration of the fund, settled in accordance with the wishes of Professor Schuster, are to be found in the 'Year-book'.

The capital of the fund is invested in £1,504 19*s.* 6*d.* Bristol Corporation 3½ per cent. Redeemable Stock.

No. 24. The Tyndall Mining Research Fund.

In 1910 Mrs. Tyndall, in pursuance of a wish expressed by her husband, the late Professor Tyndall, F.R.S., entrusted to the Society the sum of £1,000, to be administered at the discretion of the President and Council for the purpose of encouraging and furthering research in all matters pertaining to mining,

including such questions as ventilation, temperature, diseases incident to miners, and any other lines of scientific inquiry conducive to the improvement of mining and the lot of miners. The fund is invested in £1,010 1*s*. New Zealand 3½ per cent. Stock.

No. 25. The Wintringham Fund.

In 1794 a sum of £1,200 Consols was bequeathed to the Society by Sir Clifton Wintringham, M.D., F.R.S., payable on the decease of his widow, and subject to certain conditions; the interest or dividends to be for the purchase of a silver cup, of £30 value, to be given to such person as should in ten months after advertisement present the most satisfactory experimental examination of one of three subjects chosen by vote of the Society. It was not, however, until 1842 that, after a tedious law suit, an amount of £1,200 Consols was transferred to the Society. It was then found that the conditions of the will were so stringent, and involved so much expense, that it was practically impossible to fulfil them, even when the rate of interest on Consols was 3 per cent. instead of, as at present, 2½ per cent., and there being a further provision that in case of failure on the part of the Society to fulfil the intentions of the testator, the income of the fund should be paid over to the Governors of the Foundling Hospital, that institution has in each year received the interest accruing from the fund.

In addition to the medals included in the above trusts, two medals are annually presented by His Majesty the King, the award being entrusted to the Society:—

Royal Medals.

The Royal Medals were founded by H.M. King George IV, the proposal to found them being conveyed in a letter from Sir Robert Peel to Sir Humphry Davy dated December 3, 1825. They were at first awarded for the most important discoveries completed and made known to the Royal Society in 'the year preceding the day of their award', but soon after the foundation this was changed to 'within five years preceding the day of such award'. H.M. King William IV continued the foundation under the condition that the subject-matter of the inquiry should be previously settled and propounded by the Council three years preceding the day of the award.

Queen Victoria upon ascending the throne continued the grant of two Royal Medals annually under the annexed resolutions, proposed by the Council, and approved by Her Majesty, viz.:—

'That the Royal Medals be given for such Papers only as have been presented to the Royal Society, and inserted in their "Transactions".

'That the triennial cycle of subjects be:—

'1. Astronomy; Physiology, including the Natural History of Organized Beings.

'2. Physics; Geology, or Mineralogy.

'3. Mathematics; Chemistry.

'That, in case no paper coming within these stipulations should be considered deserving of the Royal Medal in any given year, the Council have the power of awarding such medal to the author of any other paper on either of the several subjects forming the cycle that may have been presented to the Society, and inserted in their "Transactions", preference being given to the subjects of the year immediately preceding; the award being in such case subject to the approbation of Her Majesty.'

On June 13, 1850, it was resolved that these regulations 'should be altered, substituting for them regulations to the following effect: That the Royal Medals in each year should be awarded for the two most important contributions to the advancement of Natural Knowledge, published originally in Her Majesty's dominions within a period of not more than ten years, and not less than one year of the date of the award, subject, of course, to Her Majesty's approval'.

It was at the same meeting resolved:—'That it is desirable that, in the award of the Royal Medals, one should be given in each year to each of the two great divisions of Natural Knowledge.'

It is upon these lines that the Royal Medals are still awarded.

Upon his accession to the throne King Edward VII continued the grant of the Royal Medals.

His Majesty King George V has likewise been graciously pleased to follow in this matter the practice of his royal predecessors (see pp. 193, 213).

Since 1900, by order of the Council, a Memorandum has been inserted in the 'Year-book', containing the following passage with reference to the creation of new trusts for the award of medals:—

'Every year the Council have to award several medals, including the Copley, Royal, Rumford, Davy, Darwin, Buchanan, Sylvester, and Hughes Medals, or some of these, and have been led by experience to the conclusion that it is neither to the advantage of the Society nor in the interests of the advancement of Natural Knowledge that this already long list of medals should in future be added to, and that, therefore, no further bequests to be awarded as prizes for past achievements should be accepted by the Society.'

GASSIOT DECLARATION OF TRUST

THIS INDENTURE made the twenty-ninth day of June one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one BETWEEN JOHN PETER GASSIOT of Clapham Common in the county of Surrey Esquire F.R.S. of the one part and THE PRESIDENT COUNCIL AND FELLOWS OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY (hereinafter called the said Royal Society) of the other part.

WHEREAS the said John Peter Gassiot is possessed of Italian Irrigation Bonds of the nominal value of Ten thousand pounds having the security of the Italian Government besides being secured on the revenues of the Cavour Canal.

AND WHEREAS the said John Peter Gassiot is desirous of devoting the said Bonds and the produce thereof and the income thereof to the purposes hereinafter expressed and accordingly has caused the said Bonds (which pass by delivery) to be handed over to the said Royal Society, and the same are now in their custody as they do hereby acknowledge.

NOW THIS INDENTURE WITNESSETH and it is hereby agreed and declared between and by the persons parties hereto and the said John Peter Gassiot DOTH by this deed which is intended to be executed by him in the presence of and to be attested by two credible witnesses and to be forthwith enrolled in the High Court of Chancery DIRECT that the said Royal Society their successors and assigns shall hold the said Bonds and the moneys thereby secured as a fund for the purpose of assisting and carrying on and continuing magnetical and meteorological observations with self-recording instruments and any other physical investigations that may from time to time be found practicable and desirable in the Kew Observatory in the Old Deer Park at Richmond in the County of Surrey now belonging to Her Majesty's Government or in the event of that Government at any time declining or ceasing to continue placing that building at the disposition of the said Royal Society then in any other suitable building that the Council for the time being of the said Royal Society may determine.

AND for the carrying out of such purpose as aforesaid upon trust that the said Royal Society their successors and assigns shall receive the principal moneys secured by the said Bonds as and when they shall be compellable to receive the same and (subject to the proviso hereinafter contained for reinvestment of the said principal moneys on like Italian Irrigation Bonds if the same can be obtained) invest the moneys to be received by them as aforesaid in the name of the said Royal Society their successors or assigns in or upon any Parliamentary Stocks or public funds of Great Britain or on the Stock of the Bank of England or Ireland or any East India Stock or at interest upon Government or real or leasehold securities in England Wales or Ireland either

subject or not subject to prior mortgages or incumbrances (so as such leasehold securities shall not have a less time to run than sixty years at the date of investment) or in or upon the mortgages bonds debentures or other securities of any Railway Company or other Company in the United Kingdom incorporated by Act of Parliament or Charter or of the Commissioners or Trustees for any public undertaking or undertakings who may be authorized by Act of Parliament to borrow money and do and shall at their own discretion from time to time vary the same stocks funds or securities into or for other stocks funds or securities of a like nature.

And do and shall be possessed of the said sum of Ten thousand pounds Italian Irrigation Bonds and the moneys to be received or arise or be produced in respect thereof and the stocks funds or securities on which the same may be invested (hereinafter called the said Trust Fund) and the annual produce thereof upon trust to pay to a Committee of the said Royal Society (to be appointed in manner hereinafter mentioned) the annual produce of the said Trust Fund or so much of such annual produce as the said Committee may or shall from time to time require to the intent that the same may be applied by the said Committee generally towards continuing and maintaining such Observatory as is hereinbefore mentioned and providing for the expenses of conducting and carrying on such observations and investigations as are hereinbefore referred to. And also for or towards the repairs or insurance of any such Observatory or for the repair or insurance or improvement of the present instruments in use for any of the purposes aforesaid or for providing and keeping in repair insuring and improving any new instruments as the said Committee may from time to time in their absolute discretion deem expedient and generally for carrying out the objects of the Trust hereby created in such manner as may from time to time be determined by the said Committee having regard to any conditions under which the right to use any Observatory may be held.

And upon trust from time to time to invest any surplus of the annual produce of the said Trust Fund in the names or name of the said Royal Society their successors or assigns upon any such stocks funds or securities as hereinbefore are mentioned to be from time to time varied as to the said Royal Society their successors or assigns shall seem proper.

And it is hereby agreed and declared that any such surplus annual produce as aforesaid and the stocks funds and securities upon which the same shall be invested and the accumulations thereof shall be held and applied by the said Royal Society their successors or assigns upon the same trusts and for the same purposes as are hereby declared of the said original Trust Fund and shall be considered part thereof yet so nevertheless that any such accumulations as aforesaid shall from time to time on the request of

the said Committee be paid over to them in order to be dealt with in the same manner as is hereby provided with reference to the annual produce of the said Trust Fund.

Provided always and it is hereby agreed and declared that inasmuch as the Italian Irrigation Bonds are redeemable by annual drawings when and so often as any such Bond shall be drawn so much of the money paid on the redemption of such Bond as shall according to the then market price in London be the value of similar Bonds shall be invested as capital in the purchase of a similar Bond if the same can then be obtained and the residue thereof shall be deemed to be and shall be dealt with as income for all the purposes of these Presents.

Provided always and it is hereby agreed and declared that the entire management of the annual produce of the said Trust Fund shall be entrusted to a Committee to be from time to time appointed by the Council for the time being of the said Royal Society and that the services of such said Committee (like those of the present Meteorological Committee nominated at the request of Her Majesty's Government) shall be entirely gratuitous.

And it is hereby further agreed and declared that an annual statement of receipts and expenditure shall be prepared by the said Committee together with any report or reports that the said Committee may from time to time deem to be desirable and that such statement of receipts and expenditure and such report or reports shall be presented to the said Royal Society and that such report or reports or an epitome or abstract thereof shall be published in the proceedings of the said Royal Society or in such other form as the Council of the said Royal Society may from time to time determine.

And it is hereby further agreed and declared that the aforesaid Committee shall make such bye-laws and regulations in reference to their meetings and other proceedings as they may from time to time think proper and that any resolution of the Committee for the payment by the said Royal Society their successors or assigns either to such Committee or to any other person or persons of any moneys under the trusts of these Presents shall be a sufficient warrant for such payment and shall completely exonerate the said Royal Society their successors and assigns.

Provided always and it is hereby further agreed and declared that if by reason of the said Kew Observatory or any other suitable observatory that may be substituted for the said Kew Observatory being at any time discontinued the observations shall cease to be recorded and the investigations shall cease to be made for the space of twelve consecutive calendar months or for such further period (not exceeding in the whole including the before-mentioned twelve calendar months thirty-six consecutive calendar months) as the Council

of the Royal Society shall determine the said Trust Fund together with all accumulations (if any) shall be paid over to the person who shall for the time being be de facto the Treasurer of the Corporation for Middle Class Education in the metropolis and the suburbs thereof incorporated by Royal Charter bearing date the twelfth day of June One thousand eight hundred and sixty-six to the intent that the same may be applied for the use and benefit of such Corporation in such manner as it may think fit and as a part of its general funds and the receipt of such Treasurer as aforesaid shall be a sufficient discharge to the person or persons paying over the said Trust Fund in manner aforesaid.

Provided always and it is hereby further agreed and declared that if at the date of the failure in manner aforesaid of the trusts hereby created in favour of the said Royal Society the said Corporation for Middle Class Education in the metropolis and the suburbs thereof shall have ceased to exist as a Corporation then and in such case the said Royal Society shall direct such a disposition of the said Trust Fund and any accumulations thereof in favour of some other charitable object or objects as to the said Royal Society shall at their absolute discretion seem fit.

Provided always and it is hereby further agreed and declared that in the event of the said Kew Observatory or any such substituted observatory as aforesaid being discontinued as aforesaid it shall be lawful for the said Royal Society to apply the whole or any part of the annual produce of the said Trust Fund and any such accumulations as aforesaid and the annual produce of such accumulations arising during any period not exceeding thirty-six calendar months then next following such discontinuance and also (with the consent of the said John Peter Gassiot during his life and after his decease at the discretion of the said Royal Society) any part not exceeding one equal fourth part of the principal money arising from or representing the said original Trust Fund in and towards obtaining a site for a new observatory and building completing or furnishing such new observatory as to the said Royal Society shall seem fit and that any and every such new observatory shall when completed be deemed to be a substitute observatory for the said Kew Observatory for all purposes within the meaning and intent of these Presents.

Provided always and it is hereby agreed and declared that the said Royal Society their successors or assigns shall not be accountable or responsible for the loss by accident or fraud of or damage to or the destruction by fire of the said Italian Irrigation Bonds or any of them or any other securities in which the Trust Fund or any part thereof may be invested or for the acts or defaults of any banker broker or other person with whom the said bonds or any of them or any other securities or the said Trust Fund or any part thereof

may at any time be deposited or left either for temporary custody or for the purpose of being paid off or reinvested or otherwise.

Provided always that as an authority to the said Committee for any act or thing which may be required by the Council of the said Royal Society to be done by such Committee any writing signed by any person purporting to be the Treasurer of the said Royal Society shall be a sufficient direction and sanction.

In witness whereof the said John Peter Gassiot hath hereunto set his hand and seal and the said President Council and Fellows of the Royal Society have hereunto set their Common Seal the day and year first above written.

Signed sealed and delivered by the above-named John Peter Gassiot in the presence of . . . } (Signed) J. P. GASSIOT. (Seal.)

(Signed) WALTER WHITE, *Asst. Sec., R.S.*
(Signed) HENRY B. WHEATLEY, *Clerk.*

The seal of the Royal Society was affixed here in the presence of . . . . . } (Seal.)

(Signed) WALTER WHITE, *Asst. Sec., R.S.*
(Signed) HENRY B. WHEATLEY, *Clerk.*

CHAPTER V

PRINCIPAL BENEFACTORS OF THE SOCIETY

At a Meeting of Council holden December 14, 1663, it was

'Ordered, that the Secretary bring in a list of the Names of all the Benefactors to the Society, together with their Donations, and the time when they presented them.

'Ordered, that the Benefactors be registered in loose vellum sheets.'

Similar orders were made on December 3, 1674, on April 27, 1682, and on several subsequent dates. Unfortunately these early lists of Benefactors are not now extant, and no list drawn up at the present day can pretend to be complete. The subjoined list is compiled principally by aid of the Index to the MS. Council Minutes, and is complete only in respect of benefactions of £50 and upwards there recorded. The dates given are, in most cases, those of *the Council Meetings* in the minutes of which the gifts are recorded. Many more names would be added if the lists of subscribers to special funds were consulted, but in these cases only the names of the founders of such funds are here given.

King Charles II.

1662. July 15. Granted to the Society a Charter of Incorporation.

1663. August 3. Presented the Society with a mace of silver, richly gilt, weighing 150 oz. troy weight.

1667. September 27. Granted the Society Chelsea College and lands, which were ultimately conveyed by Royal Patent dated April 8, 1669 (see pp. 25, 27, 94, 105).

King George III.

1768. March 24. Ordered the sum of £4,000 clear of fees to be paid to the Society, to enable them to send expeditions to observe the Transit of Venus. The surplus left, after paying all the expenses connected with the expeditions, was ordered by the King to be carried to the credit of the Society.

King George IV.

1825. December 15. Founded two Gold Medals of the value of Fifty guineas each (see Royal Medals, pp. 186, 213).

King William IV.

1833. March 28. The grant of two Royal Medals continued.

QUEEN VICTORIA.

1838. July 5. The grant of two Royal Medals continued.

KING EDWARD VII.

1901. May 22. The grant of two Royal Medals continued.

KING GEORGE V.

1910. July 7. The grant of two Royal Medals continued.

1663. December 14. W. Balle. Gift of £100 and 'an iron Chest having three Locks and Keyes'. This chest is still in use.

1664. June 22. Sir John Cutler. Settled an annual stipend of £50 a year upon Robert Hooke, for a Lectureship, empowering the President, Council, and Fellows of the Society to appoint the subjects and number of lectures.

1665–6. February 21. Daniel Colwall. Gift of £100.—'Voted, that the Fifty pounds in cash; that were formerly presented by Mr. Colwall, be delivered out, to be added to another Fifty pounds presented by the same, to pay for the Collection of Rarities, formerly belonging to Mr. Hubbard.'

1666–7. January 2. Henry Howard (afterwards sixth Duke of Norfolk). Gift to the Society of 'the Library of Arundel House, to dispose thereof as their property' (see p. 233). The Society 'ordered that Mr. Howard should be registered as a benefactor'.

1673. November 27. Dr. Wilkins, Bishop of Chester. Bequest of £400. invested January 21, 1674–5, in a Fee Farm Rent at Lewes.

1685. November 11. Samuel Pepys. A gift of £50, 'to be laid out as the Council shall judge most convenient.' The money was used to pay for 50 Plates to Willughby's 'Historia Piscium'.

1708—1718. Sir Isaac Newton. £190.—At the Meeting of the Council on January 21, 1707, the President, Sir Isaac Newton, 'proposed to the Councill of the Society that if they would please to accept of free Gifts, of about 10 or 20 pounds, from any of their members, English or Foreigners, to be paid after the death of the Donors, for promoting Natural Philosophy, he had a prospect of obtaining some such Gifts; and the Councill agreed to accept of them with thanks.' At the meeting on January 12, 1708–9, 'the President gave the Society twenty pounds instead of the like sum̃e he intended after his death; which was order'd to be put up by itself, and to be subject to such End or Benefaction as the President shall direct.' On December 14, 1710, 'the President acquainted the Councill that he would give towards the easing of the Debt of ye Society for ye House [in Crane Court], besides the twenty pounds he had reserved, One Hundred Pounds.' On November 6, 1718, 'the Treasurer acquainted the Council that Sir Isaac Newton had lately paid him as a Gift to the Society seventy pounds.'

1709. February 23. Dame Mary Sadleir, Relict of Dr. William Croone. Founded the Croonian Lecture (see pp. 176, 217) by bequest of 'One Fifth of the Clear Rent of a house at the corner of Lambeth Hill', for that purpose.

1710. March 17. Lord Halifax. £100.

1710. December 14. Dr. Hans Sloane, Secretary R.S. £100.

1710. December 14. Alexander Pitfield, Treasurer R.S. £100.

1711. May 30. R. Balle. £50.

1711. June 26. T. Isted. £50.

1711. June 26. Sir David Hamilton. £50.

1712. April 8. Richard Waller. £100. Waller built the 'Repository' for the Society at a cost of £400 and accepted £300 as payment in full, on condition that he should be registered as a benefactor.

1716. July 5. Francis Aston. Bequest of an estate at Mablethorpe, in Lincolnshire, consisting of 55 acres, 2 roods, and 2 perches, and 'half the overplus of his estate above Debts and Legacies', realizing £445 0*s.* 7*d.*

1717. June 20. Sir Godfrey Copley, Bart. £100 in trust for the Royal Society, 'to be laid out in experiments, or otherwise, for the benefit thereof, as they shall direct and appoint.' The will was dated October 14, 1704, and proved in the Prerogative Court, April 11, 1709; first applied to the purchase of a medal in 1736 (see pp. 174, 210).

1717. October 24. S. Hill. £50.

1717. October 24. Thomas Paget, D.D. Bequest of two houses in Coleman Street, worth about £100 per annum.

1719. October 26. Robert Keck. Bequest of £500 to the Society 'to support their forreign correspondence'.

1741. December 16. Martin Folkes. £100, as a present to the Society 'to assist them in the present low state of their Revenue'.

1754. November 14. Samuel Hickman. Bequest of £100.

1754. November 21. Martin Folkes. Bequest of £200 in money and a portrait of Sir Francis Bacon.

1769. February 2. Robert Smith, D.D. Bequest of £100.

1775. Henry Baker. Bequest of £100, the interest to be applied for an oration or discourse in Natural History or Experimental Philosophy (see Bakerian Lecture, pp. 174, 224).

1786. July 27. Earl Stanhope. Bequest of £500.

1796. May 5. William Benson Earle. Bequest of £210 'for the purchase of Books for the Society's Library'.

1796. November 24. Count Rumford. Gift of £1,000 Stock to found the Rumford Medals (see pp. 183, 212).

1828. December 11. William Hyde Wollaston, M.D. Gift of £2,000 3 per cent. Consols, to be called the Donation Fund, the dividends to be applied in promoting experimental researches (see p. 177).

1828. December 11. Davies Gilbert. Gift of £1,000 to the Donation Fund.

1829. January 22. J. Guillemard. Gift of £100 to the Donation Fund.

1839. March 7. Sir Clifton Wintringham. Bequest of £1,200 3 per cent. Consolidated Bank Annuities, for the annual award of a Silver Cup to the Author of the most satisfactory Experimental Examination of one of certain subjects (see p. 186).

1843. November 30. Edwin Hill Handley. Bequest of £6,378 19*s*. Founder of the Handley Fund (see p. 180).

1843. November 30. Thomas Botfield. Bequeathed 'such a sum of money, by way of donation, as would have been payable if he had been made a Life Member' of the Royal Society. (£60.)

1854. June 29. B. Oliveira. Gift of £50 for the Promotion of Science.

1864. October 27. Beriah Botfield. Bequest of £70.

1865. December 21. B. Oliveira. Bequest of £4,000, reduced after a chancery suit to £1,506 17*s*. 1*d*. (Minutes, October 28, 1869). This was applied to the construction of the telescope afterwards lent to Dr. Huggins, since presented to the University of Cambridge.

1869. April 22. Dr. John Davy, bequeathed the Service of Plate presented to Sir Humphry Davy for the invention of the Safety Lamp, in fulfilment of Sir H. Davy's intentions, to be melted down and sold, in order from the proceeds to found a medal (see p. 177). It produced £736 8*s*. 5*d*.

1871. June 15. John Peter Gassiot. Securities representing £10,000 'given to the Royal Society upon trust, for the purpose of assisting in carrying on and continuing magnetical and meteorological observations . . . in the Kew Observatory' (see pp. 179, 188).

1873. October 30. E. H. Sterling. 'Donation of £100 to the funds of the Society.'

1874. June 18. Sir Francis Ronalds. Bequest of £500 'for the Augmentation of the Wollaston [Donation] Fund' (see p. 177).

1874. October 29. Henry Dircks. Bequest of one-fourth of his residue, amounting (see Minutes, May 18, 1876) to £878 12*s*. 10*d*.

1875. November 30. Sir Charles Wheatstone. Bequest of £500 for the Donation Fund, and several portraits.

1876. February 17. T. J. Phillips Jodrell. Gift of £6,000 to be applied in any manner 'most conducive to the encouragement, among our countrymen, of original research in the Physical Sciences' (see p. 181).

1877. (President's Address, Roy. Soc. Proc., vol. 26, p. 429.) A sum of £500 contributed anonymously by five Fellows to the Society's funds.

1878. April 11. James Young. A donation of £1,000, 'for the general purposes of the Society.' This donation was devoted to the 'Publication Fund' (June 27, 1878), afterwards merged in the Fee Reduction Fund (November 7, 1878).

1879. January 16. Sir Joseph Whitworth. Gift of £2,000 to the Fee Reduction Fund.

1879. January 16. Sir William (afterwards Lord) Armstrong. Gift of £1,000 to the Fee Reduction Fund.

1879. February 27. Sydney Ellis. 'An unconditional bequest to the Society of £1,000.'

1879. April 24. Sir Walter Calverley Trevelyan, Bart. Bequest of £1,500 to the Society, 'the interest to be applied to the promotion of scientific research.'

1880. December 16. Miss H. E. Pipe. Gift of £105 in aid of the publication of Mr. W. K. Parker's papers.

1881. March 24. Sir Joseph Copley, Bart. Gift of £1,666 13*s.* 4*d.* 3 per cent. Consols 'to provide in perpetuity a yearly bonus of £50 to be given to the recipient of the Copley Medal'.

1884. January 17. Sir William Siemens. Bequest of £1,000 free of legacy duty, to the Scientific Relief Fund.

1884. October 30. George Bentham. Bequest of £1,000 to the Scientific Relief Fund; afterwards reduced to £567 by an informality in the will.

1885. April 23. James Budgett. Gift of £100 in aid of the publication of Professor W. K. Parker's Researches.

1886. February 18. Dr. Ludwig Mond. Donation of 500 guineas to the Scientific Relief Fund.

1886. November 30. Sir William (afterwards Lord) Armstrong. Donation of £7,800 to the Scientific Relief Fund (see p. 183).

1888. March 15. Dr. J. F. Main. A telescope and the piers built for it at St. Moritz.

1891. February 19. Henry Bowman Brady, F.R.S. Bequest of all his books and papers relating to the Protozoa, and £300 free of duty, upon trust for the purchase of works on the same or kindred subjects.

1891. October 29. His Excellency Dr. Robert Halliday Gunning gave the Society his bond for £1,000 to found the Gunning Fund (see p. 180).

1892. December 8. Dr. Ludwig Mond, F.R.S. Gift of £2,000 'to assist in carrying on the Catalogue of Scientific Papers'.

1893. May 18. Earl of Derby. Bequest of £2,000.

1894. June 21. Dr. Ludwig Mond. Contribution towards the cost of the Subject Index to the Catalogue of Scientific Papers. 'One-half of the total expenditure in excess of the sum of £1,500 available for this purpose out of the £2,000 already placed at the disposal of the Society [see above], provided the Society or others are willing to contribute the remainder of such sum.'

1897. November. Sir William Mackinnon. Residue of his estate upon trust for the foundation and endowment of prizes and scholarships for the purpose of furthering Natural and Physical Science, and of furthering original research and investigation in Pathology (see p. 182).

1900. January. Professor David Edward Hughes, F.R.S. Bequest of £4,000.

Income to be awarded annually for the reward of original discovery in the Physical Sciences, particularly Electricity and Magnetism (see p. 181).

1902. July. Dr. Ludwig Mond, F.R.S. Gift of £6,000, payable in four annual instalments of £1,500, to assist in carrying on the Catalogue of Scientific Papers.

1902. October. Mr. Andrew Carnegie. Gift of £1,000 for the same purpose.

1903. June. Anonymous. Gift of £1,000 for the same purpose.

1904. November. Anonymous. Gift of £500 for the same purpose.

1904. November. Mr. Frank McClean, F.R.S., bequeathed £2,000 for the general purposes of the Society.

1905. October. Mrs. Tyndall. Gift of £1,000 for the general purposes of the Society, in accordance with the wishes of Professor John Tyndall, F.R.S.

1906. October. Miss Wolfe. Gift of £100 for scientific research.

1906. November. Dr. Ludwig Mond, F.R.S. Gift of £6,000, payable in three annual instalments of £2,000, to assist in carrying on the Catalogue of Scientific Papers.

1907. November. Anonymous. Gift of £500 for the scientific purposes of the Society.

1908. October. Professor A. Schuster, F.R.S. Donation of £1,500, the income therefrom to be used towards defraying the travelling expenses of delegates sent by the Society to meetings of the International Association of Academies, and other Scientific Congresses.

1908. November. Dr. Ludwig Mond, F.R.S. Donation of £2,000 towards the cost of the Catalogue of Scientific Papers.

1909. January. Dr. H. C. Sorby, F.R.S. Bequest of £15,000 for the purpose of establishing a Professorship or Fellowship for original research in connexion with the University of Sheffield. See page 184.

1909. January. Professor Nevil Story Maskelyne, F.R.S. Donation of £50 towards the expense of the publications of the Society, as a mark of his appreciation of their scientific value.

1909. February. Dr. George Gore, F.R.S. Bequest of one-half of the residue of his estate, amounting to £2,436 18*s.* 10*d.*, for the purpose of assisting scientific discovery.

1909. June. Miss Wolfe. Bequest of one-third of the residue of her estate to the Society free of restrictions. £8,200 has been received, and there will be a further sum on the sale of some real estate.

1909. July. Mrs. Tyndall. Gift of £1,000 for the purpose of encouraging mining research. See page 185.

1909. November. Dr. Ludwig Mond, F.R.S., bequeathed to the Society, subject to the life interest of his wife, the sum of £50,000, 'the income of which is to be employed in the endowment of research in Natural Science, more particularly but not exclusively in Chemistry and Physics,

by providing rewards for new discoveries, and pecuniary assistance (including scholarships) to persons pursuing scientific investigations, and in supplying apparatus and appliances for Laboratories and Observatories, and, so far as consistent with the Mortmain and Charitable Uses Act, 1888, or other similar provisions, in improving existing or erecting new Laboratories and Observatories, and in such other manner as the Royal Society shall decide to be best calculated to promote Scientific Research. And also in providing so far and in such amounts as the Council of the Royal Society shall from time to time determine for the publication and circulation of the reports and papers communicated to the said Society, and for the preparation and publication of Catalogues and Indexes of Scientific Literature which the Royal Society may have undertaken or may in the future undertake.'

1909. November. Anonymous. A former benefactor, not a Fellow, gave £500, 'with the usual anonymity, for scientific purposes under the ægis of the Royal Society.'

1909. December. Major Daniels. Gift of £100 for the scientific purposes of the Society.

1911. May. Professor A. Schuster, F.R.S. Gift of £1,000 for the purposes of the Fee Reduction Fund.

CHAPTER VI

PATRONS AND OFFICERS OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY SINCE ITS FOUNDATION

PATRONS

His Majesty King Charles II, Founder.

" " James II, Fellow.

" " George I, Patron.

" " George II, Patron.

" " George III, Patron.

" " George IV, Patron.

" " William IV, Patron.

Her Majesty Queen Victoria, Patron.

His Majesty King Edward VII, Patron.

" " George V, Patron.

PRESIDENTS

Tenure of Office.

William, Viscount Brouncker . . . . . Apr. 22, 1663–Nov. 30, 1677

b. 1620 (?); *d.* April 5, 1684. Adhered to Chas. I, and after the Restoration was appointed by Chas. II Chancellor of the Queen Consort, and Keeper of her Great Seal (1662); one of the Commissioners for executing the office of Lord High Admiral (1664), and Master of St. Catherine's Hospital (1681). Mathematician; the first to introduce continued fractions.

Sir Joseph Williamson, Kt. . . . . Nov. 30, 1677–Nov. 30, 1680

b. 1633; *d.* 1701. M.A., D.C.L. (Oxon.). Statesman and diplomatist. Keeper of the State Paper Office (1661); Editor (1665) of 'Oxford Gazette', afterwards 'London Gazette'. Secretary of State (1674–8). Subsequently employed on diplomatic missions.

Sir Christopher Wren, Kt. . . . . Nov. 30, 1680–Nov. 30, 1682

b. Oct. 20, 1632; *d.* Feb. 25, 1722–3. M.A., D.C.L. (Oxon.), LL.D. (Camb.). Professor of Astronomy at Gresham College (1657). Savilian Professor of Astronomy at Oxford (1661–73). Discoverer in the fundamental principles of Dynamics, including the law of reaction. Architect of St. Paul's Cathedral and many London Churches. Prominent member of the circle which was incorporated as the Royal Society.

Tenure of Office.

Sir John Hoskins, Bart. . . . . Nov. 30, 1682–Nov. 30, 1683

b. July 23, 1634 ; *d.* Sept. 12, 1705. Master in Chancery. Evelyn describes him as 'a most learned virtuoso, as well as lawyer'.

Sir Cyril Wyche, Kt. . . . . Nov. 30, 1683–Nov. 30, 1684

b. 1632 (?) ; *d.* Dec. 29, 1707. M.A., D.C.L. (Oxon.). Statesman and man of science. One of the Lords Justices governing Ireland (1693–5). Ambassador in Turkey (1695).

Samuel Pepys . . . . . Dec. 1, 1684–Nov. 30, 1686

b. Feb. 23, 1632–3 ; *d.* May 26, 1703. M.A. (Camb.). Author of the celebrated Diary and collector of the Pepysian Library. Clerk of the Acts of the Navy (1660). Surveyor-General of the Victualling Office (1665). Master of Trinity House (1676). Secretary to the Admiralty (1686).

John, Earl of Carbery (Lord Vaughan) . . . Nov. 30, 1686–Nov. 30, 1689

b. 1640 ; *d.* Jan. 16, 1712–13. Governor of Jamaica (1674–8).

Thomas, Earl of Pembroke, K.G. . . . . Nov. 30, 1689–Nov. 30, 1690

b. 1656 ; *d.* Jan. 22, 1732–3. First Lord of the Admiralty (1690). Lord Privy Seal (1692). Lord Lieutenant of Ireland (1707). Lord High Admiral (1708). Mathematician and Antiquary.

Sir Robert Southwell, Kt. . . . . Dec. 1, 1690–Nov. 30, 1695

b. 1635 ; *d.* 1702. D.C.L. (Oxon.). Envoy extraordinary to the Court of Portugal (1672). Appointed by William III Principal Secretary of State for Ireland (1690). Contributed papers to the 'Philosophical Transactions', principally on physiological and chemical subjects.

Charles Montagu (afterwards Earl of Halifax, K.G.) . . . . . Nov. 30, 1695–Nov. 30, 1698

b. April 16, 1661 ; *d.* May 19, 1715. M.A. (Camb.). Appointed a lord of the Treasury (1692), Chancellor of the Exchequer (1694). Aided by Somers, Locke, Newton, and Halley, he determined to remedy the depreciation of the currency, and succeeded in passing the Re-coinage Bill (1696). First Lord of the Treasury (1697).

John, Lord Somers . . . . . Nov. 30, 1698–Nov. 30, 1703

b. 1652 ; *d.* April 26, 1716. Appointed Solicitor-General upon accession of William and Mary ; Attorney-General (1692) ; Lord Keeper of the Great Seal (1693) ; Lord Chancellor (1697) ; deprived of office and impeached, but acquitted (1700). Took a leading part in effecting the Union with Scotland (1707). Lord President of the Council (1708).

Sir Isaac Newton, Kt. . . . . Nov. 30, 1703–Mar. 20, 1727

b. Dec. 25, 1642 ; *d.* March 20, 1727. Discovered the Binomial Theorem, in the beginning of 1665 ; the direct method of fluxions or elements of the differential calculus, Nov., 1665 ; the unequal refrangibility of the rays of light, Jan., 1666 ; the integral calculus, May, 1666. Made his first reflecting telescope, 1668. Lucasian Professor of Mathematics at Cambridge, 1669. In 1686 the MS. of the 'Principia' was presented to the Royal Society, and in 1687 it was published. Warden of the Mint (1695) ; Master of the Mint (1699). Publication of the 'Opticks', 1704. Knighted by Queen Anne, 1705.

Tenure of Office.

Sir Hans Sloane, Bart. . . . . Nov. 30, 1727–Nov. 30, 1741

b. April 16, 1660; *d.* Jan. 11, 1753. Fellow of the Coll. Phys. (1687). Afterwards accompanied Duke of Albemarle to Jamaica, where he collected natural history specimens for fifteen months. Created a baronet by George I, an honour to which no English physician had before attained. Physician-General to the Army (1716). Pres. Coll. Phys. (1727). Secretary R.S. (1693–1712). Founder of Botanic Garden, Chelsea (1721): his museum of natural history and other specimens purchased by Government (1754). There are twenty-four papers by Sir Hans Sloane in the 'Philosophical Transactions'.

Martin Folkes . . . . . Nov. 30, 1741–Nov. 30, 1752

b. Oct. 29, 1690; *d.* June 28, 1754. M.A. (Camb.), D.C.L. (Oxon.). Appointed Vice-President of the Royal Society by Sir I. Newton (1723). Pres. Soc. of Antiquaries (1750). Contributed ten papers to the 'Philosophical Transactions'.

George, Earl of Macclesfield . . . . . Nov. 30, 1752–Mar. 17, 1764

b. 1697; *d.* March 17, 1764. D.C.L. (Oxon.). Mathematician and Astronomer. In 1739 aided by James Bradley erected an Astronomical Observatory at Shirburn Castle, Oxfordshire, with the finest instrumental equipment then existing. His series of personal observations extended from June 4, 1740, to his death. He was mainly instrumental in procuring the change of style in 1752, being virtually the author of the 'Bill for Regulating the Commencement of the Year', which passed the Peers in 1751. He contributed papers to the 'Philosophical Transactions'.

James, Earl of Morton (Lord Aberdour) . . Nov. 30, 1764–Oct. 12, 1768

b. 1702; *d.* Oct. 12, 1768. Astronomer. Instrumental in founding (1739) the Philosophical (afterwards the Royal) Society of Edinburgh. Was one of the Commissioners of Longitude, and took an active part in the preparations for observing the Transit of Venus in 1769. One of the earliest Trustees of the British Museum, and Keeper of the Records of Scotland. Contributed several papers to the 'Philosophical Transactions'.

James (afterwards Sir James) Burrow . . . Oct. 27, 1768–Nov. 30, 1768

b. Nov. 28, 1701; *d.* Nov. 5, 1782. Legal Reporter and Antiquary. Master of the Crown Office, and Senior Bencher of the Inner Temple. Contributed five papers on Earthquakes to the 'Philosophical Transactions'. He was elected to the chair only to serve until the ensuing anniversary.

Elected a second time, July 2, 1772, to fill the chair till the following anniversary.

James West . . . . . Nov. 30, 1768–July 2, 1772

b. 1704 (?); *d.* July 2, 1772. Politician and Antiquary. M.A. Balliol Coll., Oxford. M.P. for St. Albans (1741–68). Joint Secretary to the Treasury (1741–62). A Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries (1727). 'Astronomy is indebted to Mr. West for the preservation of several manuscript volumes and papers of Flamsteed's' (Weld, vol. ii, p. 50).

Sir John Pringle, Bart. . . . . Nov. 30, 1772–Nov. 30, 1778

b. April 10, 1707; *d.* Jan. 18, 1782. Studied medicine at Leyden, and settled as a physician in Edinburgh. M.D. (Leyden). Appointed (1734) Joint Professor of Pneumatics [i.e. Metaphysics] and Moral Philosophy in Edinburgh. Physician

Tenure of Office.

to the Earl of Stair (1742), and Physician-General to the Forces in Flanders (1744). Afterwards Physician to the Forces ordered to march against the Pretender's adherents in Scotland. Reformed military medicine and sanitation. His 'Observations on the Diseases of the Army' (1752) attained a European reputation, and has become a classic. In 1764 Physician in Ordinary to the Queen. In 1774 Physician to the King. Author of medical works, especially on Military Hygiene, and of several papers read before the Royal Society.

Sir Joseph Banks, Bart. . . . . Nov. 30, 1778–June 19, 1820

b. Feb. 13, 1743–4; *d.* June 19, 1820. D.C.L. (Oxon.). In 1766 accompanied Lieut. Phipps to Newfoundland and Labrador, where he made collections in Natural History. In 1768 joined Captain Cook in his first voyage of discovery. In 1772 fitted out and accompanied a scientific expedition to Iceland, where he made large Natural History collections, and purchased numerous Icelandic books and manuscripts, all of which he presented to the British Museum. Baronet (1781); Privy Councillor (1797).

William Hyde Wollaston . . . . . June 29, 1820–Nov. 30, 1820

b. Aug. 6, 1766; *d.* Dec. 22, 1828. Studied for Medicine, and became a Tancred Fellow at Cambridge. M.D. (Camb.). In 1789 settled at Bury St. Edmunds as a physician. From 1797 to his death a constant contributor to the 'Philosophical Transactions', in which appear thirty-nine important papers in Chemistry, Astronomy, Optics, Mechanics, Acoustics, Mineralogy, Crystallography, Physiology, Pathology, and Botany. He was the discoverer of palladium (1804) and rhodium (1805), and was the first to notice the dark lines in the solar spectrum. In 1828 he described his method for rendering platinum malleable. He established the Donation Fund of the Royal Society (see p. 177).

Sir Humphry Davy, Bart. . . . . Nov. 30, 1820–Nov. 6, 1827

b. at Penzance, Dec. 17, 1778; *d.* at Geneva, May 29, 1829. LL.D. (Dublin). Superintendent of Dr. Beddoes's Pneumatic Institution at Bristol (1798), where he discovered the anaesthetic properties of nitrous oxide. Director of the Laboratory of the Royal Institution (1801). Isolated the metals of the alkalis (1806). Demonstrated the elementary nature of chlorine (1810). Investigated the properties of iodine (1813). Invented the Miner's Safety-lamp (1815); the first safety-lamp is still in the possession of the Society. Copley Medallist (1805). He contributed forty-six memoirs and lectures to the 'Philosophical Transactions'.

Davies Gilbert (formerly Giddy) . . . . . Nov. 6, 1827–Nov. 30, 1830

b. March 6, 1767; *d.* Nov. 7, 1839. M.A., D.C.L. (Oxon.). High Sheriff of Cornwall (1792–3). M.P. for Bodmin (1806). 'He took a prominent part in parliamentary investigations connected with the arts and sciences' ('Dict. Nat. Biog.'). In 1819 he suggested, with success, the establishment of the Observatory at the Cape of Good Hope. He contributed several papers to the 'Philosophical Transactions'.

H.R.H. The Duke of Sussex . . . . . Nov. 30, 1830–Nov. 30, 1838

Augustus Frederick, sixth son of George III. *b.* Jan. 27, 1773; *d.* April 21, 1843. During his tenure of office he constantly presided at all meetings of the Council and Society.

Tenure of Office.

Joshua Alwyne Compton, Marquess of Northampton . . . . . Nov. 30, 1838–Nov. 30, 1848

b. Jan. 1, 1790; *d.* Jan. 17, 1851. Geologist and Mineralogist. One of the earliest Presidents of the Geological Society; Pres. Brit. Assoc. 1836 and 1848.

William Parsons, Earl of Rosse . . . . . Nov. 30, 1848–Nov. 30, 1854

b. June 17, 1800; *d.* Oct. 31, 1867. Astronomer. Commenced experiments for improving the reflecting telescope (1827); began observations with the 60-foot reflector which he constructed at Parsonstown (1845); discoverer of spiral nebulae. Researches on nebulae and other celestial phenomena in 'Philosophical Transactions', 1840, '44, '50, '61, and '68. Chancellor of University of Dublin (1862).

John, Lord Wrottesley . . . . . Nov. 30, 1854–Nov. 30, 1858

b. Aug. 5, 1798; *d.* Oct. 27, 1867. Practical Astronomer, carrying on observations at two small observatories, one at Blackheath, the other at Wrottesley. Gold Medal of the Astronom. Soc. for a catalogue of Stars (1839). Pres. Astronom. Soc. (1841). Pres. Brit. Assoc. (1860).

Sir Benjamin Collins Brodie, Bart. . . . . Nov. 30, 1858–Nov. 30, 1861

b. 1783; *d.* Oct. 21, 1862. Physiologist and Surgeon. For thirty years on the Staff of St. George's Hospital. Medical Adviser to three successive Sovereigns. First President of the Medical Council. Author of a work on the Diseases of the Joints, and of numerous papers in the 'Philosophical Transactions', and the 'Transactions of the Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society'. Copley Medallist (1811).

Sir Edward Sabine, K.C.B. . . . . Nov. 30, 1861–Nov. 30, 1871

b. Oct. 14, 1788; *d.* June 26, 1883. D.C.L. (Oxon.), LL.D. (Camb.). General (1870). On active service 1812–16. Astronomer with Sir John Ross's Expedition in search of North West Passage (1818). Accompanied Parry's first expedition (1819). Had a large part in establishing the science of terrestrial magnetism. Appointed to conduct pendulum experiments in different latitudes (1819), and Joint Commissioner to determine the difference of longitude between the observatories of Paris and Greenwich (1825).

Sir George Biddell Airy, K.C.B. . . . . Nov. 30, 1871–Nov. 30, 1873

b. June 27, 1801; *d.* Jan. 2, 1892. Senior Wrangler (1823). M.A., LL.D. (Camb.), D.C.L. (Oxon.). Lucasian Professor at Cambridge (1826). Plumian Professor of Astronomy and Director of Cambridge Observatory (1828). Astronomer Royal (1835–81); did a great work in the reorganization of Greenwich Observatory. Chairman of the Commission charged with the construction of Standard Weights and Measures (1834). Pres. Brit. Assoc. (1851). Organized Expedition for Observing Transit of Venus (1874).

Sir Joseph Dalton Hooker, O.M., G.C.S.I. . Nov. 30, 1873–Nov. 30, 1878

b. June 30, 1817; *d.* Dec. 11, 1911. M.D., D.C.L., LL.D. Botanist to Sir J. C. Ross's antarctic voyage ('Erebus' and 'Terror'). Botanist to the Geological Survey. Expedition to India and the Himalayas (1848); to Syria (1860). Pres. Brit. Assoc. (1868). Botanical expedition to Morocco (1871) and across America (1877). Director of Royal Gardens at Kew (1865–85). K.C.S.I. (1877). Original member of the Order of Merit.

Tenure of Office.

William Spottiswoode . . . . . Nov. 30, 1878–June 27, 1883

b. Jan. 11, 1825 ; *d.* June 27, 1883. Mathematician, Physicist, and Oriental Scholar. Queen's Printer. Lecturer in Mathematics at Balliol College. 'Meditationes Analyticae' (1847). Numerous papers on the Polarization of Light and other physical subjects in the 'Philosophical Transactions', 'Phil. Mag.', &c. Pres. Math. Soc. (1871). Pres. Brit. Assoc. (1878).

Thomas Henry Huxley, P.C. . . . . July 5, 1883–Nov. 30, 1885

b. May 4, 1825 ; *d.* June 29, 1895. D.C.L. (Oxon.). Lecturer on General Nat. Hist. at the Royal School of Mines. Naturalist to the Geological Survey (1855) ; subsequently Prof. of Biology in the Royal College of Science. Fullerian Professor of Physiology in the Royal Institution (1856–8). Hunterian Professor at the Royal College of Surgeons (1863–70). Pres. Geolog. Society, and of the Brit. Assoc. (1870). Inspector of Fisheries (1881). Trustee of the Brit. Museum. Member of many Royal and other Commissions.

Sir George Gabriel Stokes, Bart. . . . . Nov. 30, 1885–Nov. 30, 1890

b. Aug. 13, 1819 ; *d.* Feb. 1, 1903. Senior Wrangler (1841). Lucasian Professor of Mathematics at Cambridge (1849–1902). Lecturer on Physics at the Royal School of Mines (1854–60). Pres. Brit. Assoc. (1869). Author of Burnett Lectures on Light (Aberdeen) and Gifford Lectures on Natural Theology (Edinburgh), and of fundamental memoirs in the 'Philosophical Transactions', the 'Transactions of the Cambridge Philosophical Society', and other journals.

Lord Kelvin (Sir William Thomson), P.C.,
O.M., G.C.V.O. . . . . Nov. 30, 1890–Nov. 30, 1895

b. June 26, 1824 ; *d.* Dec. 17, 1907. Second Wrangler and first Smith's Prizeman at Camb. (1845). LL.D., D.C.L., D.Sc., M.D. Prof. of Nat. Philosophy in Glasgow Univ. (1846–1899). Pres. Brit. Assoc. (1871). Original discoverer in the foundations of thermodynamics, and of electrical theory and practice including modern electrical engineering. Author of 'Treatise on Natural Philosophy', in conjunction with Professor Tait. Original member of the Order of Merit. Buried in Westminster Abbey by the side of Sir Isaac Newton.

Lord Lister, P.C., O.M. . . . . Nov. 30, 1895–Nov. 30, 1900

b. April 5, 1827 ; *d.* Feb. 10, 1912. D.C.L., LL.D., D.Sc. Professor of Surgery in the University of Glasgow (1860–69). Professor of Clinical Surgery in the Univ. of Edinburgh (1869–77), and in King's College, Lond. (1877–93). Pres. Brit. Assoc. (1896). Sergeant Surgeon to H.M. Queen Victoria. Emeritus Prof. of Clinical Surgery in King's Coll., Lond., and Consulting Surgeon to King's Coll. Hospital. Author of Croonian Lecture on 'Coagulation of Blood ; early Stages of Inflammation', 'Phil. Trans.' ; and other papers on Physiological and Pathological subjects in the 'Trans. of the Roy. Soc. of Edinburgh' and in the 'Trans. of the Path. Soc., London', reprinted in two quarto volumes of 'Scientific Papers'. Founder of the principles and practice of antiseptic surgery. Original member of the Order of Merit.

Sir William Huggins, K.C.B., O.M. . . . . Nov. 30, 1900–Nov. 30, 1905

b. Feb. 7, 1824 ; *d.* May 13, 1910. D.C.L., LL.D., D.Sc. Established a private Observatory at Tulse Hill (1856) Pres. Roy. Astron. Soc. (1876–8). Pres.

Tenure of Office.

Brit. Assoc. (1891). Rede Lecturer (1869). Author of many memoirs in the 'Philosophical Transactions', and elsewhere, collected in 'Scientific Papers' 1909. Author (with Lady Huggins) of 'An Atlas of Representative Stellar Spectra'. Extended Kirchhoff's spectroscopic work on the sun, and applied it to the other heavenly bodies, thus taking a leading part in the foundation of the science of Astrophysics. Original member of the Order of Merit.

John William Strutt, Lord Rayleigh
P.C., O.M. . . . . Nov. 30, 1905–Nov. 30, 1908

b. Nov. 12, 1842. Sec. R.S. (1887–96). Professor of Experimental Physics, Cambridge (1879–84). Professor of Natural Philosophy, Royal Institution (1887–1905). Author of 'Theory of Sound', 2 vols., 2nd ed. 1896, 'Scientific Papers,' 4 vols., 1869–1901. Nobel Laureate in Physics (1904). Chancellor of Cambridge University since 1908. Original member of the Order of Merit.

Sir Archibald Geikie, K.C.B. . . . . Nov. 30, 1908–

b. Edinburgh, December 28, 1835. Hon. D.C.L. (Oxon.), D.Sc., LL.D., Ph.D. Appointed to the Geological Survey (1855). Director Geological Survey Scotland (1867–82), first Murchison Professor of Geology and Mineralogy, Edinburgh (1871–82). For. Sec. R.S. (1890–4); Sec. R.S. (1903–8). Pres. Geol. Soc. (1891–2, 1906–8); Pres. Brit. Assoc. (1892). Director-General Geological Survey United Kingdom (1882–1901). Author of numerous memoirs in geology, more especially on volcanism, glaciation, origin of scenery; also of a Textbook of Geology and other scientific works; and of biographies of Edward Forbes, R. I. Murchison, A. C. Ramsay, &c.

TREASURERS

Date of Election.	
April 22, 1663.	William Balle.
Nov. 30, 1663.	Abraham Hill.
Nov. 30, 1665.	Daniel Colwall.
Dec. 1, 1679.	Abraham Hill.
Nov. 30, 1700.	Alexander Pitfield.
Nov. 30, 1728.	Roger Gale.
Nov. 30, 1736.	James West.
Nov. 30, 1768.	Samuel Wegg.
Nov. 30, 1802.	William Marsden.
Nov. 30, 1810.	Samuel Lysons.
July 29, 1819.	Davies Gilbert.
Nov. 30, 1827.	Henry Kater.
Nov. 30, 1830.	Sir John William Lubbock, Bart.
Nov. 30, 1835.	Francis Baily.
Nov. 30, 1838.	Sir John William Lubbock, Bart.

Date of Election.	
Nov. 30, 1845.	George Rennie.
Nov. 30, 1850.	Lt.-Col. E. Sabine.
Nov. 30, 1861.	Prof. W. A. Miller.
Nov. 30, 1870.	William Spottiswoode.
Nov. 30, 1878.	Sir John Evans, K.C.B.
Nov. 30, 1898.	Sir Alfred Bray Kempe.

SECRETARIES

Date of Election.	
April 22, 1663.	John Wilkins, D.D.
April 22, 1663.	Henry Oldenburg.
Nov. 30, 1668.	Thomas Henshaw.
Nov. 30, 1672.	John Evelyn.
Nov. 30, 1673.	Abraham Hill.
Nov. 30, 1675.	Thomas Henshaw.
Nov. 30, 1677.	Nehemiah Grew, M.D.
Nov. 30, 1677.	Robert Hooke.
Nov. 30, 1679.	Thomas Gale, D.D.
Nov. 30, 1681.	Francis Aston.
Nov. 30, 1682.	Robert Plot, D.C.L.
Nov. 30, 1684.	William Musgrave, M.D.
Nov. 30, 1685.	Tancred Robinson, M.D.
Dec. 16, 1685.	Sir John Hoskins, Bart.
Dec. 16, 1685.	Thomas Gale, D.D.
Nov. 30, 1687.	Richard Waller.
Nov. 30, 1693.	Hans Sloane, M.D.
Nov. 30, 1709.	John Harris, D.D.
Nov. 30, 1710.	Richard Waller.
Nov. 30, 1713.	Edmund Halley, D.C.L.
Jan. 13, 1714.	Brook Taylor, LL.D.
Dec. 1, 1718.	John Machin.
Nov. 30, 1721.	James Jurin, M.D.
Nov. 30, 1727.	William Rutty, M.D.
Nov. 30, 1730.	Cromwell Mortimer, M.D.
Nov. 30, 1747.	Peter Davall.
Nov. 30, 1752.	Thomas Birch, D.D.
Nov. 30, 1759.	Charles Morton, M.D.
Nov. 30, 1765.	Matthew Maty, M.D.
Nov. 30, 1773.	Samuel Horsley, LL.B.

Date of Election.	
Nov. 30, 1776.	Joseph Planta.
Nov. 30, 1778.	Paul Henry Maty, M.A.
May 5, 1784.	Charles Blagden, M.D.
Nov. 30, 1797.	Edward Whitaker Gray, M.D.
Nov. 30, 1804.	William Hyde Wollaston, M.D.
Jan. 22, 1807.	Sir Humphry Davy, Bart.
Nov. 30, 1812.	Taylor Combe.
Nov. 30, 1816.	William Thomas Brande.
Nov. 30, 1824.	Sir John Frederick William Herschel, Bart.
Nov. 30, 1826.	John George Children.
Nov. 30, 1827.	Peter Mark Roget, M.D.
Nov. 30, 1827.	Lieut.-Col. Edward Sabine, R.A.
Nov. 30, 1830.	John George Children.
Nov. 30, 1837.	Samuel Hunter Christie.
Nov. 30, 1848.	Thomas Bell.
Nov. 30, 1853.	William Sharpey, M.D.
Nov. 30, 1854.	Prof. George Gabriel Stokes.
Nov. 30, 1872.	Prof. Thomas Henry Huxley.
Nov. 30, 1881.	Prof. Michael Foster.
Nov. 30, 1885.	Lord Rayleigh.
Nov. 30, 1896.	Arthur William Rücker.
Nov. 30, 1901.	Joseph Larmor.
Nov. 30, 1903.	Sir Archibald Geikie.
Nov. 30, 1908.	John Rose Bradford.

FOREIGN SECRETARIES

Date of Election.	
April 11, 1723.	Philip Henry Zollman.
April 18, 1728.	Dr. Dillenius and Dr. Scheuchzer.
Aug. 29, 1748.	Thomas Stack, M.D.
Nov. 20, 1751.	James Parsons, M.D.
Mar. 4, 1762.	Matthew Maty, M.D.
Dec. 11, 1766.	John Bevis, M.D.
Feb. 13, 1772.	Paul Henry Maty.
June 30, 1774.	Joseph Planta.
Jan. 14, 1779.	Charles Hutton.
June 17, 1784.	Charles Peter Layard.
Mar. 22, 1804.	Thomas Young, M.D.
Nov. 30, 1830.	Charles König.

Sir Humphry Davy

From a portrait by Sir Thomas Lawrence, in the possession of the Royal Society

Date of Election.	
Nov. 30, 1837.	Capt. William Henry Smyth, R.N.
Nov. 30, 1839.	John Frederic Daniell.
Dec. 1, 1845.	Lieut.-Col. Edward Sabine, R.A.
Nov. 30, 1850.	Capt. William Henry Smyth, R.N.
Nov. 30, 1856.	William Hallowes Miller.
Nov. 30, 1873.	Alexander W. Williamson.
Nov. 30, 1889.	Archibald Geikie.
Nov. 30, 1893.	Sir Joseph Lister, Bart.
Nov. 30, 1895.	Edward Frankland.
Nov. 30, 1899.	Thomas Edward Thorpe.
Nov. 30, 1903.	Francis Darwin.
Nov. 30, 1907.	John Rose Bradford.
Nov. 30, 1908.	Sir William Crookes.

ASSISTANT SECRETARIES

Nov. 30, 1810.	Stephen Lee.
April 6, 1826.	James Hudson.
April 2, 1835.	John David Roberton.
Dec. 14, 1843.	Charles Richard Weld.
May 2, 1861.	Walter White.
Mar. 25, 1885.	Herbert Rix.
Jan. 16, 1896.	Robert W. F. Harrison.

CHAPTER VII

MEDALLISTS OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY
AND
CROONIAN AND BAKERIAN LECTURERS WITH TITLES OF THEIR SUBJECTS

MEDALLISTS

The Copley Medal

is awarded to the living author of such philosophical research, either published or communicated to the Society, as may appear to the Council to be deserving of that honour. The subject or subjects of research, on account of which the medal is awarded, must be specified in making the award. No limitation is imposed either as to the period of time within which that research was made, or to the particular country to which its author may belong. The medal may not be awarded to any person who is a Member of the Council at the time when the award is made The medal may be given more than once to the same person if the Council deem it expedient. As far as circumstances admit, it is awarded annually. (See p. 174.)

Copley Medallists

1731. Stephen Gray.
1732. Stephen Gray.
1734. John Theophilus Desaguliers.
1736. John Theophilus Desaguliers.
1737. John Belchier.
1738. James Valoue.
1739. Stephen Hales.
1740. Alexander Stuart.
1741. John Theophilus Desaguliers.
1742. Captain Christopher Middleton.
1743. Abraham Trembley.
1744. Henry Baker.
1745. Sir William Watson.
1746. Benjamin Robins.
1747. Gowin Knight.
1748. Rev. James Bradley.
1749. John Harrison.
1750. George Edwards.
1751. John Canton.
1752. Sir John Pringle.
1753. Benjamin Franklin.
1754. William Lewis.
1755. John Huxham.
1757. Lord Charles Cavendish.
1758. John Dollond.
1759. John Smeaton.
1760. Benjamin Wilson.
1764. John Canton.
1766. William Brownrigg.
Edward Delaval.
Hon. Henry Cavendish.
1767. John Ellis.
1768. Peter Woulfe.
1769. William Hewson.
1770. Sir William Hamilton.
1771. Matthew Raper.
1772. Joseph Priestley.

1773. John Walsh.
1775. Rev. Nevil Maskelyne.
1776. Captain James Cook.
1777. John Mudge.
1778. Charles Hutton.
1780. Rev. Samuel Vince.
1781. Sir William Herschel.
1782. Richard Kirwan.
1783. John Goodricke.
Thomas Hutchins.
1784. Edward Waring.
1785. Major-General William Roy.
1787. John Hunter.
1788. Sir Charles Blagden.
1789. William Morgan.
1791. James Rennell.
John Andrew De Luc.
1792. Benjamin Count Rumford.
1794. Alessandro Volta.
1795. Jesse Ramsden.
1796. George Atwood.
1798. Sir George Shuckburgh Evelyn.
Charles Hatchett.
1799. Rev. John Hellins.
1800. Edward Howard.
1801. Sir Astley Paston Cooper.
1802. William Hyde Wollaston.
1803. Richard Chenevix.
1804. Smithson Tennant.
1805. Sir Humphry Davy.
1806. Thomas Andrew Knight.
1807. Sir Everard Home.
1808. William Henry.
1809. Edward Troughton.
1811. Benjamin Collins Brodie.
1813. William Thomas Brande.
1814. James Ivory.
1815. David Brewster.
1817. Captain Henry Kater.
1818. Sir Robert Seppings.
1820. John Christian Oersted.
1821. Captain Edward Sabine.
John Frederick William Herschel.
1822. Rev. William Buckland.
1823. John Pond.
1824. John Brinkley, Bishop of Cloyne.
1825. François Arago.
Peter Barlow.
1826. Sir William South.
1827. William Prout.
1827. Captain Henry Foster.
1831. George Biddell Airy.
1832. Michael Faraday.
Baron Siméon Denis Poisson.
1834. Giovanni Plana.
1835. William Snow Harris.
1836. Jöns Jacob Berzelius.
Francis Kiernan.
1837. Antoine C. Becquerel.
John Frederic Daniell.
1838. Karl Friedrich Gauss.
Michael Faraday.
1839. Robert Brown.
1840. Justus Liebig.
Jacques Charles François Sturm.
1841. George Simon Ohm.
1842. James MacCullagh.
1843. Jean Baptiste André Dumas.
1844. Carlo Matteucci.
1845. Theodor Schwann.
1846. Urbain Jean Joseph Le Verrier.
1847. Sir John Frederick William Herschel.
1848. John Couch Adams.
1849. Sir Roderick Impey Murchison.
1850. Peter Andreas Hansen.
1851. Richard Owen.
1852. Baron Alexander von Humboldt.
1853. Heinrich Wilhelm Dove.
1854. Johannes Müller.
1855. Jean Bernard Léon Foucault.
1856. Henry Milne-Edwards.
1857. Michel Eugène Chevreul.
1858. Sir Charles Lyell.
1859. Wilhelm Eduard Weber.
1860. Robert Wilhelm Bunsen.
1861. Louis Agassiz.
1862. Thomas Graham.
1863. Rev. Adam Sedgwick.
1864. Charles Darwin.
1865. Michel Chasles.
1866. Julius Plücker.
1867. Karl Ernst von Baer.
1868. Sir Charles Wheatstone.
1869. Henri Victor Regnault.
1870. James Prescott Joule.
1871. Julius Robert Mayer.
1872. Friedrich Wöhler.
1873. Hermann Ludwig Ferdinand Helmholtz.

1874. Louis Pasteur.
1875. August Wilhelm Hofmann.
1876. Claude Bernard.
1877. James Dwight Dana.
1878. Jean Baptiste Boussingault.
1879. Rudolph J. E. Clausius.
1880. James Joseph Sylvester.
1881. Karl Adolph Würtz.
1882. Arthur Cayley.
1883. Sir William Thomson.
1884. Carl Ludwig.
1885. August Kekulé.
1886. Franz Ernst Neumann.
1887. Sir Joseph Dalton Hooker.
1888. Thomas Henry Huxley.
1889. Rev. George Salmon.
1890. Simon Newcomb.
1891. Stanislao Cannizzaro.
1892. Rudolph Virchow.
1893. Sir George Gabriel Stokes.
1894. Edward Frankland.
1895. Carl Weierstrass.
1896. Carl Gegenbaur.
1897. Albert von Kölliker.
1898. Sir William Huggins.
1899. Lord Rayleigh.
1900. Marcellin Berthelot.
1901. Joseph Willard Gibbs.
1902. Joseph, Baron Lister.
1903. Eduard Suess.
1904. Sir William Crookes.
1905. Dmitri Ivanovitch Mendeleeff.
1906. Elias Metchnikoff.
1907. Albert A. Michelson.
1908. Alfred Russel Wallace.
1909. George William Hill.
1910. Sir Francis Galton.
1911. Sir George Howard Darwin.

The Rumford Medal,

consisting of a gold medal with a silver copy struck in the same die, is awarded once every second year 'to the author of the most important discovery or useful improvement which shall be made and published by printing or in any way made known to the public in any part of Europe during the preceding two years on Heat or on Light, the preference always being given to such discoveries as, in the opinion of the President and Council of the Royal Society, tend most to promote the good of mankind.

'If during any term of years from the last award no new discovery or improvement shall have been made in any part of Europe relative to Light or Heat, in the opinion of the President and Council of sufficient importance to deserve the award, it may not be given, but the value of it may be reserved, and being laid out in the purchase of additional stock may augment the capital; and the interest of the same, by which the capital may from time to time be so augmented, may be given in money' at a subsequent award with the medal. (See p. 183.)

Rumford Medallists

1800. Benjamin Count Rumford.
1804. John Leslie.
1806. William Murdock.
1810. Étienne Louis Malus.
1814. William Charles Wells.
1816. Sir Humphry Davy.
1818. David Brewster.
1824. Augustin Jean Fresnel.
1832. John Frederic Daniell.
1834. Macedonio Melloni.
1838. James David Forbes.
1840. Jean Baptiste Biot.
1842. Henry Fox Talbot.
1846. Michael Faraday.
1848. Henri Victor Regnault.
1850. François Jean Dominique Arago.
1852. George Gabriel Stokes.

1854. Neil Arnott.
1856. Louis Pasteur.
1858. Jules Jamin.
1860. James Clerk Maxwell.
1862. Gustav Robert Kirchhoff.
1864. John Tyndall.
1866. Armand Hippolyte Louis Fizeau.
1868. Balfour Stewart.
1870. Alfred Olivier Des Cloizeaux.
1872. Anders Jonas Angström.
1874. Joseph Norman Lockyer.
1876. Pierre Jules César Janssen.
1878. Alfred Cornu.
1880. William Huggins.
1882. William de W. Abney.
1884. Tobias Robertus Thalén.
1886. Samuel Pierpont Langley.
1888. Pietro Tacchini.
1890. Heinrich Hertz.
1892. Nils C. Dunér.
1894. James Dewar.
1896. Philipp Lenard.
Wilhelm Conrad Röntgen.
1898. Oliver Joseph Lodge.
1900. Antoine Henri Becquerel.
1902. Charles Algernon Parsons.
1904. Ernest Rutherford.
1906. Hugh Longbourne Callendar.
1908. Hendrik Antoon Lorentz.
1910. Heinrich Rubens.

The Royal Medals,

consisting each of a gold medal with a silver copy struck in the same die, are awarded annually by the Sovereign upon the recommendation of the Council, for the two most important contributions to the advancement of Natural Knowledge, published originally in His Majesty's dominions within a period of not more than ten years, and of not less than one year of the date of the award.

In the award of the Royal Medals one is given in each year to each of the two great divisions of Natural Knowledge. (See pp. 186, 193.)

Royal Medallists

1826. John Dalton.
James Ivory.
1827. Sir Humphry Davy.
Friedrich Georg Wilhelm Struve.
1828. Johann Friedrich Encke.
William Hyde Wollaston.
1829. Charles Bell.
Eilhard Mitscherlich.
1830. David Brewster.
Antoine Jérôme Balard.
1833. Auguste Pyrame De Candolle.
Sir John Frederick William Herschel.
1834. John William Lubbock.
Charles Lyell.
1835. Michael Faraday.
Sir William Rowan Hamilton.
1836. George Newport.
Sir John F. W. Herschel.
1837. Rev. William Whewell.
1838. Thomas Graham.
Henry Fox Talbot.
1839. James Ivory.
Martin Barry.
1840. Sir John F. W. Herschel.
Charles Wheatstone.
1841. Robert Kane.
Eaton Hodgkinson.
1842. William Bowman.
John Frederic Daniell.
1843. James David Forbes.
Charles Wheatstone.
1844. Thomas Andrews.
George Boole.
1845. George Biddell Airy.
Thomas Snow Beck.
1846. Michael Faraday.
Richard Owen.
1847. George Fownes.
William Robert Grove.
1848. Thomas Galloway.

1848. Charles James Hargreave.
1849. Colonel Edward Sabine.
Gideon A. Mantell.
1850. Benjamin Collins Brodie.
Thomas Graham.
1851. Earl of Rosse.
George Newport.
1852. James Prescott Joule.
Thomas Henry Huxley.
1853. Charles Darwin.
1854. August Wilhelm Hofmann.
Joseph Dalton Hooker.
1855. John Russel Hind.
John Obadiah Westwood.
1856. Sir John Richardson.
William Thomson.
1857. Edward Frankland.
John Lindley.
1858. Albany Hancock.
William Lassell.
1859. George Bentham.
Arthur Cayley.
1860. William Fairbairn.
Augustus Waller.
1861. William B. Carpenter.
James Joseph Sylvester.
1862. Rev. Thomas Romney Robinson.
Alexander William Williamson.
1863. Rev. Miles J. Berkeley.
John Peter Gassiot.
1864. Jacob Lockhart Clarke.
Warren De la Rue.
1865. Joseph Prestwich.
Archibald Smith.
1866. William Huggins.
William Kitchen Parker.
1867. John Bennet Lawes and Joseph Henry Gilbert.
Sir William Logan.
1868. Alfred Russel Wallace.
Rev. George Salmon.
1869. Sir Thomas Maclear.
Augustus Matthiessen.
1870. William Hallowes Miller.
Thomas Davidson.
1871. John Stenhouse.
George Busk.
1872. Thomas Anderson.
Henry John Carter.
1873. George James Allman.
Henry Enfield Roscoe.
1874. Henry Clifton Sorby.
William Crawford Williamson.
1875. William Crookes.
Thomas Oldham.
1876. William Froude.
Sir C. Wyville Thomson.
1877. Frederick Augustus Abel.
Oswald Heer.
1878. John Allan Broun.
Albert C. L. G. Günther.
1879. William Henry Perkin.
Andrew Crombie Ramsay.
1880. Joseph Lister.
Andrew Noble.
1881. Francis Maitland Balfour.
John Hewitt Jellett.
1882. William Henry Flower.
John W. Baron Rayleigh.
1883. Thomas Archer Hirst.
J. S. Burdon Sanderson.
1884. George Howard Darwin.
Daniel Oliver.
1885. David Edward Hughes.
Edwin Ray Lankester.
1886. Francis Galton.
Peter Guthrie Tait.
1887. Colonel Alexander Ross Clarke.
Henry Nottidge Moseley.
1888. Baron Ferdinand von Mueller.
Osborne Reynolds.
1889. Walter Holbrook Gaskell.
Thomas Edward Thorpe.
1890. David Ferrier.
John Hopkinson.
1891. Charles Lapworth.
Arthur William Rücker.
1892. John Newport Langley.
Charles Pritchard.
1893. Arthur Schuster.
Harry Marshall Ward.
1894. Victor Alexander Haden Horsley.
Joseph John Thomson.
1895. James Alfred Ewing.
John Murray.
1896. Charles Vernon Boys.
Sir Archibald Geikie.
1897. Andrew Russell Forsyth.
Sir Richard Strachey.
1898. Walter Gardiner.
John Kerr.

1899. George Francis Fitzgerald.
William Carmichael McIntosh.
1900. Percy Alexander MacMahon.
Alfred Newton.
1901. William Edward Ayrton.
William Thomas Blanford.
1902. Horace Lamb.
Edward Albert Schäfer.
1903. Sir David Gill.
Horace T. Brown.
1904. David Bruce.
William Burnside.
1905. John Henry Poynting.
1905. Charles Scott Sherrington.
1906. Alfred George Greenhill.
Dukinfield Henry Scott.
1907. Ernest William Hobson.
Ramsay H. Traquair.
1908. John Milne.
Henry Head.
1909. Augustus E. H. Love.
Ronald Ross.
1910. John Joly.
Frederick Orpen Bower.
1911. George Chrystal.
William Maddock Bayliss.

The Davy Medal

is awarded annually for the most important discovery in Chemistry made in Europe or Anglo-America. (See p. 177.)

Davy Medallists

1877. Robert Wilhelm Bunsen.
Gustav Robert Kirchhoff.
1878. Louis Paul Cailletet.
Raoul Pictet.
1879. Paul Émile Lecoq de Boisbaudran.
1880. Charles Friedel.
1881. Adolf Baeyer.
1882. Dimitri Ivanovitch Mendeleeff.
Lothar Meyer.
1883. Marcelin Berthelot.
Julius Thomsen.
1884. Adolph Wilhelm Hermann Kolbe.
1885. Jean Servais Stas.
1886. Jean Charles Galissard de Marignac.
1887. John A. R. Newlands.
1888. William Crookes.
1889. William Henry Perkin.
1890. Emil Fischer.
1891. Victor Meyer.
1892. François Marie Raoult.
1893. Jac. Hen. van't Hoff.
Joseph Achille Le Bel.
1894. Per Theodor Cleve.
1895. William Ramsay.
1896. Henri Moissan.
1897. John Henry Gladstone.
1898. Johannes Wislicenus.
1899. Edward Schunck.
1900. Guglielmo Koerner.
1901. George Downing Liveing.
1902. Svante August Arrhenius.
1903. Pierre Curie and Madame Curie.
1904. William Henry Perkin, Jun.
1905. Albert Ladenburg.
1906. Rudolf Fittig.
1907. Edward W. Morley.
1908. William Augustus Tilden.
1909. Sir James Dewar.
1910. Theodore W. Richards.
1911. Henry Edward Armstrong.

The Darwin Medal,

which is accompanied by a grant of £100, is given biennially in reward of work of acknowledged distinction (especially in Biology) in the field in which Mr. Darwin himself laboured. The award may be made either to a British subject or a foreigner, and without distinction of sex. (See p. 177.)

Darwin Medallists

1890. Alfred Russel Wallace.
1892. Sir Joseph Dalton Hooker.
1894. Thomas Henry Huxley.
1896. Giovanni Battista Grassi.
1898. Karl Pearson.
1900. Ernst Haeckel.
1902. Francis Galton.
1904. William Bateson.
1906. Hugo de Vries.
1908. August Weismann.
1910. Roland Trimen.

The Buchanan Medal,

which is accompanied by a grant of the balance of the Buchanan Medal Fund which may have accumulated since the last award, is awarded every five years in respect of distinguished services to Hygienic Science or Practice in the direction either of original research or of professional, administrative, or constructive work, without limit of nationality or sex. (See p. 175.)

Buchanan Medallists

1897. Sir John Simon.
1902. Sydney A. Monckton Copeman.
1907. William Henry Power.

The Sylvester Medal,

which is accompanied by a grant of the balance of the income of the Sylvester Medal Fund, is awarded triennially for the encouragement of Mathematical Research, irrespective of nationality. (See p. 185.)

Sylvester Medallists

1901. Henri Poincaré.
1904. Georg Cantor.
1907. Wilhelm Wirtinger.
1910. Henry Frederick Baker.

Hughes Medal.

A Gold Medal, bearing a bust of the late Professor D. E. Hughes, F.R.S., is awarded annually, together with the balance of the income of the Fund, to such person as the President and Council may consider the most worthy recipient, without restriction of sex or nationality, as the reward of original discovery in the Physical Sciences, particularly electricity and magnetism or their applications, such discovery or applications having been published not less than one year before the award. If in any year the Council do not see fit to award the medal, owing to no one being deemed sufficiently worthy of it, the income for that year is invested and added to the principal of the Fund. (See p. 181.)

Hughes Medallists

1902. Joseph John Thomson.
1903. Wilhelm Hittorf.
1904. Sir Joseph Wilson Swan.
1905. Augusto Righi.
1906. Mrs. Hertha Ayrton.
1907. Ernest Howard Griffiths.
1908. Eugen Goldstein.
1909. Richard Tetley Glazebrook.
1910. John Ambrose Fleming.
1911. Charles Thomson Rees Wilson.

THE CROONIAN LECTURE

List of Lecturers and Subjects

1738. Alexander Stuart.
'On the Motion of the Heart, founded on some Anatomical Observations and Experiments.' Phil. Trans., vol. 40, Supplement; vol. 41, p. 675.

1739. Frank Nicholls.
'An Enquiry into Muscular Motion.' Journal Book, vol. xviii, p. 70.

1740. Alexander Stuart.
'On the Peristaltic Motion of the Intestines.'
Journal Book, vol. xviii, pp. 227–9.

1740. Alexander Stuart.
'Microscopical Observations on several parts of live Frogs.'
Journal Book, vol. xviii, p. 290.

1741. James Douglas.
'Description of the several Muscles, Membranes and parts belonging to the Uvula of the Palate, and concerned in its action; as also of the several parts subservient to the uses of the Tuba Eustachiana.'
Journal Book, vol. xviii, p. 377.

1742. James Douglas.
'Description and Structure of the Human Bladder, with the Uses of its Muscles and Membranes.' Journal Book, vol. xviii, p. 419.

1744.[1] James Parsons.
'An Introductory Discourse on Muscular Motion.'
Phil. Trans., vol. 43, Supplement.

1745. James Parsons.
'On Muscular Motion.' Phil. Trans., vol. 43, Supplement.

1746. James Parsons.
'Description of the several Muscles of the Face; with their particular Functions and Uses.' Phil. Trans., vol. 44, part i, Supplement.

1747. Browne Langrish.
'On the Theory of Muscular Motion.'
Phil. Trans., vol. 44, part ii, Supplement.

1750. James Parsons.
'On Muscular Motion.' Journal Book, vol. xxi, p. 357.

1751. James Parsons.
'Critical Remarks upon the Motion and Uses of the Human Pelvis.'
Journal Book, vol. xxi, pp. 641, 652.

1752 and 1753. Not recorded.

1754 to 1758. Charles Morton.
Minutes of Council, vol. iv, pp. 168, 189: and Annual Accounts.

1759 and 1760. Not recorded.

[1] Lecture revived, 'the deficiency of the Fund being made good by the Rents.'

1761. Charles Morton. (?)

Annual Accounts.

1762 to 1774. Not recorded.

1775 and 1776. John Hunter.

Minutes of Council, vol. vi, pp. 283, 335.

1777 to 1781. John Hunter.

'On the Construction and Application of Muscles and the Power by which they are actuated.'

Journal Book, vol. xxxi, p. 194: and Annual Accounts, 1781.

1782. John Hunter.

'On the Density and Firmness of a Muscle as contributing to its Strength and Agility.' Journal Book, vol. xxxi, p. 194.

1783. Not recorded.

1784. Foart Simmons.

'On the Irritability of the Muscular Fibres.'

Journal Book, vol. xxxi, p. 642.

1785. Edward Whittaker Grey.

'An Examination into Haller's Theory of Muscular Motion.'

Journal Book, vol. xxxii, p. 259.

1786. Edward Whittaker Grey.

'On the Effects of different kinds of Salts applied as Stimulants on the Muscles.' Journal Book, vol. xxxii, p. 468.

1787. George Fordyce.

'On Muscular Motion.' Phil. Trans., vol. 78, p. 23.

1788. Sir Gilbert Blane, Bart.

'On the Nature of the Muscles, and on the Theory of Muscular Motion.'

Journal Book, vol. xxxiii, p. 268.

1789. Sir William Blizard.

'On the Theory of Muscular Motion.' Journal Book, vol. xxxiv, p. 9.

1790. Sir Everard Home, Bart.

'On the Mechanism employed in producing Muscular Motion.'

Journal Book, vol. xxxiv, p. 200.

1791. Matthew Baillie.

'A general view of the Nature of the Muscles, and an enumeration of the most striking facts connected with the Theory of their Motion.'

Journal Book, vol. xxxiv, p. 419.

1792. Not recorded.

1793. Sir Everard Home, Bart.[1]

'On Mr. Hunter's Experiments to ascertain whether the Crystalline Humour of the Eye be muscular.' Journal Book, vol. xxxv, p. 166.

1794. Sir Everard Home, Bart.

'On the Crystalline Humour of the Eye.' Phil. Trans., 1795.

[1] The decease of Mr. Hunter took place before the Lecture, on which he was engaged by appointment of the Council, was completed.

1795. Sir Everard Home, Bart.
'On the Mechanism employed in producing Muscular Motion.'
Phil. Trans., 1795.

1796. Sir Everard Home, Bart.
'On the Crystalline Humour of the Eye.' Phil. Trans., 1796.

1797. John Abernethy.
'A general Review of the latest Opinions relative to Animal Life and Motion.'
Journal Book, vol. xxxvi, p. 340.

1798. Sir Everard Home, Bart.
'Experiments and Observations upon the Structure of Nerves.'
Phil. Trans., 1799.

1799. Sir Everard Home, Bart.
'On the Structure and Uses of the Membrana Tympani.' Phil. Trans., 1800.

1800. Sir Everard Home, Bart.
'On the Irritability of Nerves.' Phil. Trans., 1801.

1801. Sir Everard Home, Bart.
'On the power of the Eye to adjust itself to different distances when deprived of the Crystalline Lens.' Phil. Trans., 1802.

1802. Not recorded.

1803. John Pearson.
'On Muscular Motion.' Journal Book, vol. xxxviii, p. 137.

1804. Sir Anthony Carlisle.
'On Muscular Motion.' Phil. Trans., 1805.

1805. Sir Anthony Carlisle.
'On the Arrangement and Mechanical Action of the Muscles of Fishes.'
Phil. Trans., 1806.

1806. John Pearson.
'Remarks on Muscular Power, and on some of the circumstances by which it is increased, diminished, or finally abolished.'
Journal Book, vol. xxxix, p. 176.

1807. Sir Anthony Carlisle.
'On the Natural History and Chemical Analysis of the substances which constitute the Muscles of Animals.' Journal Book, vol. xxxix, p. 451.

1808. Thomas Young.
'On the Functions of the Heart and Arteries.' Phil. Trans., 1809.

1809. William Hyde Wollaston.
'Observations on the Mode of Action of Voluntary Muscles, and on the causes which derange, and assist, the Action of the Heart and Blood Vessels.'
Phil. Trans., 1810.

1810. Benjamin Collins Brodie.
'Physiological Researches, respecting the Influence of the Brain on the Action of the Heart, and on the Generation of Animal Heat.'
Phil. Trans., 1811.

1811 and 1812. Not recorded.

1813. Benjamin Collins Brodie.

'On the Influence of the Nervous System on the Action of the Muscles in general and of the Heart in particular.' Journal Book, vol. xli, p. 347.

1814 to 1816. Not recorded.

1817. Sir Everard Home, Bart.

'On the Changes the Blood undergoes in the act of Coagulation.' Phil. Trans., 1818.

1818. Sir Everard Home, Bart.

'On the Conversion of Pus into Granulations, or New Flesh.' Phil. Trans., 1819.

1819. Sir Everard Home, Bart.

'A further Investigation of the component parts of the Blood.' Phil. Trans., 1820.

1820. Sir Everard Home, Bart.

'Microscopical Observations on the following subjects:—On the Brain and Nerves; showing that the Materials of which they are composed exist in the Blood; on the Discovery of Valves in the branches of the *vas breve*, lying between the villous and muscular coats of the Stomach; on the Structure of the Spleen.' Phil. Trans., 1821.

1821. Sir Everard Home, Bart.

'On the Anatomical Structure of the Eye; illustrated by Microscopical Drawings, executed by F. Bauer.' Phil. Trans., 1822.

1822. Francis Bauer.

'Microscopical Observations on the Suspension of the Muscular Motions of the Vibrio Tritici.' Phil. Trans., 1823.

1823. Sir Everard Home, Bart.

'On the Internal Structure of the Human Brain, when examined in the Microscope, as compared with that of Fishes, Insects and Worms.' Phil. Trans., 1824.

1824. Sir Everard Home, Bart.

'On the existence of Nerves in the Placenta.' Phil. Trans., 1825.

1825. Sir Everard Home, Bart.

'On the Structure of a Muscular Fibre from which are derived its Elongation and Contraction.' Phil. Trans., 1826.

1826. Sir Everard Home, Bart.

'An Enquiry into the mode by which the Propagation of the Species is carried on, in the Common Oyster, and in the large Fresh-water Muscle.' Phil. Trans., 1827.

1827. Sir Everard Home, Bart.

'On the Muscles peculiar to Organs of Sense in particular Quadrupeds and Fishes.' Journal Book, vol. xlv, p. 143.

1828. Not appointed.

1829. Sir Everard Home, Bart.

'A Report on the Peculiarities met with in the Stomach of the Zariffa.' Journal Book, vol. xlv, p. 580.

1830 to 1850. Not appointed.

1851. Richard Owen.
'On the Megatherium.' Proceedings, vol. 6.

1852 to 1856. Not appointed.

1857. James Paget.
'On the Cause of the Rhythmic Action of the Heart.' Proceedings, vol. 8.

1858. Thomas Henry Huxley.
'On the Theory of the Vertebrate Skull.' Proceedings, vol. 9.

1859. Not appointed.

1860. James Bell Pettigrew.
'On the Arrangement of the Muscular Fibres of the Ventricular Portion of the Heart of the Mammal.' Proceedings, vol. 10; Phil. Trans., 1864.

1861. Charles Édouard Brown-Séquard.
'On the Relations between Muscular Irritability, Cadaveric Rigidity, and Putrefaction.' Proceedings, vol. 11.

1862. Albert Kölliker.
'On the Termination of Nerves in Muscles, as observed in the Frog: and on the disposition of the Nerves in the Frog's Heart.' Proceedings, vol. 12.

1863. Joseph Lister.
'On the Coagulation of the Blood.' Proceedings, vol. 12.

1864. Hermann Helmholtz.
'On the Normal Motions of the Human Eye in relation to Binocular Vision.' Proceedings, vol. 13.

1865. Lionel S. Beale.
'On the ultimate Nerve-fibres distributed to Muscle and some other Tissues, with Observations upon the Structure and probable Mode of Action of a Nervous Mechanism.' Proceedings, vol. 14.

1866. Not appointed.

1867. J. S. Burdon Sanderson.
'On the Influence exercised by the Movements of Respiration on the Circulation of the Blood.' Phil. Trans., vol. 157.

1868. Not appointed.

1869. Not appointed.

1870. Augustus V. Waller.
'On the Results of the Method, introduced by the Author, of investigating the Nervous System, more especially as applied to the Elucidation of the Functions of the Pneumogastric and Sympathetic Nerves in Man.' Proceedings, vol. 18.

1871 and 1872. Not appointed.

1873. Benjamin Ward Richardson.
'On Muscular Irritability after Systemic Death.' Proceedings, vol. 21.

1874. David Ferrier.
'The Localization of Function in the Brain.' Proceedings, vol. 22 (Abstr.).

1875. David Ferrier.
'Experiments on the Brain of Monkeys. Second Series.' Phil. Trans., 1875.

1876. G. J. Romanes.
'Preliminary Observations on the Locomotor System of Medusae.' Phil. Trans., 1876.

1877. J. S. Burdon Sanderson and F. J. M. Page.
'On the Mechanical Effects, and on the Electrical Disturbance, consequent on Excitation of the Leaf of *Dionaea muscipula*.' Proceedings, vol. 25.

1878. H. N. Moseley.
'On the Structure of the Stylasteridae: a Family of the Hydroid Stony Corals.' Phil. Trans., 1878.

1879. W. K. Parker.
'On the Structure and Development of the Skull in the Lacertilia. Part I. On the Skull of the Common Lizards (*Lacerta agilis*, *L. viridis*, and *Zootoca vivipara*).' Phil. Trans., 1879.

1880. Rev. S. Haughton.
'On some Elementary Principles in Animal Mechanics, No. IX. The Relation between the Maximum Work done, the Time of Lifting, and the Weights lifted by the Arms.' Proceedings, vol. 30.

1881. G. J. Romanes and J. C. Ewart.
'Observations on the Locomotor System of Medusae.' Phil. Trans., 1881.

1882. W. H. Gaskell.
'On the Rhythm of the Heart of the Frog, and on the Nature of the Action of the Vagus Nerve.' Phil. Trans., 1882.

1883. H. N. Martin.
'On the Direct Influence of Gradual Variations of Temperature upon the Rate of Beat of the Dog's Heart.' Phil. Trans., 1883.

1884 and 1885. Not appointed.

1886. L. C. Wooldridge.
'The Coagulation of the Blood.' Proceedings, vol. 40.

1887. H. G. Seeley.
'On *Pareiasaurus bombidens* (Owen) and the Significance of its Affinities to Amphibians, Reptiles, and Mammals.' Phil. Trans., B, 1888.

1888. W. Kühne.
'Ueber die Entstehung der vitalen Bewegung.' Proceedings, vol. 44.

1889. Dr. Roux.
'Les Inoculations préventives.' Proceedings, vol. 46.

1890. H. Marshall Ward.
'The Relations between Host and Parasite in certain Epidemic Diseases of Plants.' Proceedings, vol. 47.

1891. Francis Gotch and Victor Horsley.
'On the Mammalian Nervous System; its Functions and their Localisation determined by an Electrical Method.' Phil. Trans., B, vol. 182.

1892. Angelo Mosso.
'Les Phénomènes psychiques et la Température du Cerveau.' Phil. Trans., B, vol. 183.

1893. Rudolph Virchow.
'The Position of Pathology among Biological Studies.' Proceedings, vol. 53.

1894. S. Ramón y Cajal.
'La Fine Structure des Centres nerveux.' Proceedings, vol. 55.

1895. T. W. Engelmann.
'On the Nature of Muscular Contraction.' Proceedings, vol. 57.

1896. Augustus D. Waller.
'Observations on Isolated Nerve.' Phil. Trans., B, vol. 188.

1897. Charles S. Sherrington.
'The Mammalian Spinal Cord as an Organ of Reflex Action.' Phil. Trans., B, vol. 190.

1898. Wilhelm Pfeffer.
'The Nature and Significance of Functional Metabolism in the Plant.' Proceedings, vol. 63.

1899. J. S. Burdon Sanderson.
'On the Relation of Motion in Animals and Plants to the Electrical Phenomena which are associated with it.' Proceedings, vol. 65.

1900. Paul Ehrlich.
'On Immunity with Special Reference to Cell Life.' Proceedings, vol. 66.

1901. C. Lloyd Morgan.
'Studies in Visual Sensation.' Proceedings, vol. 68.

1902. Arthur Gamgee.
'On certain Chemical and Physical Properties of Haemoglobin.' Proceedings, vol. 70.

1903. C. Timiriazeff.
'The Cosmical Function of the Green Plant.' Proceedings, vol. 72.

1904. Ernest Henry Starling and William Maddock Bayliss.
'The Chemical Regulation of the Secretory Process.' Proceedings, vol. 73.

1905. William Bate Hardy.
'On the Globulins.' Proceedings, B, vol. 79.

1906. John Newport Langley.
'On Nerve Endings and on Special Excitable Substances in Cells.' Proceedings, B, vol. 78.

1907. John Bretland Farmer.
'Structural Constituents of the Nucleus, and their Relation to the Organization of the Individual.' Proceedings, B, vol. 79.

1908. Gustaf Retzius.
'The Principles of the Minute Structure of the Nervous System as revealed by Recent Investigations.' Proceedings, B, vol. 80.

1909. Edward Albert Schäfer.
'The Functions of the Pituitary Body.' Proceedings, B, vol. 81.

1910. Georg Klebs.
'Alterations in the Development and Forms of Plants as a Result of Environment.' Proceedings, B, vol. 82.

1911. Thomas Gregor Brodie.
'A New Conception of the Glomerular Activity.'

1912. Keith Lucas.
'The Process of Excitation in Nerve and Muscle.'

THE BAKERIAN LECTURE

Lecturers and Subjects

1775. Peter Woulfe.
'Experiments made in order to ascertain the nature of some Mineral Substances, and in particular to see how far the Acids of Sea-Salt and of Vitriol contribute to Mineralize Metallic and other Substances.'—Part I.
Journal Book, vol. xxix, p. 135.

1776 and 1777. Peter Woulfe.

1778. John Ingen-Housz.
'Electrical Experiments to explain how far the Phenomena of the Electrophorus may be accounted for by Dr. Franklin's Theory of Positive and Negative Electricity.' Phil. Trans., vol. 68.

1779. John Ingen-Housz.
'Improvements in Electricity.' Phil. Trans., vol. 69.

1780. Tiberius Cavallo.
'Thermometrical Experiments and Observations.' Phil. Trans., vol. 70.

1781. Tiberius Cavallo.
'An Account of some Thermometrical Experiments.' Phil. Trans., vol. 71.

1782. Tiberius Cavallo.
'An Account of some Experiments relating to the Property of Common and Inflammable Airs of pervading the Pores of Paper.'
Journal Book, vol. xxxi, p. 203.

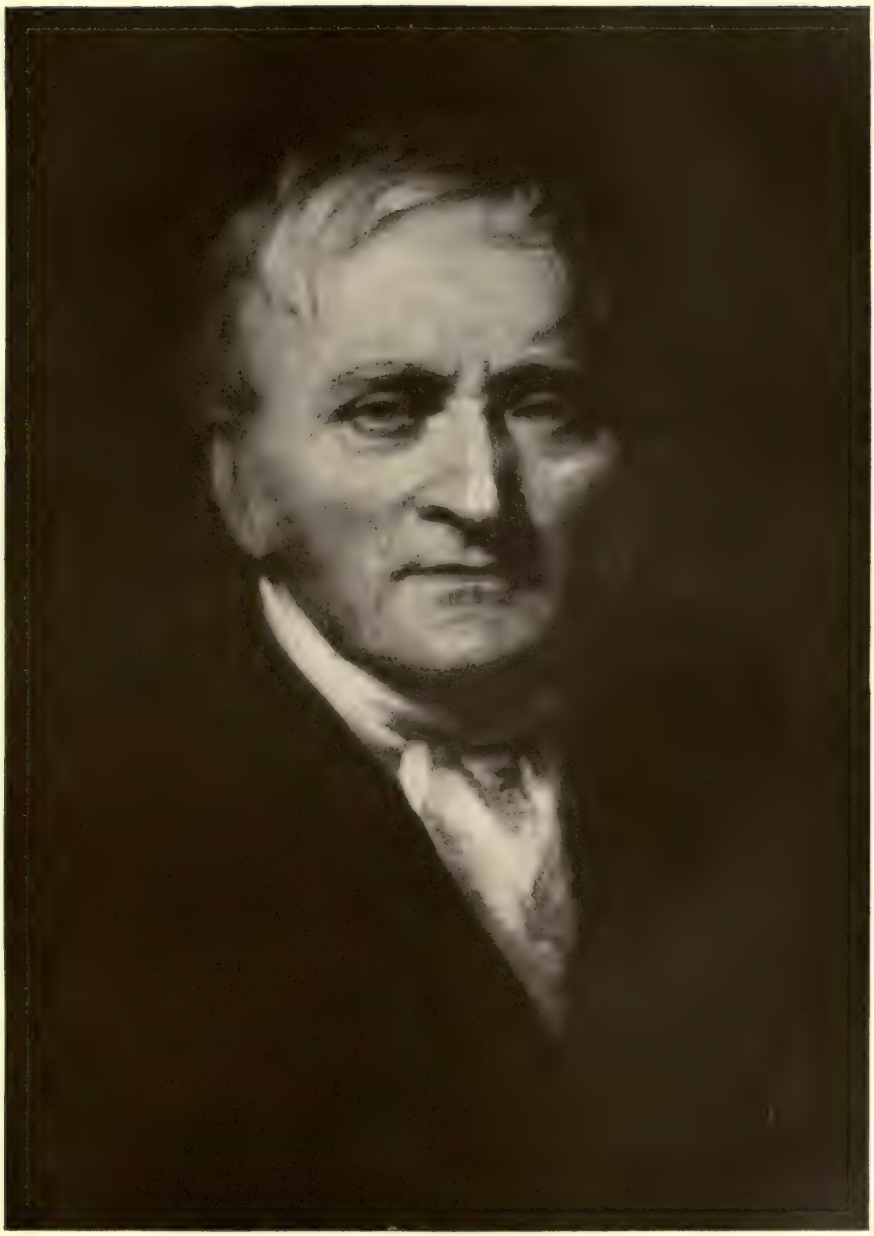
1783. Tiberius Cavallo.
'Description of an improved Air Pump.' Journal Book, vol. xxxi, p. 401.

1784. Tiberius Cavallo.
'An Account of some Experiments made with the new improved Air Pump.'
Journal Book, vol. xxxi, p. 631.

1785. Tiberius Cavallo.
'Magnetical Experiments and Observations.' Phil. Trans., vol. 76.

1786. Tiberius Cavallo.
'Magnetical Experiments and Observations.' Phil. Trans., vol. 77.

Plate XIV



John Dalton

From a portrait by B. R. Faulkner, in the possession of the Royal Society

1787. Tiberius Cavallo.
'Of the Methods of manifesting the Presence, and ascertaining the Quality, of small Quantities of Natural or Artificial Electricity.'
Phil. Trans., vol. 78.

1788. Tiberius Cavallo.
'On an Improvement in the Blow Pipe.' Journal Book, vol. xxxiii, p. 257.

1789. Tiberius Cavallo.
'Magnetical Experiments and Observations.'
Journal Book, vol. xxxiv, p. 3.

1790. Tiberius Cavallo.
'A Description of a new Pyrometer.' Journal Book, vol. xxxiv, p. 208.

1791. Tiberius Cavallo.
'On the Method of Measuring Distances by means of Telescopes furnished with Micrometers.' Journal Book, vol. xxxiv, p. 429.

1792. Tiberius Cavallo.
'An Account of the Discoveries concerning Muscular Motion, which have been lately made, and are commonly known by the name of Animal Electricity.' Journal Book, vol. xxxiv, p. 609.

1793. George Fordyce.
'An Account of a New Pendulum.' Phil. Trans., 1794.

1794. Samuel Vince.
'Observations on the Theory of the Motion and Resistance of Fluids; with a Description of the Construction of Experiments, in order to obtain some fundamental Principles.' Phil. Trans., 1795.

1795 and 1796. Samuel Vince. (?)

1797. Samuel Vince.
'Experiments upon the Resistance of Bodies moving in Fluids.'
Phil. Trans., 1798.

1798. Samuel Vince.
'Observations upon an unusual Horizontal Refraction of the Air; with Remarks on the Variations to which the lower Parts of the Atmosphere are sometimes subject.' Phil. Trans., 1799.

1799. Samuel Vince. (?)

1800. Thomas Young.
'On the Mechanism of the Eye.' Phil. Trans., 1801.

1801. Thomas Young.
'On the Theory of Light and Colours.' Phil. Trans., 1802.

1802. William Hyde Wollaston.
'Observations on the Quantity of Horizontal Refraction; with Method of measuring the Dip at Sea.' Phil. Trans., 1803.

1803. Thomas Young.
'Experiments and Calculations relative to Physical Optics.'
Phil. Trans., 1804.

1804. Samuel Vince.
'Observations on the Hypotheses which have been assumed to account for the cause of Gravitation from Mechanical Principles.'
Journal Book, vol. xxxviii, p. 334.

1805. William Hyde Wollaston.
'On the Force of Percussion.' Phil. Trans., 1806.

1806. Sir Humphry Davy, Bart.
'On some Chemical Agencies of Electricity.' Phil. Trans., 1807.

1807. Sir Humphry Davy, Bart.
'On some new Phenomena of Chemical Changes produced by Electricity, particularly the Decomposition of the fixed Alkalies, and the Exhibition of the new Substances which constitute their Bases.' Phil. Trans., 1808.

1808. Sir Humphry Davy, Bart.
'An Account of some new Analytical Researches on the Nature of certain Bodies, particularly the Alkalies, Phosphorus, Sulphur, Carbonaceous Matter, and the Acids hitherto undecompounded; with some general Observations on Chemical Theory.' Phil. Trans., 1809, pp. 39, 450.

1809. Sir Humphry Davy, Bart.
'On some new Electro-Chemical Researches, on various objects, particularly the Metallic Bodies from the Alkalies and Earths; and on some Combinations of Hydrogen.' Phil. Trans., 1810.

1810. Sir Humphry Davy, Bart.
'On some of the Combinations of Oxymuriatic Gas and Oxygen, and on the Chemical Relations of these Principles to Inflammable Bodies.'
Phil. Trans., 1811.

1811. Sir Humphry Davy, Bart. (?)

1812. William Hyde Wollaston.
'On the Elementary Particles of certain Crystals.' Phil. Trans., 1813.

1813. William Thomas Brande.
'On some new Electro-Chemical Phenomena.' Phil. Trans., 1814.

1814 to 1818. No record.

1819. William Thomas Brande.
'On the Composition and Analysis of the inflammable Gaseous Compounds resulting from the destructive Distillation of Coal and Oil; with some Remarks on their relative heating and illuminating power.'
Phil. Trans., 1820.

1820. Captain Henry Kater.
'On the best kind of Steel, and form, for a Compass Needle.'
Phil. Trans., 1821.

1821. Captain Edward Sabine.
'An Account of Experiments to determine the Amount of the Dip of the Magnetic Needle in London, in August 1821; with Remarks on the Instruments which are usually employed in such determinations.'
Phil. Trans., 1822.

1822. No record.

1823. John F. W. Herschel.
'On certain Motions produced in Fluid Conductors when transmitting the Electric Current.' Phil. Trans., 1824.

1824 to 1825. No record.

1826. Sir Humphry Davy, Bart.
'On the Relations of Electrical and Chemical Changes.' Phil. Trans., 1826.

1827. George Pearson.
'Researches to discover the Faculties of Pulmonary Absorption with respect to Charcoal.' Journal Book, vol. xlv, p. 201.

1828. William Hyde Wollaston.
'On a Method of rendering Platina malleable.' Phil. Trans., 1829.

1829. Michael Faraday.
'On the Manufacture of Glass for Optical Purposes.' Phil. Trans., 1830.

1830. No record.

1831. No record.

1832. Michael Faraday.
'Experimental Researches in Electricity; Second Series.' Abstracts of Papers, vol. iii, p. 95.

1833. Samuel Hunter Christie.
'Experimental Determination of the Laws of Magneto-Electric Induction in different masses of the same metal, and of its intensity in different metals.' Abstracts of Papers, vol. iii, p. 177.

1834. Not appointed.

1835. Charles Lyell.
'On the Proofs of a gradual Rising of the Land in certain parts of Sweden.' Phil. Trans., 1835.

1836. John William Lubbock.
'On the Tides of the Port of London.' Phil. Trans., 1836.

1837. William Henry Fox Talbot.
'Further Observations on the Optical Phenomena of Crystals.' Phil. Trans., 1837.

1838. James Ivory.
'On the Theory of the Astronomical Refractions.' Phil. Trans., 1838.

1839. William Snow Harris.
'Inquiries concerning the Elementary Laws of Electricity.' Phil. Trans., 1839.

1840. George Biddell Airy.
'On the Theoretical Explanation of an apparent new Polarity of Light.' Phil. Trans., 1840.

1841. George Newport.
'On the Organs of Reproduction and the Development of the Myriapoda.' Phil. Trans., 1841.

1842. James David Forbes.
'On the Transparency of the Atmosphere and the Law of Extinction of the Solar Rays in passing through it.' Phil. Trans., 1842.

1843. Charles Wheatstone.
'An Account of several new Instruments and Processes for determining the Constants of a Voltaic Circuit.' Phil. Trans., 1843.

1844. Richard Owen.
'A Description of certain Belemnites, preserved, with a great proportion of their soft parts, in the Oxford Clay, at Christian-Malford, Wilts.' Phil. Trans., 1844.

1845. Charles Giles Bridle Daubeny.
'Memoir on the Rotation of Crops, and on the Quantity of Inorganic Matters abstracted from the Soil by various Plants under different circumstances.' Phil. Trans., 1845.

1846. James David Forbes.
'Illustrations of the Viscous Theory of Glacier Motion.' Phil. Trans., 1846.

1847. William Robert Grove.
'On certain Phenomena of Voltaic Ignition and the Decomposition of Water into its constituent Gases by Heat.' Phil. Trans., 1847.

1848. Rev. William Whewell.
'Researches on the Tides.' Thirteenth Series. On the Tides of the Pacific, and on the Diurnal Inequality. Phil. Trans., 1848.

1849. Michael Faraday.
'Experimental Researches in Electricity.' Twenty-Second Series. Phil. Trans., 1849.

1850. Thomas Graham.
'On the Diffusion of Liquids.' Phil. Trans., 1850.

1851. Michael Faraday.
'Experimental Researches in Electricity.' Twenty-Fourth Series. Phil. Trans., 1851.

1852. Charles Wheatstone.
'Contributions to the Physiology of Vision. Part. II. On some remarkable and hitherto unobserved Phenomena of Binocular Vision (continued).' Phil. Trans., 1852.

1853. Col. Edward Sabine.
'On the Influence of the Moon on the Magnetic Declination at Toronto, St. Helena, and Hobarton.' Phil. Trans., 1853.

1854. Thomas Graham.
'On Osmotic Force.' Phil. Trans., 1854.

1855. John Tyndall.
'On the Nature of the Force by which Bodies are repelled from the Poles of a Magnet; to which is prefixed an account of some experiments on Molecular Influences.' Phil. Trans., 1855.

1856. William Thomson.
'On the Electrodynamic Qualities of Metals.' Phil. Trans., 1856.

1857. Michael Faraday.
'Experimental Relations of Gold (and other metals) to Light.' Phil. Trans., 1857.

1858. John Peter Gassiot.
'On the Stratifications and Dark Band in Electrical Discharges as observed in Torricellian Vacua.' Phil. Trans., 1858.

1859. Edward Frankland.
'Researches on Organo-metallic Bodies.' Fourth Memoir.
Phil. Trans., 1859.

1860. William Fairbairn.
'Experimental Researches to determine the Density of Steam at different Temperatures, and to determine the Law of Superheated Steam.'
Phil. Trans., 1860.

1861. John Tyndall.
'On the Absorption and Radiation of Heat by Gases and Vapours, and on the Physical Connection of Radiation, Absorption and Conduction.'
Phil. Trans., 1861.

1862. Warren De la Rue.
'On the Total Solar Eclipse of July 18, 1860, observed at Rivabellosa, near Miranda de Ebro, in Spain.' Phil. Trans., 1862.

1863. Henry Clifton Sorby.
'On the Direct Correlation of Mechanical and Chemical Forces.'
Proceedings, vol. 12, 1863.

1864. John Tyndall.
'Contributions to Molecular Physics: being the Fifth Memoir of Researches on Radiant Heat.' Phil. Trans., 1864.

1865. Henry Enfield Roscoe.
'On a Method of Meteorological Registration of the Chemical Action of Total Daylight.' Phil. Trans., 1865.

1866. James Clerk Maxwell.
'On the Viscosity or Internal Friction of Air and other Gases.'
Phil. Trans., 1866.

1867. Frederick Augustus Abel.
'Researches on Gun-Cotton. (Second Memoir.) On the Stability of Gun-Cotton.' Phil. Trans., 1867.

1868. Henry Enfield Roscoe.
'Researches on Vanadium.' Phil. Trans., 1868.

1869. Thomas Andrews.
'The Continuity of the Gaseous and Liquid States of Matter.'
Phil. Trans., 1869.

1870. John William Dawson.
'On the Pre-Carboniferous Flora of North Eastern America, and more especially on that of the Erian (Devonian) Period.' Proceedings, vol. 18.

1871. Charles William Siemens.
'On the Increase of Electrical Resistance in Conductors with Rise of Temperature, and its Application to the Measure of Ordinary and Furnace Temperatures: also on a simple Method of measuring Electrical Resistances.'
Proceedings, vol. 19.

1872. William Kitchen Parker.
'On the Structure and Development of the Skull of the Salmon (*Salmo salar*, L.).' Proceedings, vol. 20.

1873. Earl of Rosse.
'On the Radiation of Heat from the Moon, the Law of its Absorption by our Atmosphere, and its variation in Amount with her Phases.' Proceedings, vol. 21.

1874. J. Norman Lockyer.
'Researches in Spectrum Analysis in connection with the Spectrum of the Sun.' Part III. Phil. Trans., 1874.

1875. William Grylls Adams.
'On the Forms of Equipotential Curves and Surfaces and on Lines of Flow.' Proceedings, vol. 24.

1876. Thomas Andrews.
'On the Gaseous State of Matter.' Proceedings, vol. 24.

1877. William Crawford Williamson.
'On the Organization of the Fossil Plants of the Coal Measures.' Part IX. Phil. Trans., 1878.

1878. William Crookes.
'On Repulsion resulting from Radiation. Part V.' Phil. Trans., 1878.

1879. William Crookes.
'On the Illumination of Lines of Molecular Pressure and the Trajectory of Molecules.' Phil. Trans., 1879.

1880. Captain William de W. Abney.
'On the Photographic Method of Mapping the least refrangible end of the Solar Spectrum.' Phil. Trans., 1880.

1881. John Tyndall.
'Action of free Molecules on Radiant Heat, and its conversion thereby into sound.' Phil. Trans., 1882.

1882. Heinrich Debus.
'On the Chemical Theory of Gunpowder.' Phil. Trans., 1882.

1883. William Crookes.
'On Radiant Matter Spectroscopy: the Detection and wide Distribution of Yttrium.' Phil. Trans., 1883.

1884. Arthur Schuster.
'Experiments on the Discharge of Electricity through Gases. Sketch of a Theory.' Proceedings, vol. 37.

1885. William Huggins.
'On the Corona of the Sun.' Proceedings, vol. 39.

1886. Captain William de W. Abney and Major-General Edward Robert Festing.
'Colour Photometry.' Phil. Trans., 1886.

1887. Joseph John Thomson.
'On the Dissociation of some Gases by the Electric Discharge.' Proceedings, vol. 42 (Abstract).

1888. J. Norman Lockyer.
'Suggestions on the Classification of the various Species of Heavenly Bodies. A Report to the Solar Physics Committee.' Proceedings, vol. 44.

1889. Arthur William Rücker and Thomas Edward Thorpe.
'A Magnetic Survey of the British Isles for the Epoch January 1, 1886.' Phil. Trans., A, vol. 181.

1890. Arthur Schuster.
'The Discharge of Electricity through Gases. Preliminary Communication.' Proceedings, vol. 47.

1891. George Howard Darwin.
'On Tidal Prediction.' Phil. Trans., A, vol. 182.

1892. James Thomson.
'On the Grand Currents of Atmospheric Circulation.' Phil. Trans., A, vol. 183.

1893. Harold B. Dixon.
'The Rate of Explosion in Gases.' Phil. Trans., A, vol. 184.

1894. Thomas Edward Thorpe and J. W. Rodger.
'On the Relations between the Viscosity (internal friction) of Liquids and their Chemical Nature.' Phil. Trans., A, vol. 185.

1895. A. G. Vernon Harcourt and William Esson.
'On the Laws of Connexion between the Conditions of a Chemical Change and its Amount. III. Further Researches on the Reaction of Hydrogen Dioxide and Hydrogen Iodide.' Phil. Trans., A, 1895.

1896. William Chandler Roberts-Austen.
'On the Diffusion of Metals.' Phil. Trans., A, 1896.

1897. Osborne Reynolds and W. H. Moorby.
'On the Mechanical Equivalent of Heat.' Phil. Trans., A, vol. 190.

1898. William James Russell.
'Further Experiments on the Action exerted by certain Metals and other Bodies on a Photographic Plate.' Proceedings, vol. 63.

1899. James Alfred Ewing and W. Rosenhain.
'The Crystalline Structure of Metals.' Phil. Trans., A, vol. 193.

1900. William Augustus Tilden.
'On the Specific Heat of Metals and the Relation of Specific Heat to Atomic Weight.' Phil. Trans., A, vol. 194.

1901. James Dewar.
'The Nadir of Temperature and Allied Problems.' Proceedings, vol. 68 (Abstract).

1902. Lord Rayleigh.
'On the Law of the Pressure of Gases between 75 and 150 Millimetres of Mercury.' Phil. Trans., A, vol. 198.

1903. C. T. Heycock and F. H. Neville.
'On the Constitution of the Copper-tin Series of Alloys.' Phil. Trans., A, vol. 202.

1904. Ernest Rutherford.
'The Succession of Changes in Radio-active Bodies.' Phil. Trans., A, vol. 204.

1905. Horace T. Brown.
'The Reception and Utilisation of Energy by the Green Leaf.' Proceedings, B, vol. 76.

1906. John Milne.
'Recent Advances in Seismology.' Proceedings, A, vol. 77.

1907. Thomas Edward Thorpe.
'The Atomic Weight of Radium.' Proceedings, A, vol. 80.

1908. Charles H. Lees.
'The Effects of Temperature and Pressure on the Thermal Conductivities of Solids.' Phil. Trans., A, vol. 208.

1909. Sir Joseph Larmor.
'On the Statistical and Thermodynamical Relations of Radiant Energy.' Proceedings, A, vol. 83.

1910. John Henry Poynting and Guy Barlow.
'The Pressure of Light against the Source: the Recoil from Light.' Proceedings, A, vol. 83.

1911. Robert John Strutt.
'A Chemically-Active Modification of Nitrogen Produced by the Electric Discharge.' Proceedings, A, vol. 85.

1912. Hugh Longbourne Callendar.
'On the Variation of the Specific Heat of Water, with Experiments by a new Method.' Phil. Trans., A, vol. 212.

CHAPTER VIII

THE LIBRARY, RELICS, PORTRAITS, BUSTS, AND MEDALS

THE LIBRARY

At the beginning of its existence the Royal Society proceeded to form a library.[1] In 1667, at the instance of John Evelyn, Mr. Henry Howard (afterwards sixth Duke of Norfolk) presented the Society with 'The Library of Arundel House, to dispose thereof as their propriety, desiring only that in case the Society should come to faile, it might return to Arundel House; and that this inscription *Ex dono Henrici Howard Norfolciensis* might be put upon every book given them'. 'The Society received this noble donation with all thankfulnesse, and ordered that Mr. Howard should be registered as a benefactor.'[2]

This Library was not removed from Arundel House until the winter of 1678–9, shortly before the demolition of that building. It was then transferred to Gresham College, which, as stated in Chapter I, was the home of the Society down to 1710. A catalogue was drawn up by William Perry, a Fellow of the Society, and ordered to be printed. This catalogue, which was published in 1681, was made to comprise, in separate lists, the other books in the possession of the Society, which included those bequeathed by Mr. George Ent,[3] and those presented by their authors and others.

The Arundel House Library was a valuable collection of both printed books and manuscripts. Some of the MSS. were reputed to have come originally from the famous library which King Mathias Corvinus had formed at Buda-Pest, passing thence in later years into the possession of Bilibald Pirckheimer of Nuremberg. Pirckheimer died in 1530, leaving a large library. A century later this library came into the possession of Thomas, Earl of Arundel, the famous collector, who purchased it during his embassy to Vienna in 1636. Many of the books still in the Society's possession contain Pirckheimer's bookplate designed by Albert Dürer. The Arundel House Library is

[1] De Sorbière, who visited the Society at Gresham College in 1663, refers to the beginning of a library ('Voyage en Angleterre' (1664), p. 87). He was one of the two foreigners elected as original Fellows of the Royal Society (see p. 45 note and Chronological List of Fellows).

[2] Journal Book, January 2, 1666–7.

[3] Not to be mistaken for Sir George Ent, M.D., one of the original Fellows of the Society.

succinctly described by Evelyn in his 'Diary' under date August 29, 1678, and in a letter to Samuel Pepys dated August 12, 1689. As presented to the Royal Society it consisted of about 2,500 printed books and 570 MSS.

The Society's records show that the Arundel collection, or Norfolk Library as it was commonly called, was long kept separate from the other books. In the course of the next two centuries, however, during which the Society had to make four removals, and would seem always to have suffered from deficient library accommodation, the Norfolk books became ultimately more or less merged in the Society's general library, thus escaping special supervision; and they were never again brought together as a complete collection. The second library catalogue printed by the Society (1825) made no distinction between the books of the Norfolk Library and those of the Society's general library, nor was any distinction made in the classified catalogues printed in 1839–41.

When making arrangements for the last removal, from the rooms in old Burlington House to the Society's present quarters, the Council, on the recommendation of the Library Committee, resolved (June 20, 1872) 'to dispose of superfluous books from the collection of works in miscellaneous literature'. A large number of such books, including many of the Norfolk books, were accordingly disposed of. The most valuable of the books of purely literary interest retained by the Society were collected together in 1883, under the superintendence of the Treasurer (Sir John Evans), and these, after being in large part appropriately re-bound, are now kept under lock and key in a dust-proof case. Among many valuable and interesting items which they include are a Caxton Chaucer (1484 ?), a Second Folio Shakespeare, two volumes from the press of Fust and Schoeffer printed on vellum and finely illuminated ('Liber Sextus Decretalium', 1465, and Cicero 'De Officiis' 1466), a fine copy of Euclid (*Editio Princeps*, 1482), a copy of the 'Nuremberg Chronicle' (1493), Bartholomaeus de Proprietatibus (1495 ?), a fine example of Dürer's 'Historia Mariae', &c., a number of Editiones Principes of the Latin classics, many Aldines, a large collection of Luther's and other scarce Reformation Tracts, and many other works of literary or typographical interest. In view of its great value, an exact bibliographical catalogue of this collection, as now existing, has recently been prepared and printed.[1] The Manuscripts in the Norfolk Library were sold to the British Museum in 1830 and 1835, the proceeds (about £3,720) being devoted to the purchase of scientific books.

The Society's Library has been enriched from time to time by gifts and

[1] 'Catalogue of a Collection of Early Printed Books in the Library of the Royal Society,' 1910. This Catalogue was prepared by two members of the library staff of the British Museum—Mr. Henry M. Mayhew, who died after completing about a third of his task, and Mr. R. Farquharson Sharp, who finished the work and passed it through the press.

bequests, among which may be mentioned, besides the books bequeathed by George Ent already referred to, a bequest of books by Francis Aston, Sec.R.S., in 1715, a valuable collection of books and tracts bearing on the history of science presented by Henry Dircks, C.E., in 1865, and a bequest, by the late Mr. H. B. Brady, F.R.S., of his library of books on the Protozoa, accompanied by a continuation fund. The scientific books in the Library now number nearly 100,000 volumes. In making additions especial attention has for many years past been paid to scientific serials, and the collection of Journals and of the Transactions of Academies and Societies is now a very large one. A Catalogue of the Scientific Books, in two parts, was issued in 1881–3, Part I containing the Serial Literature and Part II being the general Catalogue of separate works, exclusive of Serials. A new Catalogue of the Serials is now passing through the press.

Regulations for the use of the Library are laid down by Standing Orders of Council, and are printed in the Year Book. Under these regulations, books out on loan are called in by order of Council once a year, at the beginning of the long Vacation; and during the month of August no book is allowed to leave the house.

Besides the Library of printed books the Society possesses a rich collection of early scientific correspondence, official records, and other manuscripts. These include the original MS., with Newton's corrections, from which the first edition of the 'Principia' was printed, the MS. volume of the 'Commercium Epistolicum' relating to the Leibnitz-Newton controversy on the invention of the method of fluxions; the MS. of John Aubrey's 'Memoires of Naturall Remarques in the County of Wilts', written in 1685; a collection of over 300 Dutch letters by Leeuwenhoek; a collection of letters and the MSS. of four works by Malpighi, with original drawings; a collection of letters by Henry Oldenburg, the first Secretary, and Dr. J. Beale written to Robert Boyle, Oldenburg's commonplace book containing drafts of his letters to Milton and to Boyle, the autograph MS. of Wallis's 'Treatise on Logic', published in the folio edition of his works, a large collection of Newtoniana in six great volumes presented by the Rev. Chas. Turnor, an album of letters of Priestley with portraits and other memorials collected by James Yates, F.R.S., and another in two volumes relating to John Canton, F.R.S., and his correspondents.

The manuscripts and the MS. letters are catalogued in the 'Catalogues of Miscellaneous Manuscripts', compiled by J. O. Halliwell-Phillipps, F.R.S., in 1839, and W. E. Shuckard in 1840, respectively. Among series not there catalogued are the 'Letter-Books', containing copies of the early scientific correspondence from the beginning of the Society to the end of the seventeenth century; the 'Register Book' containing copies of scientific memoirs communicated to the Society; and a series of nineteen volumes containing the Certificates of Candidature in which the qualifications of candidates are stated,

with the signatures or names of proposers and supporters appended; these began with the year 1731.

In addition to the volumes above enumerated there are four long sets of guard-books, of which one consists of thirty-nine volumes and includes the MSS. of early memoirs communicated to the Society, grouped for the most part under subjects. This series contains documents dating from before the grant of the Charter to the year 1741. It consists of about 2,500 items, which have recently been completely catalogued by Sir Arthur Church, F.R.S., under the title of 'Classified Papers', and an alphabetical list of the authors with references has been printed by him.[1] The second series of guard-books is arranged chronologically, and comprises both memoirs and letters to the number of 3,650. It consists of 127 volumes and covers the period 1741 to 1806. This series has also been catalogued by Sir Arthur Church.[2] The third and fourth series consist of the original MSS. of (i) papers which have been published in the 'Philosophical Transactions' and the 'Proceedings', and (ii) the papers read before the Society but 'archived', without being published. These are bound in separate sets, and are preserved in the lower part of the Society's building.

Other MSS. connected with individual Fellows are—the great collection of Boyle papers, bound in fifty-three volumes; five volumes of Dr. Sherard's correspondence, being letters addressed to William Sherard, F.R.S., many years British Consul at Smyrna and founder of the Sherardian Professorship of Botany at Oxford; and the Boole MSS., being six cases of papers by Prof. George Boole, F.R.S., relating to mathematics and logic. These collections are classified and arranged. The Sherard letters have been numbered and catalogued and an *Index Nominum* to them has been printed by Sir Arthur Church.

All the manuscripts in the Archives are available for consultation by Fellows of the Society and persons duly introduced, under conditions prescribed by Statute (Chap. XVI).

[1] 'Some Account of the "Classified Papers" in the Archives [of the Royal Society] with an Index of Authors, compiled by A. H. Church, D.Sc., F.R.S., Oxford, Printed for the Author, 1907.' In addition to what is contained in this pamphlet Sir Arthur Church has prepared a complete manuscript catalogue of the titles of the Papers in this series, forming a large folio volume. By this great labour he has provided the Society with a means of readily finding any paper belonging to the period named.

[2] 'Some Account of the "Letters and Papers" of the Period 1741–1806 in the Archives [of the Royal Society] with an Index of Authors, compiled by A. H. Church, D.Sc., F.R.S., Oxford, Printed for the Author, 1908.' In this case also Sir Arthur Church has compiled a voluminous manuscript Calendar of the subjects of the letters and papers, thereby greatly facilitating reference to them. These manuscript volumes are deposited in the Library of the Royal Society.

INSTRUMENTS AND HISTORICAL RELICS

i. Relics of Sir Isaac Newton

1. Solar Dial cut in stone, made by the hand of Sir Isaac Newton when a boy, taken out in 1844 from the wall of the Manor House at Woolsthorpe, in which he was born, and presented the same year to the Royal Society by the Rev. Chas. Turnor, F.R.S., to whose family the house belonged.
2. Two rules made of the wood of Sir Isaac Newton's apple-tree at Woolsthorpe. *Presented by Rev. Chas. Turnor, F.R.S.*
3. Original Reflecting Telescope of Sir Isaac Newton, made with his own hands, in 1671. ('Phil. Trans.,' vol. 7, p. 4004.) *Presented to the Royal Society by Messrs. Heath and Wing, Math. Inst. Makers, Strand, London; Feb.* 6, 1766. 4 parts.
4. The MS. of the 'Principia', from which the First Edition was printed, with autograph corrections by Sir Isaac Newton.
5. An autograph order, dated July 27, 1720, addressed by Sir Isaac Newton to Dr. John Francis Ffouquier, directing him to apply certain sums belonging to Newton in purchasing, on Newton's account, South Sea Stock. *Presented by Dr. Wollaston, P.R.S.*
6. The original mask of Newton's face, which belonged to Roubiliac, from the cast taken after death. *Presented in* 1839 *by Prof. Hunter Christie, Sec.R.S.*
7. Sir Isaac Newton's Watch.
8. A lock of Sir I. Newton's Hair. *Presented by Henry Garling, Oct.* 25, 1847.
9. Armchair, formerly belonging to Sir Isaac Newton. Bequeathed in 1812 to Richard Saumarez. *Bequeathed to the Royal Society in* 1891 *by the late Mr. Thomas Kerslake, of Clevedon.*

ii. Other Relics and Instruments

1. Air-pump, with double barrel. *Presented to the Royal Society by the Hon. Robert Boyle, in* 1662.
2. Sir William Petty's Double-bottomed boat.

'Upon the reading of a letter, sent out of Ireland to the Secretary, concerning the expectation, which the Committee, that heretofore had given the Society an Account of Sr William Petty's new ship, did entertain for hearing the sense of the Society thereupon, it was

'Ordered, That the Committee should be put in minde by the Secretary that the Matter of Navigation, being a State-concerne, was not proper to be managed by the Society; And that Sr William Petty, for his private satisfaction, may, when he pleases, have the sense (if he hath it not already) of particular Members of the Society, concerning his new Invention.'—Council Minutes, May 27, 1663.

'The Papers of the next Philosophical Transactions, having been considered of, and the account therein given concerning the Structure and Advantages of Sr William Petty's Double-bottom'd ship; it was resolved, that the publication of them should be differed, till his Maty had been made acquainted with the particulars therein, relating to the said ship.'—Council Minutes, April 26, 1665.

3. Huygens's Aerial Telescope.
   (1) An Object-glass of 122 feet focal length, with an eye-glass of 6 inches, and original apparatus for adjustment, made by Huygens, and presented by him to the Royal Society in 1691.
   (2) The apparatus for using Huygens's object-glass, constructed by Hooke.
   (3) Additional apparatus, by Dr. Pound. *Presented by Dr. Bradley.*
   (4) Ditto, by Mr. Cavendish.

   } 12 parts.

4. An Object-glass by Huygens, of 170 feet focal length. *Presented to the Royal Society by Sir Isaac Newton, P.R.S.*
5. An Object-glass by Huygens, with two eye-glasses by Scarlet, for a Telescope of 210 feet. *Presented by the Rev. Gilbert Burnet, M.A., F.R.S., in* 1724.
6. An Object-glass (Venetian), of 90 feet focal length: which belonged to Flamsteed. *Presented to the Royal Society by James Hodgson, F.R.S., in* 1737.
7. Chronometer, by Arnold.
8. Chronometer, by Arnold.

   Both these Chronometers accompanied Captain Cook on his second and third Voyages.

9. Armed Loadstone.

   Grew's 'Catalogue of Rarities' (p. 364) mentions an *Orbicular Loadstone or Ter-[r]ella*, given by Sir Christopher Wren, the size of which, so far as the stone is concerned, agrees with the above; it is conjectured that it may be the same.

10. A Galvanic Battery, made by Dr. Wollaston, in a tailor's thimble. *Presented to the Royal Society by Sir A. W. Franks, June* 28, 1879.

    In a letter to the late William Spottiswoode, P.R.S., which accompanied this present, Sir (then Mr.) Augustus Wollaston Franks says that this little battery was given by his godfather, Dr. Wollaston, to his mother, then Miss Sebright. See also an anecdote about this battery in Weld's 'History of the Royal Society', vol. 2, p. 309.

11. Dr. Priestley's Electrical Machine.
12. The original Model for Davy's Safety Lamp.
13. The Mountain Barometer used by the late Mr. Charles Darwin, F.R.S., during his voyage round the world in H.M.S. 'Beagle'. *Presented by his executors in December,* 1899.
14. A case of radiometers and otheoscopes used by Sir William Crookes to illustrate his papers read before the Society between 1875 and 1878 in connexion with his researches on 'Repulsion Resulting from Radiation'. *Presented by Sir William Crookes, For.Sec.R.S., October,* 1911.

The remainder of the instruments lately in the possession of the Society have been deposited in the Science Museum, South Kensington.

LIST OF PORTRAITS IN OIL

IN THE POSSESSION OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY

Presented by

Thomas Howard, Earl of Arundel (1586–1646). Sir Isaac Newton

Connoisseur and Art Collector: formed at Arundel House the first considerable art collection in England. Filled high State offices previous to the civil wars. The Arundel Library, purchased by him in Germany, and containing the greater part of the collection of Bilibald Pirckheimer, was presented to the Royal Society by his grandson in 1667.

By T. Murray, after Van Dyck.

Francis Aston, F.R.S. (died 1715).

Sec.R.S. 1681–5, and a benefactor of the Society; member of the Committee appointed by the Society to report upon the controversy between the friends of Newton and Leibnitz as to the invention of the Differential Calculus.

By F. Kerseboom.

Francis Bacon (1561–1626). Martin Folkes, P.R.S., 1754

Appointed Attorney-General 1613, Lord Keeper of the Great Seal 1617, and Lord Chancellor, with the title of Baron Verulam, in 1618. Subsequently deprived of his high offices, he devoted himself to philosophical pursuits, and is famous as the originator of the modern school of experimental philosophy.

Painted in the Studio of Paul Van Somer.

Sir Joseph Banks, Bart., Pres.R.S. (1743–1820). Don José de Mendoza Rios, 1818

Elected F.R.S. 1766; President 1778–1820. (See also p. 203.)

By Thomas Phillips, R.A.

Sir John Barrow, Bart., F.R.S. (1764–1848). John Barrow Esq., F.R.S., 1866

Civil Servant, Traveller, and Author. Secretary to the Admiralty for forty years, and there, assisted by the Royal Society, he originated and organized many Arctic voyages of discovery. Active in establishing the Royal Geographical Society. Created a Baronet in 1835. Elected F.R.S. in 1805 and served frequently on the Council.

By Stephen Pearce after a portrait by J. Jackson, R.A.

Charles Theodore, Elector Palatine of Bavaria. The Elector of Bavaria, 1785

Succeeded to the sovereignty of Bavaria in 1777. Benjamin Thompson, F.R.S., afterwards founder of the Royal Institution of Great Britain, was in his service 1784–95, and was by him created Count Rumford.

Painter unknown.

Thomas Birch, D.D., F.R.S. (1705–66).

Theologian and Author. Elected F.R.S. 1735; Secretary 1752–65. Published a 'History' of the Royal Society containing a detailed record of its early activities.

By J. Wells.

The Honourable Robert Boyle, F.R.S. (1627–91). His Executors, 1692

The most eminent man of science of his day; took a leading part in establishing the Royal Society: was one of its first Council; chosen President in 1680, but declined the office; contributed fifty-eight papers to the 'Philosophical Transactions'.

By J. Kerseboom (attributed also to John Riley).

The Honourable Robert Boyle, F.R.S. Sir C. Wheatstone, F.R.S., 1876

Painting after Kerseboom.

James Bradley, D.D., F.R.S. (1693–1762). The Rev. Mr. Peach, 1790

Savilian Professor of Astronomy 1721; Astronomer-Royal 1742–62. Celebrated for the accuracy of his observations which are fundamental in positional astronomy; discovered aberration and nutation. Elected F.R.S. 1718.

By J. Richardson.

Tycho Brahe (1546–1601).

The great Danish Astronomer on whose work Kepler built.

Painter unknown.

Sir Benjamin Collins Brodie, Bart., Pres.R.S. (1783–1862). Sir B. C. Brodie, 1873

Surgeon and Physiologist. Elected F.R.S. 1810; President 1858–61. (See p. 204.)

By A. Thompson, after G. F. Watts, R.A.

Viscount Brouncker, Pres.R.S. (1620–84). Viscount Brouncker

Eminent Mathematician. One of the most active promoters of the Royal Society and its first President. (See p. 200.)

Studio copy after Sir Peter Lely.

George Buchanan (reputed) (1506–82). Thomas Povey, Esq.

Scottish Historian, Scholar, and Theologian. Regent of University of Coimbra, Portugal, 1547; subsequently Principal of St. Ceonards College, St. Andrews, and Lord Privy Seal (Scotland).

Attributed to Pourbus (? Adriaen Keij).

Paul Buissière, F.R.S. Peter Buissière, Esq.

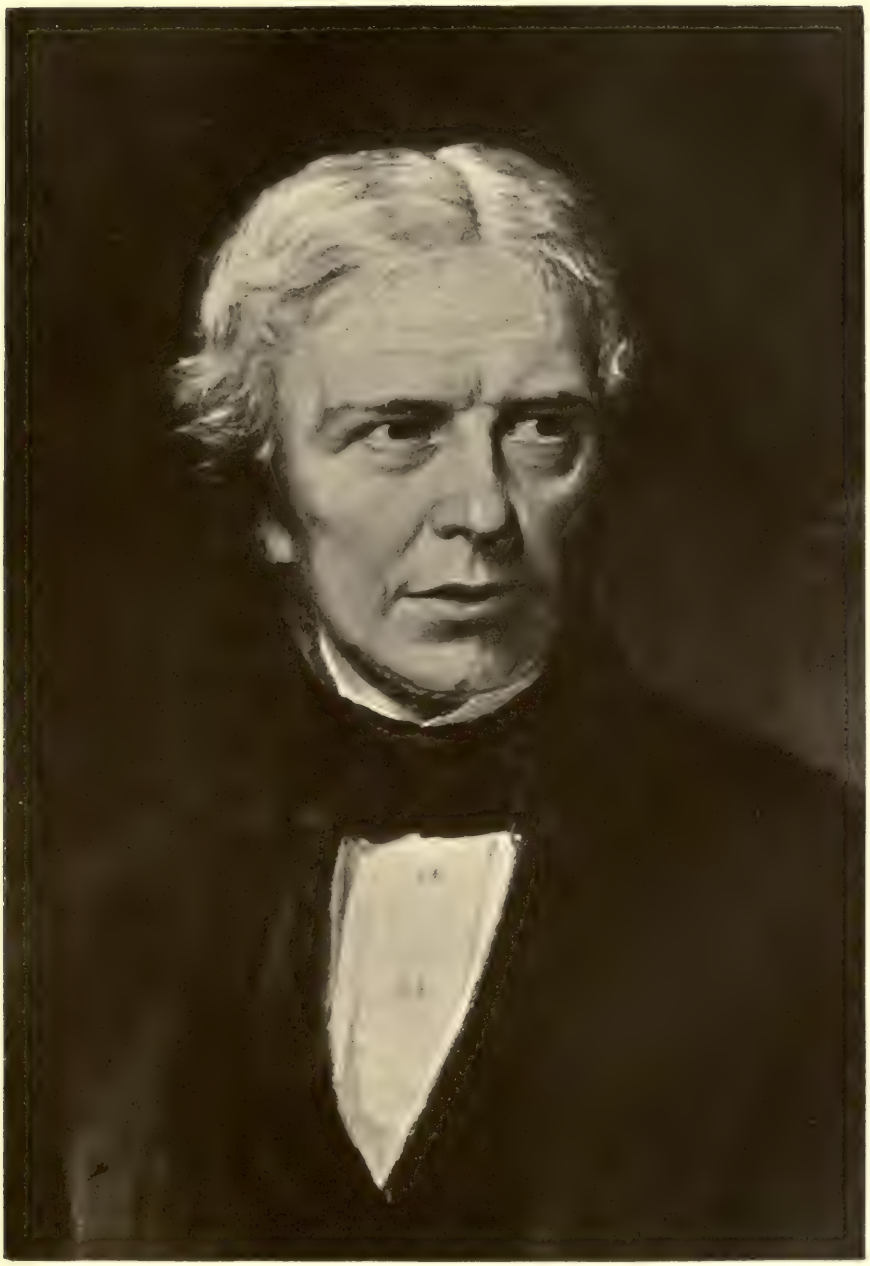
French Surgeon and Physiologist established at Copenhagen. Elected F.R.S. 1698; contributed papers to 'Philosophical Transactions': letters preserved in Archives R.S.

Painter unknown.

Sir James Burrow, Pres.R.S. (1701–82). Sir James Burrow, 1777

Elected F.R.S. 1737; President for short periods in 1768 and 1772. (See p. 202.)

By Jean-Baptiste Vanloo.



Michael Faraday

From a portrait by A. Blaikley, in the possession of the Royal Society

UNIV. OF
CALIFORNIA

Presented by

Samuel Chandler, D.D., F.R.S. (1693–1766). Executors of John Chandler, Esq., F.R.S., 1781

An eminent Dissenting Theologian. Elected F.R.S. 1754.

By M. Chamberlain.

Sir John Chardin, F.R.S. (1643–1713). G. Handford, Esq., 1887

Traveller. Published notes of his travels as a jewel merchant in Persia and India. Protestant refugee to England 1681. Knighted 1681. Envoy to Holland 1684. Elected F.R.S. 1682.

By Michael Dahl (doubtful).

King Charles II, Founder of the R.S. (1630–85). King Charles II (?)

Founded also the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, and the Royal Mathematical School of Christ's Hospital. (See Chapter I.)

Painted in the School of Lely.

John George Children, F.R.S. (1777–1852). Dr. J. E. Gray, F.R.S., 1873

Electrician and Chemist. Elected F.R.S. 1807; Secretary 1826.

By S. Pearce (doubtful).

Daniel Colwall, F.R.S. (died 1690). D. Colwall, Esq.

Elected F.R.S. 1663; Treasurer 1665–79; inaugurated the Society's 'Repository' 1666.

A copy after an unknown artist.

William Clift, F.R.S. (1775–1849). Mrs. Owen, 1858

Naturalist and Osteologist. Conservator of the Hunterian Museum 1799–1844. Elected F.R.S. 1823, and served on the Council. Contributed papers to the 'Philosophical Transactions'.

By Henry Schmidt.

Taylor Combe, F.R.S. (1774–1826). Dr. J. E. Gray, F.R.S., 1873

Numismatist. Keeper of Coins (1803) and Antiquities (1807–26) in British Museum. Elected F.R.S. 1806.

Painter unknown.

Nicholas Copernicus (1473–1543). Dr. Wolf, 1776

Founder of Astronomy. Professor of Mathematics at Rome. His treatise 'De Revolutionibus Orbium Cœlestium' which discloses the 'Copernican System' was published in 1543.

Copy after an older portrait.

Sir William Crookes, O.M., F.R.S. Subscribers, 1911

Chemist and Physicist. Discoverer of Thallium, and of mechanical and electrical phenomena of rarefied gases. Copley, Royal, and Davy Medallist, and three times Bakerian Lecturer. Elected F.R.S. 1863; For.Sec.R.S. 1908– .

By E. A. Walton.

Presented by

John Dalton, D.C.L., F.R.S. (1766–1844). A Memorial Committee, 1841

Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy in New College, Manchester, 1793–9. Founder of the atomic theory in Chemistry. Elected F.R.S. 1822; awarded the first Royal medal in 1826.

By B. R. Faulkner.

Sir Humphry Davy, Bart., Pres.R.S. (1778–1829). Lady Davy, 1829

Chemist and Physicist: discoverer of the alkali metals. Elected F.R.S. 1803; Secretary 1807–12; President 1820–7. (See also p. 203.)

By Sir Thomas Lawrence, P.R.A.

William Derham, D.D., F.R.S. (1657–1735). George Scott, Esq.

Eminent Divine, Natural and Experimental Philosopher. Published many of John Ray's MSS. Elected F.R.S. 1702, and contributed forty-five papers to the 'Philosophical Transactions'.

By G. White.

René Descartes (1596–1650). Dr. Maty, 1776

Great Mathematician and Philosopher.

A copy after Franz Hals.

John Dollond, F.R.S. (1706–61). George Dollond, Esq., F.R.S., 1842

Practical Optician. Copley Medallist 1758. Inventor of the achromatic telescope and the modern heliometer. Elected F.R.S. 1761.

By W. F. Witherington, R.A., from the original by Wilson in the Greenwich Observatory.

Sir John Evans, K.C.B., F.R.S. (1823–1908). Subscribers, 1900

Archaeologist, Geologist, Numismatist, and Antiquary. Author of volumes on stone and bronze implements, and on ancient coins. Elected F.R.S. 1864; Treasurer 1878–98.

By A. S. Cope, A.R.A.

John Evelyn, F.R.S. (1620–1706). Mrs. Evelyn, 1707

Eminent Virtuoso and Diarist. Commissioner for Privy Seal 1685–7. Active promoter and original Fellow of the R.S., and Secretary from 1673 to 1675.

By Sir Godfrey Kneller.

Sir William Fairbairn, F.R.S. (1789–1874). Sir W. Fairbairn, 1874

Engineer. Pres. Brit. Assoc. 1861; Pres. Inst. Mech. Eng. 1854. Elected F.R.S. 1850.

By B. R. Faulkner.

Michael Faraday, F.R.S. (1791–1867). J. P. Gassiot, F.R.S., 1873

Chemist and Natural Philosopher. Spent his life at the Royal Institution, beginning as assistant to Sir H. Davy. After early discoveries in chemistry, created the modern science of electricity and magnetism. Scientific adviser to Trinity House 1836. Elected F.R.S. 1824; declined the Presidency.

By A. Blaikley.

Presented by

Rev. John Flamsteed, F.R.S. (1646–1719).

First Astronomer Royal: his observations formed the framework of modern astronomy. Elected F.R.S. 1677; contributed forty-four papers to the 'Philosophical Transactions'.

I. By T. Gibson, in 1712. John Belchier, Esq., 1785

II. School of Lely.

Martin Folkes, Pres.R.S. (1690–1754). Martin Folkes

Mathematician and Antiquary. Elected F.R.S. 1713; Vice-President 1723; President 1741–53. (See p. 202.)

By William Hogarth.

Bernard le Bovier de Fontenelle, F.R.S. (1657–1757). Dr. Maty, F.R.S., 1776

Author, Writer, and Mathematician, nephew of Corneille. Secretary to the Académie des Sciences for forty-four years, and famous for his éloges of deceased members. Chosen a Fellow in 1732.

Copy after H. Rigaud.

Sir Michael Foster, K.C.B., F.R.S. (1836–1907). Subscribers, 1908

Physiologist. Founder of the Biological School of Cambridge, and elected (1883) Professor of Physiology. Pres. Brit. Assoc. 1899. Elected F.R.S. 1872; Secretary 1881–1903.

By Hon. J. Collier (a replica).

Benjamin Franklin, LL.D., F.R.S. (1706–90). Caleb Whitefoord, F.R.S., 1790

American Philosopher and Statesman. In 1757 came to England as agent for Pennsylvania. Elected F.R.S. 1756; and contributed papers on electrical subjects to the 'Philosophical Transactions'. Copley Medallist 1753.

By Joseph Wright.

Thomas Gale, D.D., F.R.S. (1636–1702).

Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge; Professor of Greek 1666; High Master of St. Paul's School 1677; Dean of York 1697. Elected F.R.S. 1677, and Secretary 1681.

Attributed to John Riley.

Galileo Galilei (1564–1642).

Mathematician, Physicist, and Astronomer.

After Justus Sustermans.

Gassendi (Pierre Gassend) (1592–1655). Bequeathed by Dr. T. Paget, 1717

Philosopher and Man of Science. Professor of Theology at Aix 1613–23; of Mathematics in the Royal College of Paris 1645. Published many scientific works on astronomical, mathematical, and other subjects.

Painter unknown.

Presented by

Davies Gilbert, Pres.R.S. (1767–1839). Davies Gilbert, Esq., 1834

Elected F.R.S. 1816; Treasurer 1820; President 1827–30. (See p. 203.)

By Thomas Phillips, R.A.

Thomas Graham, F.R.S. (1805–69). Mrs. J. C. Inglis, 1902

Chemist. Discovered the law of the diffusion of gases, and made other important discoveries in Chemistry. Elected F.R.S. 1836. Professor of Chemistry in University College, London, 1837–55. First President of the Chemical Society 1840. Master of the Mint 1855–69.

By G. F. Watts, R.A.

Edward Whitaker Gray, M.D., F.R.S. (1748–1806). Sir A. Callcott, 1830

Botanist. Keeper of Natural History Collections and Antiquities, and Secretary of British Museum 1787. Elected F.R.S. 1779; Secretary 1797.

By Sir Augustus Callcott, R.A.

John Edward Gray, Ph.D., F.R.S. (1800–75). The Botanical Society, 1859

Naturalist. Keeper of Zoological Collections at British Museum 1840–74; author of numerous zoological papers and other works. Elected F.R.S. 1832.

By Mrs. Carpenter.

Theodore Haak, F.R.S. (1605–90).

Philosopher and Theologian. Employed by Parliament to translate 'Dutch Annotations upon the whole Bible' 1657. One of the originators of the Royal Society, and an original Fellow.

By J. Richardson.

Albrecht von Haller, F.R.S. (1708–77).

Swiss Natural Philosopher. Professor of Medicine, Anatomy, Botany and Surgery at Göttingen University 1736–50. Elected F.R.S. 1739.

I. By. C. von Stoppelaer. Dr. Sharpey, F.R.S., 1877

II. Painter unknown. Sir J. Paget, F.R.S., 1892

Edmund Halley, LL.D., F.R.S. (1656–1742).

Capt. R.N. 1700; Savilian Professor of Geometry at Oxford 1703; Astronomer Royal 1721. Elected F.R.S. 1678; Clerk to the Royal Society 1686–98; Secretary 1713–21. Obtained the MS. of Newton's 'Principia' for the R.S. and bore the cost of publication (1687). Predicted the return of Halley's comet. Contributed eighty-one papers to the 'Philosophical Transactions' on optics, mechanics, mathematics, astronomy, magnetism, &c.

I. Copy after Sir Godfrey Kneller.

II. Attributed to Michael Dahl.

William Harvey, M.D. (1578–1657). Dr. John Mapletoft, F.R.S., 1683

M.D. (Padua) 1602; F.R.C.P. 1607; Lumleian Lecturer of the Royal College of Physicians from 1616, when he first publicly stated his discovery of the circulation of the blood. In 1623 Physician Extraordinary to James I; afterwards Physician to Charles I.

By De Reyn (after Com. Jonson).

Presented by

Sir John Frederick William Herschel, Bart., F.R.S. (1792–1871). } John Evans, Treas.R.S., 1877

Astronomer and Mathematician. Senior Wrangler 1813. President Astr. Soc. 1827–32. Active in introduction of modern analysis into England. Made numerous and important astronomical and physical discoveries; followed up his father's astronomical discoveries, particularly with reference to double stars; writer and discoverer in Sound and Light; introduced fundamental improvements in photography. Created Baronet 1838. Elected F.R.S. 1813; Copley Medallist 1821.

By C. A. Jensen.

Thomas Hobbes of Malmesbury (1588–1679).

Philosopher; author of works on metaphysics, ethics, and political philosophy. Lived mainly at Chatsworth, where he wrote 'The Leviathan'. Mathematical tutor to Charles II when Prince of Wales (1647).

I. Attributed to William Dobson. Bequeathed by Dr. T. Paget, 1717

II. Believed to be the portrait by John Baptist Caspars (or Gaspers) presented to the Society by John Aubrey, F.R.S., in 1670, and referred to in Aubrey's *Brief Lives* (Clark's Ed. 1898, vol. i, p. 354).

James Holman, R.N., F.R.S. (1786–1857). Lieut. Holman, 1857

Blind Traveller. Served in the Navy 1798–1811. From 1819 onwards travelled unattended all over the world. Published 'Voyage round the World' and other narratives. Elected F.R.S. 1827.

By George Chinnery.

Sir Everard Home, Bart., F.R.S. (1756–1832). Sir E. Home, Bart.

Surgeon. Pupil of John Hunter; Master (1813) and first President (1821) of Royal College of Surgeons. Elected F.R.S. 1785; contributed 107 papers to the 'Philosophical Transactions'; Copley Medallist 1807. Eleven times Croonian Lecturer.

By Thomas Phillips, R.A.

Sir Joseph Dalton Hooker, O.M., Pres.R.S. (1817–1911). Subscribers, 1881

Botanist and Traveller, and pioneer in the theory of evolution from the side of geographical distribution. Elected F.R.S. 1847; President 1873–8. (See p. 204.)

By Hon. John Collier.

Sir William Huggins, K.C.B., O.M., Pres.R.S. (1824–1908). Subscribers, 1905

Pioneer and Discoverer in astrophysics. Elected F.R.S. 1865; President 1900–5. (See p. 205.)

By Hon. John Collier.

John Hunter, F.R.S. (1728–93). Sir E. Home, Bart., 1850

Surgeon and Comparative Anatomist. Founder of the Hunterian Museum of the R. Coll. of Surgeons. Elected F.R.S. 1767; Copley Medallist 1787.

By Robert Home.

(The dog in this picture is mentioned in 'Phil. Trans.', Vol. 77, p. 257.)

Presented by

John Huxham, M.D., F.R.S. (1692–1768). J. C. Huxham Esq., F.R.S.

Physician. Author of medical works published in Latin at Leipzig. Elected F.R.S. 1739; contributed numerous papers on philosophical and medical subjects to the 'Philosophical Transactions'.

By T. Rennel.

James Prescott Joule, F.R.S. (1818–89). A number of Fellows R.S., 1883

Physicist. Studied under Dalton; experimental founder of the Mechanical Theory of Heat. The final determinations of 'Joule's mechanical equivalent of heat' were communicated to the Royal Society in various papers. Elected F.R.S. 1850; Royal Medallist 1852; Copley Medallist 1860.

By Hon. John Collier.

James Jurin, M.D., F.R.S. (1684–1750). Rev. W. A. Totton, 1868

Physician to Guy's Hospital 1725–32; Pres.R.C.P. 1750. Pioneer in exact physiology. Elected F.R.S. 1718; Secretary 1721–7.

By James Worsdale.

Lord Kelvin (Sir William Thomson), Pres.R.S. (1824–1907). Subscribers, 1899

The most important Physicist, mathematical and experimental, of his day. One of the founders of thermodynamics and pioneer in electrical science, both theoretical and technical. Elected F.R.S. 1851; President 1890–5. (See p. 205.)

By W. Q. Orchardson, R.A.

Gottfried Wilhelm Leibniz, F.R.S. (1646–1716). Dr. Wilson, 1883

Mathematician, Physicist, and Philosopher. Contemporary and rival of Sir Isaac Newton. Elected For.Mem.R.S. 1673; in 1675 contributed a paper to the 'Philosophical Transactions'.

An English copy after a German original.

John Locke, F.R.S. (1632–1704). J. Belchier, Esq., 1785

Philosopher and Publicist, friend of Sir Isaac Newton. Elected F.R.S. 1668. Secretary to the newly constituted Council of Trade 1673–5, when he collaborated with Newton in the work of the Mint, including the reorganization of the coinage. Commissioner of Appeals 1689–1704.

By Sir Godfrey Kneller.

George, Earl of Macclesfield, Pres.R.S. (1697–1764). Earl of Macclesfield, 1754

Astronomer. Elected F.R.S. 1722; President, 1752–64. Published the Macclesfield Correspondence, mainly of Sir Isaac Newton and his companions. (See p. 202.)

By Thomas Hudson.

John Macculloch, M.D., F.R.S. (1773–1835). Mrs. Macculloch

Geologist. Chemist to the Board of Ordinance 1803; Geologist to the Trigonometrical Survey 1814; Pres. Geol. Soc. 1816–17. Published a Geological Map of Scotland and a work on Scottish geology, which is now a classic. Elected F.R.S. 1820.

By B. R. Faulkner.

Presented by

Marcello Malpighi (1628–94). Marcello Malpighi, 1680

Professor of Medicine in the University of Bologna, 1656. Chief Physician and Chamberlain to Innocent XII (1691); discoverer of the capillary vessels; observed the passage of the blood through them in living animals. Elected an Honorary Member R.S. on March 4, 1668–9. His collected works, dedicated to the Society, were published in London under its auspices.

By A. M. de Tobar.

Capt. George Manby, F.R.S. (1765–1854). Madame Barrot, 1900

Inventor of an apparatus for saving life from shipwreck, which was extensively employed. Elected F.R.S. 1831.

By S. Lane.

Gideon Algernon Mantell, LL.D., F.R.S. (1790–1852). W. Mantell, Esq., 1859

Geologist. Elected F.R.S. 1825; Royal Medallist 1849. Communicated a long series of papers to the 'Philosophical Transactions'.

By J. J. Masquerier.

Nevil Maskelyne, D.D., F.R.S. (1732–1811). Mrs. Mervin Storey

Astronomer. Sent by Royal Society to observe Transit of Venus in 1761. Astronomer Royal 1765; established the Nautical Almanack 1766. Elected F.R.S. 1768; Copley Medallist 1775. Contributed papers to the 'Philosophical Transactions'. The diagram reproduced in the picture is from his paper on a prismatic micrometer published in the 'Phil. Trans.', Vol. 67.

By L. F. G. Van der Püyl (1785).

Abraham de Moivre, F.R.S. (1667–1754). E. Wortley Montague, Esq.

Mathematician. Published 'Doctrine of Chances' and 'Miscellanea Analytica' in 1730 which created 'imaginary trigonometry'. Elected F.R.S. 1697; contributed numerous papers to the 'Philosophical Transactions'. Newton, when old, was accustomed to send those who asked him questions about the 'Principia' to De Moivre.

By Joseph Highmore.

Henry More, D.D., F.R.S. (1614–87). Bequeathed by Dr. T. Paget, 1717.

Theologian. One of the Cambridge Platonists; published theological and philosophical works; an original Fellow of the Society; contributed papers to the 'Philosophical Transactions'.

Painting of the School of Lely.

Sir Isaac Newton, Pres.R.S. (1642–1727).

Elected F.R.S. 1671; in 1703 was chosen President, an office to which he was annually re-elected during the remaining twenty-five years of his life. (See p. 201.)

I. By Charles Jervas. Sir Isaac Newton, 1717

II. By Vander Banck. C. B. Vignoles, Esq., F.R.S., 1841

III. After Vander Banck, but signed by him. Martin Folkes, Esq., Pres.R.S.

Presented by

Spencer Joshua Alwyne Compton, Marquis of Northampton, Pres.R.S. (1790–1851). } Marquis of Northampton

Geologist and Mineralogist. Elected F.R.S. 1830, and President 1838–48. (See p. 204.)

By Thomas Phillips, R.A.

Henry Oldenburg, F.R.S. (1626–77). Purchased by the Royal Society

First Secretary R.S. 1663–7; published and edited the 'Transactions' 1664–77, contributing largely to them himself. Conducted extensive correspondence with foreign savants, including Leibniz and Spinoza, which has been of high importance to the scientific history of the time.

Attributed to John Van Cleef.

Thomas Paget, D.D. (died 1717).

A benefactor of the Society, having bequeathed to it property in London.

Painting of the School of Kneller by Mary Beale.

George Peacock, D.D., F.R.S. (1791–1858). Subscribers, 1860

Mathematician. Senior Wrangler; with Woodhouse, Herschel, and Babbage introduced analytical methods and the differential notation into the mathematical course; Lowndean Professor of Astronomy 1836–58; Dean of Ely 1839–58.

By D. Y. Blakiston.

Samuel Pepys, Pres.R.S. (1633–1703). Samuel Pepys.

The Diarist and Secretary to the Admiralty. Elected F.R.S. 1663; President 1684–5. (See p. 201.)

After Sir Godfrey Kneller.

Richard Price, D.D., F.R.S. (1723–91). A. Morgan, Esq., F.R.S., 1876

Dissenting Divine and writer on moral, political, and economic science, whose works exerted a great political influence; an intimate friend of Franklin, was invited by Congress in 1778 to transfer himself to America. Elected F.R.S. 1765.

Attributed to B. West, P.R.A.

Sir John Pringle, Bart., Pres.R.S. (1707–82). Sir John Pringle, 1777

Physician. Elected F.R.S. 1745; President 1772. (See p. 202.)

By Sir Joshua Reynolds.

Jesse Ramsden, F.R.S. (1735–1800). Sir E. Home, Bart., F.R.S., 1850

Practical Optician and Mechanician. Inventor of well-known telescopic eye-piece; famous as an instrument-maker throughout Europe. Elected F.R.S. 1786; Copley Medallist 1795.

By Robert Home.

John William Strutt, Baron Rayleigh, O.M., Pres.R.S. Subscribers, 1903

Mathematician and Physicist. Elected F.R.S. 1873; Secretary 1887–96; President 1905–8. (See p. 206.)

By Sir George Reid, P.R.S.A.

Presented by

William Parsons, Earl of Rosse, K.P., Pres.R.S. (1800–67). — Earl of Rosse, 1860

Astronomer. Constructed the great six-foot reflector at Parsonstown, and detected with it the structure of the nebulae. F.R.S. 1831; President 1848-54. (See p. 204.)

By J. Catterson Smith.

General Sir Edward Sabine, Pres.R.S. (1788–1883). — Mrs. Sabine, 1866

Explorer and Physicist. Promoted the subject of terrestrial magnetism. Elected F.R.S. 1818; Copley Medallist 1821; Secretary R.S. 1827; For.Sec.R.S. 1845–50; President 1861–71. (See p. 204.)

By S. Pearce.

Heinrich Christian Schumacher, For.Mem.R.S. (1790–1850). — H. Wulff, Esq., 1847

Astronomer. Studied under Struve and Gauss; Professor of Astronomy at Copenhagen 1808, and Director of the Observatory 1813; established and conducted for twenty-seven years the 'Astronomische Nachrichten'. Elected For.Mem.R.S. 1821.

By H. Wolf.

Sir Hans Sloane, Bart., Pres.R.S. (1660–1753). — Sir Hans Sloane, 1716

Physician, Botanist, and Virtuoso. F.R.S. 1684; Secretary 1693–1712; President 1727–41. (See p. 202.)

Face by Sir Godfrey Kneller.

John Smeaton, F.R.S. (1724–92).

Civil Engineer. Built third Eddystone Lighthouse 1756-9, and constructed the Forth and Clyde Canal. Elected F.R.S. 1753; Copley Medallist 1759.

I. By Mather Brown. — A. Aubert, Esq., F.R.S.

II. By J. Richardson. — A. Aubert, Esq., F.R.S.

John, Baron Somers, Lord Chancellor, Pres.R.S. (1652–1716). — Sir J. Jekyll

Lawyer and Statesman. President R.S. 1698–1703. (See p. 201.)

After Sir Godfrey Kneller.

Sir Robert Southwell, Pres.R.S. (1635–1702). — Sir Robert Southwell, 1695

Diplomatist. Elected F.R.S. 1663; President 1690–5. (See p. 201.)

After Sir Godfrey Kneller.

Sir Henry Spelman (1561–1641).

Historian and Antiquarian. Buried by express direction of Charles I in Westminster Abbey.

By P. Moreelse.

Presented by

William Spottiswoode, Pres.R.S. (1825–83). Subscribers, 1885

Mathematician and Physicist. Elected F.R.S. 1853; Treasurer 1870; President 1878–83. (See p. 205.)

By the Hon. John Collier.

Sir George Gabriel Stokes, Bart., Pres.R.S. (1819–1903). Subscribers, 1891

Mathematician and Physicist. Discoverer in the theory of radiation. Elected F.R.S. 1851; Secretary 1854–72; President 1885–90. (See p. 205.)

By H. von Herkomer, R.A.

Johann Christoph Sturm (1635–1703). Theodore Haak, F.R.S., 1683

Professor of Mathematics at Altdorf 1669–1703. Author of works on the physical sciences.

Attributed to Heyman Dullaert.

H.R.H. The Duke of Sussex, Pres.R.S. (1773–1843). The Duke of Sussex

Elected F.R.S. 1828; President 1830–8. (See p. 203.)

By Thomas Phillips, R.A.

Brook Taylor, LL.D., F.R.S (1685–1731). Sir W. Young, Bart., F.R.S.

Mathematician. His 'Methodus Incrementorum' developed the method of finite differences, and contained 'Taylor's Theorem', fundamental in analysis. Elected F.R.S. 1712; Secretary 1714. Contributed many papers to the 'Philosophical Transactions'.

Painter unknown.

Vincenzio Viviani, F.R.S. (1622–1703). Dr. Wilson, 1883

Physicist and Mathematician. Pupil of Galileo and Torricelli. Constructed the first barometer under the latter's supervision. Elected For.Mem.R.S. 1696.

By Piero Dandini.

Richard Waller, F.R.S. R. Waller, Esq., F.R.S., 1711

Elected F.R.S. 1681; Secretary 1687–1709; edited the 'Philosophical Transactions' 1691–5. Author of several physiological papers in the 'Transactions'.

By T. Murray after Sir Godfrey Kneller.

John Wallis, D.D., F.R.S. (1616–1703). Mr. Wallis, 1704

Mathematician, Scholar, Theologian. Savilian Professor of Geometry 1649. His 'Arithmetica Infinitorum' contained germs of the differential calculus. Was one of the originators of the Royal Society, and contributed papers to the 'Transactions'. The Archives R.S. contain numbers of his letters on scientific subjects.

By Gerard Soest.

Presented by

Sir William Watson, M.D., F.R.S. (1715–87). Sir W. Watson

Physician, Physicist, and Naturalist. Published botanical, electrical, and medical papers, 1744–68. Elected F.R.S. 1741; Copley Medallist 1745. Contributed sixty-one papers to the 'Philosophical Transactions'.

By Lemuel Abbot.

Sir Charles Wheatstone, F.R.S. (1802–75). Sir C. Wheatstone, 1876

Physicist. Professor of Experimental Physics, King's College, London, 1834. Discoverer of the stereoscope and in the theory of vision; celebrated for his discoveries in electrical science, including improvements in telegraphy. Elected F.R.S. 1836.

By C. Martin.

John Wilkins, D.D., F.R.S (1614–72).

Distinguished in mechanical science and in philology. Warden of Wadham College, Oxford, 1648–59; Master of Trinity College, Cambridge, 1659; Bishop of Chester 1668; active promoter of the meetings of philosophers which led to the formation of the Royal Society; nominated by Charles II one of the first Council. Author of an 'Essay towards a real Character and a Philosophical Language' which was printed by the Society's order.

A copy after Mary Beale.

Sir Joseph Williamson, Pres.R.S. (1633–1701). Sir J. Williamson, 1684

Statesman and Diplomatist. Elected F.R.S. 1663; President 1677–80. (See p. 200.)

By Sir Godfrey Kneller.

William Hyde Wollaston, Pres.R.S. (1766–1828). Dr. Wollaston's family

Physiologist, Chemist, Mineralogist, and Physicist. Discovered the dark lines in the spectrum. Elected F.R.S. 1793; Secretary 1804; President 1820. (See p. 203.)

By J. Jackson, R.A.

Sir Christopher Wren, Pres.R.S. (1632–1723). S. Wren, Esq.

Architect and Man of Science. President 1680–82. (See p. 200.)

Attributed to Michael Wright.

Thomas Young, M.D., F.R.S. (1773–1829). Hudson Gurney, Esq., 1842

Mathematician, Physician, Physicist, and Egyptologist. Eminent over the whole range of natural philosophy; established the wave theory of light; pioneer in the theory of vision. Prof. of Nat. Phil. at Roy. Inst. 1801–3. Physician to St. George's Hospital 1811–29. Secretary of Board of Longitude 1818. Elected F.R.S. 1794; For. Sec. 1804–29.

By H. P. Briggs, R.A., after Sir T. Lawrence.

OTHER PAINTINGS

Subject.	Description.	Painter, Engraver, or Sculptor.	Donor.	Date of gift.
1. Representing a Deputation from the Council of the Royal Society consisting of the President (Lord Wrottesley), Mr. Grove, and Mr. Gassiot to Mr. Faraday to urge him to accept the Presidentship, May, 1857	Oil painting	E. Armitage, R.A.	J. P. Gassiot, Esq., F.R.S.	1873
2. Manor House, Woolsthorpe, the birthplace of Sir Isaac Newton	Ditto ..	.. ..	Rev. C. Turnor, F.R.S.	
3. Ditto, from another point of view	Ditto ..	.. ..	Rev. C. Turnor, F.R.S.	
4. Village Church, Woolsthorpe	Ditto ..	.. ..	Rev. C. Turnor, F.R.S.	

LIST OF MEDALLIONS, BUSTS, AND STATUETTES

IN THE APARTMENTS OF THE SOCIETY

*** Where the entries after a name are incomplete, particulars are wanting.

Subject.	Description.	Painter, Engraver, or Sculptor.	Donor.	Date of gift.
Banks, Sir Joseph, Bart., Pres.R.S.	Marble bust ..	Sir F. Chantrey, R.A.	Sir F. Chantrey, R.A.	1819
Brodie, Sir Benjamin C., Bart., Pres.R.S.	Plaster bust ..	Original model of the bust by W. Behnes	Sir B. C. Brodie, Bart.	1867
Burney, Dr., F.R.S. ..	Plaster bust ..			
Charles II, King, Founder and Patron	Marble bust ..	J. Nollekens ..	Ordered by the Council R.S.	1779
Cuvier, Georges ..	Bronze bust ..	..	P. J. David, Esq.	
Darwin, Charles, F.R.S.	Bronze medallion	Allan Wyon		
Darwin, Charles, F.R.S.	Plaster medallion	Sir E. Boehm ..	Sir John Evans ..	1905
Darwin, Erasmus, F.R.S.	Medallion, in Wedgwood	..	J. Evans, Esq., Treas.R.S.	
Davy, Sir Humphry, Bart., Pres.R.S.	Wax medallion	J. Tayler		
	Bust in plaster, as restored by Miss Levick	..	Purchased by the Council R.S.	1899
Dollond, George, F.R.S.	Marble bust ..	— Garland ..	A. W. Dolland, Esq.	1894
Dollond, John, F.R.S.	Marble bust ..	— Garland ..	G. Dolland, Esq. F.R.S.	1843
Donkin, Bryan, F.R.S.	Bust in plaster	..	Bryan Donkin, Esq.	1895
Euler, Leonard ..	Plaster medallion			

Subject.	Description.	Painter, Engraver, or Sculptor.	Donor.	Date of gift.
Evans, John, Treas. R.S.	Bronze medallion	..	John Evans, Esq.	1889
Fairbairn, Sir William, F.R.S.	Marble bust ..	P. Park ..	T. Fairbairn, Esq.	1862
Falconer, Hugh, F.R.S.	Marble bust ..	T. Butler ..	A Memorial Committee	1866
Faraday, Michael, F.R.S.	Marble bust ..	M. Noble ..	H. Bence Jones, Esq., F.R.S.	1873
	Plaster bust ..	J. H. Foley, R.A.	Purchased by the Council R.S.	1885
Folkes, Martin, Pres. R.S.	Plaster bust ..	..	Earl Stanhope ..	1871
Forbes, Edward, F.R.S.	Plaster bust ..	J. G. Lough ..	Miss Lough-Bishop	1889
Franklin, Benjamin, F.R.S.	Plaster bust ..	..	Earl Stanhope ..	1871
George III, King, Patron	Marble bust ..	J. Nollekens ..	Ordered by the Council R.S.	1773
Gilbert Davies, Pres. R.S.	Marble bust ..	R. Westmacott, R.A.	The Baroness Basset	1844
Herschel, Sir William, F.R.S.	Medallion portrait	J. Wedgwood, after J. Flaxman	Sir J. D. Hooker, K.C.I.E., F.R.S.	1901
Hey, William, F.R.S.	Plaster bust ..	(Chantrey executed a marble bust from this plaster)	Rev. J. B. Reade, F.R.S.	1864
Hood, Thomas ..	Plaster bust ..	E. Davis ..	E. Davis, Esq. ..	1867
Hooker, Sir Joseph D., F.R.S.	Medallion portrait in bronze	F. Bowcher ..	Sir J. Evans, F.R.S.	1900
Hooker, Sir William, F.R.S.	Medallion portrait	J. Wedgwood ..	Sir J. D. Hooker, K.C.I.E., F.R.S.	1899
Horsley, Bishop, Sec. R.S.	Miniature ..	W. S. Lethbridge	Purchased by the Council R.S.	1893
Humboldt, F. H. Alexander von, For. Mem. R.S.	Bronze statuette			
Huxley, Prof. Thomas Henry, Pres. R.S.	Medallion portrait in bronze	F. Bowcher ..	Sir J. Evans, F.R.S.	1900
Joule, James Prescott, F.R.S.	Plaster bust ..	..	B. A. Joule, Esq...	1893
Kelvin, Lord, F.R.S...	Medallion in engraved glass	..	W. H. Nichols, Pres. Soc. Chem. Industr.	1905
Laplace, Pierre Simon de, For. Mem. R.S.	Plaster bust ..			
Lyell, Sir Charles, F.R.S.	Marble bust ..	W. Theed, after J. Gibson, R.A.	Leonard Lyell, Esq.	1878
Mond, Dr. Ludwig, F.R.S.	Medallion portrait in silver	..	Sir A. Geikie, President	1912
Newton, Sir Isaac, Pres. R.S.	Marble bust ..	L. F. Roubiliac ..	..	[1785*]
	Plaster statuette	W. Theed ..	J. Winter, Esq. ..	1858
	Plaster statuette	H. J. Jones, after L. F. Roubiliac's statue at Trinity College, Cambridge		
Oersted, Jens Christian, For. Mem. R.S.	Plaster bust ..	Bissen, of Copenhagen	Miss Harmer ..	1864
Rennell, James Major, F.R.S.	Wax relief ..	— Hagbolt ..	Sir J. D. Hooker, F.R.S.	1890
	Porcelain medallion			
Richardson, John, M.D.	Medallion portrait in plaster	..	Sir J. D. Hooker, K.C.I.E., F.R.S.	—

Subject.	Description.	Painter, Engraver, or Sculptor.	Donor.	Date of gift.
Ronalds, Sir Francis, F.R.S.	Plaster bust ..	E. Davis ..	S. Carter, Esq. ..	1871
Ross, Capt. James Clark, R.N.	Medallion portrait in plaster	..	Sir J. D. Hooker, K.C.I.E., F.R.S.	—
Sabine, General Sir Edward, Pres.R.S.	Marble bust ..	J. Durham ..	J. P. Gassiot, Esq., F.R.S.	1860
Sloane, Sir Hans, Pres. R.S.	Miniature ..	J. Fellows ..	Purchased ..	1895
Smith, Adam, F.R.S.	Medallion portrait	J. Wedgwood, after J. Tassie	R. H. Inglis Palgrave, Esq., F.R.S.	1901
Smith, Henry John Stephen, F.R.S.	Marble bust ..	J. E. Boehm, R.A. (a Replica)	A Committee of Subscribers	1885
Somerville, Mrs. ..	Marble bust ..	Sir F. Chantrey, R.A.	H.R.H. the Duke of Sussex and other subscribers	1842
Spottiswoode, William, Pres.R.S.	Bust in marble	T. Woolner, R.A.	W. H. Spottiswoode, Esq., and C. Spottiswoode, Esq.	1894
Watt, James, F.R.S.	Marble bust ..	J. Hofferman, after Sir F. Chantrey, R.A.	— Watt, Esq. ..	1843
Whitehurst, John, F.R.S.	Miniature, enamelled on copper	W. H. Craft ..	A. R. Binnie, Esq.	1897

In addition to the paintings and sculptures, the Royal Society possesses a large collection of engraved portraits arranged in portfolios; and a number of photographs of Fellows.

MEDALS[1]

Aberdeen. Marischal College.

Astronomy, seated, holds a celestial sphere. *Rev.* Inscription, PRÆMIUM MATHEMATICUM GRAYANUM. 2·0. Æ.

Aldrovandi, Ulisse.

Medal struck in commemoration of the tercentenary of Aldrovandi of Bologna. Bust of Aldrovandi. *Rev.* Inscription and date 1907. 2·60. Æ.

Ampère, André Marie, For.Mem.R.S.

Bust of Ampère. *Rev.* Inscription spaced on the field. 2·0. Æ.

[1] A full description of each medal was given in the first and second editions of this 'Record', to which reference may be made by numismatists. Since these editions appeared the collection has been increased by some fifty additional medals. The sizes of the Medals described in this Catalogue are given in inches and decimals.

Amsterdam. Koninklijke Akademie van Wetenschappen.

Medal founded by M. Hoeufft, 1837, a gold example of which is awarded annually for a Latin poem. Poetry, holding in one hand a lyre, with the other places a laurel wreath upon the head of a poet who holds a scroll on which is inscribed CERTAMINA POETICA. *Rev.* Within a laurel wreath, ACADEMIA REGIA DISCIPLINARVM NEDERLANDICA. 2·96. Æ.

Baglivi, Giorgio, F.R.S.

Bust of Baglivi. *Rev.* A tripod encircled by a snake, between a mortar, retort and other implements of medicine. 1·55. Æ.

Baly, William, F.R.S.

Bust of Baly. *Rev.* Representation of the façade of the Royal College of Physicians. 2·28. Æ.

Barker, Robert, F.R.S.

Head of Barker. *Rev.* Within an ornamental border, the head of Salus above, with adjacent drapery, and that of Æsculapius below, with attributes. 2·15. Æ.

Barthélemy, Jean Jacques, For.Mem.R.S.

Head of Barthélemy. *Rev.* Inscription spaced on the field. 1·65 Æ.

Batavia. Bataviaasch Genootschap van Kunsten en Wetenschappen.

Medal struck in celebration of the centenary of the Society, 1778–1878. Inscription within a wreath of tropical flowers. *Rev.* A cocoa-nut tree (*Cocos nucifera*, Linn.) with outlines of Java mountains behind. 2·89. Æ.

Becquerel, Antoine César, For.Mem.R.S.

Head of Becquerel. *Rev.* Inscription spaced on the field. 2·0. Æ.

Beneden, Pierre J. van, For.Mem.R.S.

Arms of the University of Louvain with crest and supporters. *Rev.* Inscription to Van Beneden spaced on the field. 1·98. Æ.

——————— Head of Van Beneden. *Rev.* Above, branches of laurel and palm intertwined with scroll inscribed PALÆONTOLOGIA . ANATOMIA . ZOOLOGIA and inscription below. 2·18. Æ.

Berthollet, Claude Louis, Comte, For.Mem.R.S.

Head of Berthollet. *Rev.* Inscription spaced on the field within wreath of oak leaves. 2·0. Æ.

Berzelius, Jöns Jakob, For.Mem.R.S.

Bust of Berzelius. *Rev.* Fame flying towards Night, who is seated, her left arm rests on a sphinx, and near are emblems of the sciences. 2·22. Æ.

Bichat, Xavier. *See* Paris, Société Médicale d'Émulation.

Bigsby, John Jeremiah, F.R.S. *See* London, Geological Society.

Black, Joseph. *See* Glasgow, University.

Brahe, Tycho.

Bust of Brahe; round the neck a chain, to which a medallion portrait is attached. *Rev.* Inscription spaced on the field. 1·64. Æ.

Brodie, Sir Benjamin Collins, F.R.S.

Head of Brodie. *Rev.* A female figure personifying Science. 2·85. Æ.

Brunel, Sir Marc Isambard, F.R.S.

Head of Brunel. *Rev.* A representation of the Thames Tunnel. 1·70. Metal.

Brussels. Académie Royale des Sciences et Belles-Lettres.

Medal celebrating the 100th anniversary of the foundation of the Academy by the Empress Maria Theresa. Bust of Maria Theresa. *Rev.* Inscription spaced on the field. 2·0. Æ.

Buchanan, Sir George, F.R.S. *See* London, Royal Society.

Buffon, Georges Louis Leclerc, Comte de, For.Mem.R.S.

Bust of Buffon. *Rev.* Inscription spaced on the field within wreath of oak leaves. 2·0. Æ.

——————— Another without wreath. 1·60. Æ.

Canning, George, F.R.S.

Head of Canning. *Rev.* Clio with scroll bearing legend, TO GREAT MEN. 2·46. Æ.

Cannizzaro, Stanislao, For.Mem.R.S.

Bust of Cannizzaro. *Rev.* An olive branch partly encircling the field on which is an inscription commemorative of Cannizzaro's 70th birthday, 13 July, 1896. 2·2. Æ.

Cassini, Jean Dominique, For.Mem.R.S.

Bust of Cassini. *Rev.* Inscription spaced on field. 1·60. Æ.

Challenger Medal.

Bust of Athena, with owl, and behind, the terrestrial globe. In the field a dolphin, and Neptune with trident and dredge. Below, two mermaids support a scroll on which is inscribed VOYAGE OF H·M·S· CHALLENGER 1873–76. *Rev.* The genius of the 'Challenger' Expedition represented by a Knight in armour, who throws down his gauntlet to the sea. Cast. 2·87. Æ.

This medal was founded to commemorate the work connected with the 'Challenger' Expedition. It was presented by Dr. John Murray, F.R.S., to the naval officers and members of the civilian staff of the Expedition, to contributors of memoirs, and to other persons who took part in the promotion of the Expedition, or the publication of the scientific results.

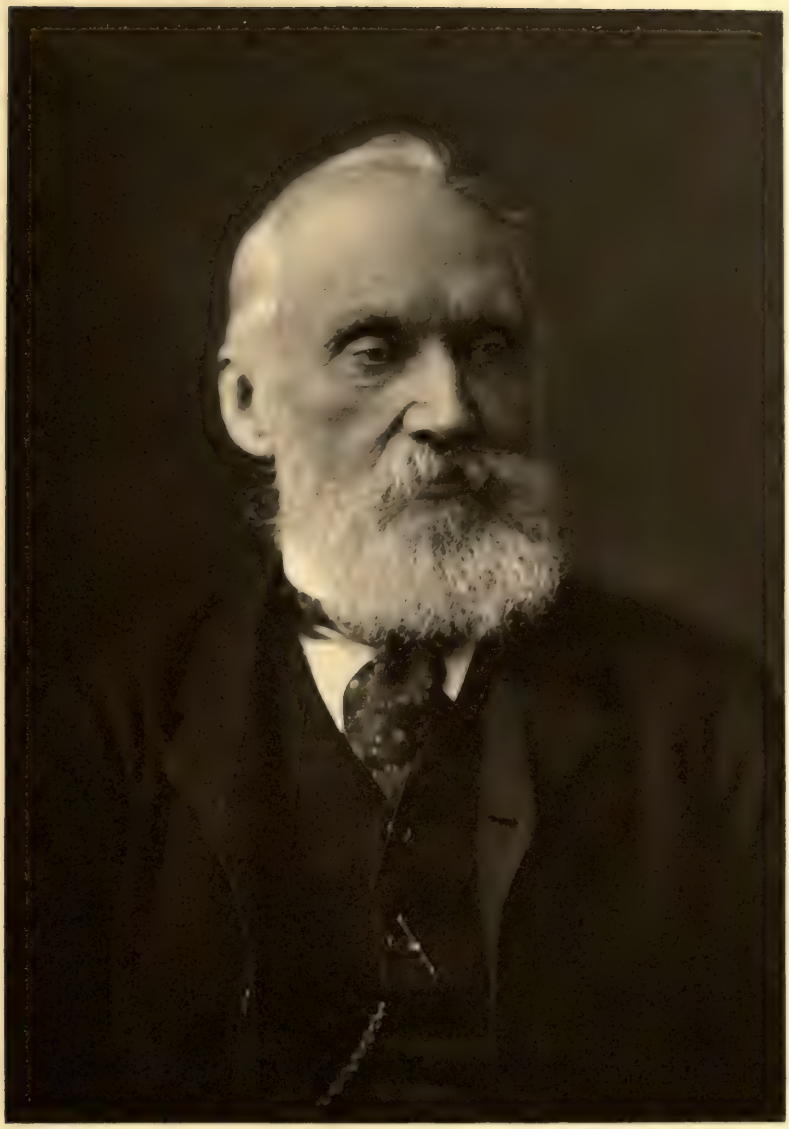
Chaptal, Jean Antoine, Comte de Chanteloup, For.Mem.R.S.

Bust of Chaptal. *Rev.* Inscription spaced on field. 2·10. Æ.

Chesterfield, Philip Dormer Stanhope, Earl of, F.R.S.

Bust of the Earl. *Rev.* Within an ornamental border, COMES DE CHESTERFIELD . MDCCXLIII. 2·15. Æ.

UNIV. OF CALIFORNIA



Yours very truly
Kelvin

1907

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CALIFORNIA

Chevreul, Michel Eugène, For.Mem.R.S. Centenary Medal.

Bust of Chevreul (O. Roty). *Rev.* A young girl offers Chevreul, who is seated, pen in hand, a laurel wreath. Inscription, LA JEUNESSE FRANCAISE AU DOYEN DES ETUDIANTS. 2·70. Æ.

Christiana. K. Norske Frederiks Universitet.

Inscription within a laurel wreath. *Rev.* Mercury seated, wearing Phrygian cap, offers drink to a lion out of a patera. 1·67. GILT.

——— K. Norske Frederiks Universitet.

Medal founded 1872, on the occasion of the celebration of the union of Norway as one Kingdom one thousand years prior. A female figure representing Norway. *Rev.* Inscription within an olive wreath. 2·08. Æ.

——— K. Norske Frederiks Universitet.

Medal founded 1873, on the occasion of the crowning of King Oscar II. Busts conjoined of Oscar II of Sweden and Norway, and Sophia his Queen, both crowned. *Rev.* Clio, seated, holding a scroll and pen. 1·68. Æ.

——— K. Norske Frederiks Universitet.

Busts conjoined of Charles XV of Sweden and Norway, and Louisa his Queen, both crowned. *Rev.* The goddess Athena reading a scroll. 1·68. Æ.

Clarke, Rev. William Branwhite, F.R.S. *See* Sydney, Royal Society of New South Wales.

Combe, Taylor, F.R.S.

Head of Combe. *Rev.* Within a laurel wreath an inscription. 1·78. Æ.
Combe was Secretary of the Royal Society 1812–24.

Conduit, John, F.R.S.

Bust of Conduit. *Rev.* Truth introduces Conduit to Hampden and to Newton. 2·26. Æ.
Conduit succeeded Sir Isaac Newton, who was his uncle by marriage, as Master of the Mint.

Cook, James, F.R.S.

Bust of Capt. Cook. *Rev.* A female clad in draperies, representing Navigation, holding a rudder. 1·7. Æ.
Memorial medal to Capt. Cook, instituted by the Royal Society in 1780, assisted by the voluntary subscriptions of the Fellows. The medal, designed by Lewis Pingo, was struck in gold, silver, and bronze.

Copenhagen. Universitet.

Medal struck in celebration of the 400th anniversary. Busts conjoined of Christian I (founder) and Christian IX. *Rev.* Denmark, seated, clasps the extended hand of the goddess Athena. 1·86. Æ.

Copernicus, Nicholas.

Bust of Copernicus. *Rev.* Inscription spaced on the face. M.DCCC.XVIII. 1·6. Æ.

Copley Medal. *See* London, Royal Society.

Cuvier, Georges, Baron, For.Mem.R.S.

Head of Cuvier. *Rev.* Inscription spaced on field within wreath of oak leaves. 2·0. Æ.

Czuczor, Gergely, and János Fogarasi.

Busts conjoined. *Rev.* Inscription. MDCCCLXXIV. 1·68. GILT.

This medal was struck in commemoration of the completion of their great dictionary of the Hungarian language.

Dalton, John, F.R.S. *See* Manchester. Literary and Philosophical Society.

Darwin, Charles Robert, F.R.S.

Medallic Portrait. Cast. Bust of Darwin, CHARLES DARWIN 1881. *Rev.* plain. 4·5. Æ.

Darwin Medal. *See* London, Royal Society.

Davy Medal. *See* London, Royal Society.

Descartes, René.

Bust of Descartes. *Rev.* Inscription spaced on the field. 1819. 1·6. Æ.

Doncaster. Horticultural Society.

Bust of Linnæus. 1835. *Rev.* Within a wreath of flowers, the arms and crest of Doncaster. 2·1. Æ.

Donders, Franz Cornelis, For.Mem.R.S.

Struck in honour of his Jubilee, celebrated at Utrecht in 1888. Head of Donders. *Rev.* Inscription within an olive wreath. 2·6. Æ.

Dumas, Jean Baptiste André, For.Mem.R.S.

Head of Dumas. *Rev.* Inscription spaced on field. 2·40. Æ.

Edinburgh. Royal Society.

The Keith Prize Medal. Bust of John Napier of Merchiston (the inventor of logarithms). *Rev.* Inscription within a laurel wreath. 1·75. Æ.

Edward VII, King. Patron, 1901.

Medal commemorative of the coronation of King Edward VII, 1902. 2·0. Æ.

Evans, John, F.R.S. *See* London, Numismatic Society.

Fogarasi, J. *See* Czuczor and Fogarasi.

Folkes, Martin, P.R.S.

Bust of Folkes. *Rev.* Within an ornamental compartment, SOCIETATIS REGALIS LONDINI SODALIS . M.DCC.XL. 2·15. Æ.

Folkes was President of the Royal Society for eleven years, having been elected in 1741.

Fontenelle, Bernard le Bouyer de, F.R.S.

Bust of Fontenelle. *Rev.* Inscription spaced on field. 1·60. Æ.

Fordyce, George, F.R.S., and John Hunter, F.R.S.

Heads of Fordyce and Hunter, jugate. *Rev.* A serpent erect casting its slough. 1·7. Æ.

Franklin, Benjamin, F.R.S.

Bust of Franklin. *Rev.* plain. 1·40. Æ.

——————————— Bust of Franklin, and inscription PRINTER . PHILOSOPHER . SCIENTIST . STATESMAN . DIPLOMATIST. *Rev.* History, laureate, records Franklin's achievements on a panel; before her, figures personifying Literature, Science, Philosophy.

Struck by the Congress of the United States to commemorate the 200th anniversary (1906) of the birth of Franklin. 4·0. Æ.

Freind, John, F.R.S.

Bust of Freind. *Rev.* An ancient and a modern physician meeting and grasping right hands. 2·26. Æ.

Galilei, Galileo.

Bust of Galileo. *Rev.* Inscription spaced on the field. 1·6. Æ.

Gauss, Carl Friedrich, For.Mem.R.S.

Bust of Gauss. *Rev.* Inscription within an ivy wreath and another around. 2·75. Æ.

——————————— Another copy. 2·75. Æ.

Gay-Lussac, Joseph Louis, For.Mem.R.S.

Head of Gay-Lussac. *Rev.* Inscription spaced on field within wreath of oak leaves. 2·0. Æ.

George V, King. Patron.

Medal commemorative of the coronation of King George V, 1911. 2·0. Æ.

Glasgow. University.

Bust of Joseph Black. *Rev.* Inscription spaced on field. 2·76. Æ.

A medical class medal of the University of Glasgow, where the great chemist was a professor.

Gray, John Edward, F.R.S., and Maria E. Gray.

Busts conjoined of Gray and Mrs. Gray. *Rev.* Inscription within an olive wreath (two copies). 2·26. Æ.

Haidinger, Wilhelm, For.Mem.R.S.

Head of Haidinger. *Rev.* In relief, the Eastern hemisphere, around which are the signs of the zodiac. MDCCCVI. 2·52. Æ.

Halley, Edmund, F.R.S.

Bust of Halley. *Rev.* Within an ornamental border, ASTRONOMUS REGIS MAGNÆ BRITANNIÆ. MDCCXLIV. 2·15. Æ.

Halley was Secretary of the Royal Society, 1713–21.

Hamilton, Sir William, F.R.S.

Bust of Hamilton. *Rev.* The representation of a Greek vase in relief. Cast. 4·25. Æ.

Hansteen, Christopher, For.Mem.R.S.

Bust of Hansteen. *Rev.* Inscription within a wreath of oak and olive, and another around. 1·5. Æ.

Heidelberg. Universität.

Medal in celebration of the 500th anniversary of the University. Bust of Frederick of Baden, Protector of the University. *Rev.* The Genius of Heidelberg: oval panels, bearing the bust of the Elector Rupert, founder of the University, 1356; and that of the Elector Charles Frederick, who reconstituted the same in 1803. In the distance, in low relief, the Castle of Heidelberg. MDCCCLXXXVI. 2·9. Æ.

Hermite, Charles, For.Mem.R.S.

Bust of Hermite. *Rev.* Inscription spaced on the field, partly encircled by a myrtle branch, the stem tied with ribbon. 24 . DECEMBRE . 1892.—SOUSCRIPTION INTERNATIONALE. 2·38 × 1·75. Æ.

Hirn, Gustav Adolph.

Medal, rectangular, struck in 1890, as a tribute of admiration for M. Hirn and his labours. Bust of Hirn. *Rev.* Science, seated, watches the flames of a fire burning upon an antique and raised altar, symbolical of thermodynamics. A balance recalls the applications of M. Hirn's researches on vapour. Behind rise branches of laurel, among which the inscription SCIENTIA. 2·42 × 1·8. Æ.

M. Hirn died Jan. 14, 1890, just before the issue of this medal.

Howard, John, F.R.S. *See* London, Statistical Society.

Hughes, David Edward, F.R.S. *See* London, Royal Society.

Hume, Joseph, F.R.S.

Bust of Hume. *Rev.* A wreath of oak leaves with inscription below. 1·52. Æ.

Hunter, John, F.R.S. *See* Fordyce, George.

——————— Bust of Hunter. *Rev.* Within a laurel wreath, the armorial bearings of Yorkshire College, Leeds, with inscription below. 2·2. Æ.

Hunter, William, F.R.S.

Bust of Hunter. *Rev.* Inscription spaced on the field. 2·76. Æ.

Huxley, Thomas Henry, F.R.S. *See* London, Royal College of Science.

International Association of Academies.

Rectangular medal struck by the French Government to commemorate the first meeting of the International Association of Academies, at Paris, 1901, M. le Prof. J. G. Darboux presiding. *Rev.* The Genius of Science, laureate, addresses a band of female students seated before her. 3·10 × 2·25. Æ.

Janssen, Pierre J. C., For.Mem.R.S., and J. Norman Lockyer, F.R.S.

Commemorative medal. Heads of Janssen and Lockyer, jugate. *Rev.* Apollo driving his chariot through the heavens. Inscribed around, ANALYSE DES PROTUBERANCES SOLAIRES . 18 AOÛT 1868. 2·75. Æ.

Jussieu, Bernard de, For.Mem.R.S.

Bust of de Jussieu. *Rev.* Inscription spaced on field. 1·60. Æ.

Keith Medal. *See* Edinburgh, Royal Society.

Lord Kelvin (Sir William Thomson).

Medallic Portrait in bas-relief. Cast. Bust of Lord Kelvin. 4⅛ in. Æ.

Koerner, Wilhelm.

Bust of Koerner. Struck (1910) in commemoration of his 70th anniversary. 2·20. Æ.

Lawrence, Sir William, Bart, F.R.S.

Head of Lawrence. NAT : 1783 OB : 1867. *Rev.* Within an olive wreath, a shield bearing the arms of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, with inscription within a border. 1·52. Æ.

Lee, John, F.R.S. *See* London, Numismatic Society.

Linnæus, Carolus.

Bust of Linnæus. *Rev.* Cybele standing, murally crowned, with lion crouching by her side. 2·1. Æ.

Lord Lister (Sir Joseph Lister).

Medallic Portrait in bas-relief. Cast. Bust of Lord Lister. 4⅛ in. Æ.

Locke, John, F.R.S.

Bust of Locke. *Rev.* Justice and Liberty seated side by side on a sarcophagus, at their feet a winged infant with open book and playthings. 1·65. Æ.

——————— Bust of Locke. *Rev.* Inscription spaced on the field. 2·1. Æ.

Lockyer, J. Norman, F.R.S. *See* Janssen, Pierre J. C.

London. Medal struck to commemorate the visit of H.M. Queen Victoria to the Corporation of London, Nov. 9, 1837.

Bust of Queen Victoria. *Rev.* A representation of the frontage of the Guildhall, with the Royal Standard floating above. 2·16. Æ.

——— British Association. *See* Montreal, McGill University.

——— City and Guilds of London Institute.

Siemens Medal. Head of Siemens. *Rev.* Inscription within an ivy wreath. 2·02. Æ.

——— Geological Society.

Bigsby Medal. Head of Bigsby. *Rev.* In the centre, a representation of a species of echinoderm with inscription around. Beyond, within a border, AWARDED BY THE GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON FOR WORK OF GREAT MERIT. 1·78. Æ.

A gold example of this medal is awarded biennially by the Geological Society. The Royal Society possesses another specimen of nearly similar design but larger type; it was struck in bronze, and subsequently discarded for the smaller size in gold.

——— Geological Society.

Bigsby Medal. *See* note above. 2·52. Æ.

——— Geological Society.

Prestwich Medal. Bust of Prestwich. *Rev.* A representation of a species of arachnid. Struck in gold and awarded triennially. 2·25. Æ.

London. Geological Society.

Wollaston Medal. Bust of Wollaston. *Rev.* Within branches of palm and laurel, THE GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.

The example is that awarded to Dr. Hugh Falconer, F.R.S. 1·75. Æ.

——— King's College.

Siemens Medal. Head of Siemens. *Rev.* The arms, crest, and supporters of King's College, London. 1·7. Æ.

——— King's College.

Todd Medal. Bust of Todd. *Rev.* The arms, crest, and supporters of King's College, London. 3·0. Æ.

——— Numismatic Society.

Bust of John Lee, F.R.S. (first President). *Rev.* Inscription spaced on the field. 1·75. Æ.

——— Numismatic Society.

Jubilee Medal, 1887. Bust of John Evans, F.R.S. *Rev.* Inscription within an olive wreath, and around. 2·26. Æ. (Another copy in bronze.)

——— Royal Astronomical Society.

Medal of the Royal Astronomical Society. Bust of Newton. *Rev.* Herschel's telescope. 1·9. Æ.

This medal was ordered to be struck when the Society received its Royal Charter of Incorporation in 1831, it replacing an earlier type. The first impression was issued in 1834. It is struck in gold, and awarded annually or otherwise, as the Council determines.

——— Royal College of Science.

Bust of Huxley. *Rev.* A draped female representing the Progress of Science. Behind an altar and a tree; in the background the façade of the Royal College of Science. 2·5. Æ.

Memorial medal awarded by the Royal College of Science.

The Society also possesses a silvered electrotype of the obverse, and a cast in bronze, replicas of the original model.

——— Royal Exchange.

Medal struck to commemorate the laying of the first stone of the Royal Exchange. Bust of Queen Victoria [Patron]. *Rev.* Inscription spaced on the field. (17 JANUARY 1842). 1·78. Æ.

——— Royal Society.

Buchanan Medal. Head of Sir George Buchanan, F.R.S. *Rev.* Hygeia, daughter of Aesculapius, and goddess of health, attended by a maiden. Behind, a flying figure carrying a scythe representing the angel of death. Below, the prone figure of a man. 2·12. Æ. (For an account of this medal see pp. 175, 216.)

London. Royal Society.

Copley Medal. Athena, seated amidst emblems of her own attributes, and of the arts and sciences, holds out in the right hand a wreath ; in her left arm is the Ephesian Artemis ; on her breast the head of Medusa ; near her the armorial shield of Sir Godfrey Copley, F.R.S. *Rev.* The armorial shield of the Royal Society, with crest and supporters. 1·7. Æ.

On the obverse of this specimen is inscribed, in the exergue, CAROLO LYELL EQ : 1858. (For an account of this medal see pp. 174, 210.)

——— Royal Society.

Copley Medal. Another copy, but without exergual inscription. 1·7. Æ.

——— Royal Society.

Darwin Medal. Bust of Darwin. *Rev.* Within a wreath, composed of the leaves and flowers of plants identified with Darwin's researches, the inscription CAROLVS DARWIN between the dates MDCCCIX and MDCCCLXXXII. 2·25. Æ. (For an account of this medal see pp. 177, 215.)

——— Royal Society.

Davy Medal. Bust of Sir Humphry Davy, F.R.S. *Rev.* Inscription spaced on the field. 2·98. Æ. (For an account of the Davy Medal see pp. 177, 215.)

——— Royal Society.

Davy Medal. Another copy, inscribed ROBERT WILHELM BUNSEN : GUSTAV ROBERT KIRCHHOFF. Dated 1877. 2·98. Æ.

——— Royal Society.

Hughes Medal. Head of David Edward Hughes, F.R.S. *Rev.* An eagle flying through space. 2·25. Æ. (For an account of this medal see pp. 181, 216.)

——— Royal Society.

Royal Medal. Bust of Queen Victoria. VICTORIA REGINA SOC : REG : LOND : PATRONA . MDCCCXXXVIII. *Rev.* A representation of the statue of Sir Isaac Newton, by Roubiliac, in the Chapel of Trinity College, Cambridge, with on either side devices illustrative of Newton's discoveries. 2·86. Æ.

(For an account of these medals see pp. 186, 193, 213.)

——— Royal Society.

Rumford Medal. A tripod, surmounted by a flame, with inscription around, NOSCERE QUÆ VIS ET CAUSSA. *Rev.* Inscription within an ornamental border of leaves. 3·4. Æ. (For an account of this medal see pp. 183, 212.)

This type was discontinued by order of the Council, Jan. 15, 1863, and on the recommendation of the Master of the Mint. See description below of medal now awarded.

——— Royal Society.

Rumford Medal. Head of Rumford. *Rev.* Inscription within a wreath of oak and laurel leaves bound with ribbons. 3·4. Æ.

——— Royal Society.

Rumford Medal. Another copy. 3·4. Æ.

London. Royal Society.

Sylvester Medal. Bust of Sylvester. *Rev.* Inscription within a laurel wreath, tied below with ribbon. 3·0. Æ. (For an account of this medal see pp. 185, 216.)

——— St. Thomas's Hospital.

Solly Medal. Head of Solly. *Rev.* Inscription around, and inside on the field. 2·76. Æ.

——— Statistical Society.

Howard Medal. Bust of Howard. *Rev.* A sheaf of corn, erect, with inscription around, and within a border. 3·0. Æ.

Malpighi, Marcello, For.Mem.R.S.

Bust of Malpighi. *Rev.* Within a wreath of oak and laurel, tied below with ribbon, IT FAMA PER ORBEM. 1·86. Æ.

Commemorative medal struck in 1897 in connexion with the Malpighi Festival at Crevalcore, Italy, the birthplace of the distinguished seventeenth-century naturalist, Marcello Malpighi. The bust is modelled from a medallic portrait executed by Ferdinand of St. Urbino in 1691.

Manchester. Literary and Philosophical Society.

Dalton Medal, founded in 1864. Head of John Dalton. *Rev.* Within a laurel wreath a sphinx, upon a base and below are three circles, arranged triangle-wise. 2·3. Æ.

——— Literary and Philosophical Society.

Wilde Medal, founded in 1895, by Henry Wilde, F.R.S. Bust of Athena, with attributes. *Rev.* Inscription within a laurel wreath, spaced on the field. 2·0. Æ.

Marlborough, Charles Spencer, Duke of, F.R.S.

Bust of the Duke. *Rev.* Inscription, DUX DE MARLBOROUGH. M.DCC.XLII. 2·16. Æ.

Martius, Carl Friedrich Philipp von, For.Mem.R.S.

Bust of Martius. *Rev.* Inscription within a border, spaced on the face. 1·9. Æ.

Milne-Edwards, Henri, For.Mem.R.S.

Bust of Milne-Edwards. *Rev.* Inscription spaced on the field. 2·65. Æ.

Modena. Società Italiana delle Scienze.

Medal in celebration of the centenary of the Society. An eagle upon her nest, with wings expanded, the rayed sun above. *Rev.* Inscription within a circle. 2·22. Æ.

Moivre, Abraham de, F.R.S.

Bust of De Moivre. *Rev.* Inscription within an ornamental border. 2·15. Æ.

Montreal. McGill University.

Head of Sir Isaac Newton. *Rev.* Above, the arms, crest, and motto of the Molson family. Inscription within an olive wreath, and around. 1·78. Æ.

Montreal. McGill University.

Head of Watt. *Rev.* A wreath of maple and rose leaves, with thistles and roses. Inscribed around, IN MEMORY OF THE MEETING OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION AT MONTREAL 1884. 1·78. Æ.

Muratori, Ludovico Antonio, For.Mem.R.S.

Bust of Muratori. *Rev.* Inscription within a laurel wreath, MDCCCLXXII. 2·16. Æ.

Newton, Sir Isaac, P.R.S.

Bust of Newton. *Rev.* Science, with wings on her head, seated, leans upon a table, and holds a diagram of the solar system. M.DCC.XXVI. 2·04. Æ.

——— Bust of Newton. *Rev.* A representation of Newton's monument in Westminster Abbey; on the base, NAT . 1642 . M . 1726. 1·68. Æ.

——— Bust of Newton. *Rev.* A wreath of flowers enclosing an inscription. 1·32. Æ.

——— Bust of Newton. *Rev.* A device of a caduceus, with cornucopiae and laurel branch. Inscription, HALFPENNY. 1793. 1·12. Æ.

——— Another copy. Same as preceding, but smaller, and *rev.* without caduceus; the inscription, FARTHING. 1793. 0·88. Æ.

——— Bust of Newton. *Rev.* Inscription spaced on the field. 1·63. Æ.

Nordenskiöld, Adolphus Ericus, Baron.

Bust of Nordenskiöld. *Rev.* The Genius of Science, laureate, holding aloft a lamp illuminating the north polar region of a globe beneath.

This medal was struck by the Société des Sciences de Finlande in honour of Baron Nordenskiöld. 2·21. Æ.

Papin, Denis, F.R.S.

Bust of Papin. *Rev.* Inscription spaced on field within wreath of oak leaves. 2·0. Æ.

Paris. Société d'Encouragement pour l'Industrie Nationale.

Head of Lavoisier. *Rev.* Inscription in centre, spaced on the field and encircled by a laurel wreath. 2·0. Æ.

The example was awarded to Walter Weldon, F.R.S., in 1877.

——— Société Médicale d'Émulation de Paris.

Head of Bichat. *Rev.* The upright staff of Aesculapius with entwined serpent. M.DCCC.VII. Medalet. Æ.

Parkes, Edmund Alexander, F.R.S.

Head of Parkes, B . 1819—D . 1876. *Rev.* Within a laurel wreath, PARKES MEMORIAL MEDAL. 2·2. Æ.

Philadelphia. Numismatic and Antiquarian Society.

Medal struck to commemorate the 21st anniversary of the foundation of the Society. Bust of Eli K. Price. *Rev.* The arms, crest, and motto of the Society and inscription within a border. 1·66. Æ.

Presl, Johann Svatopluk, and Karl Bořivoj Presl.

Busts, opposite each other, of K. B. Presl and J. S. Presl. *Rev.* A branching tree fern with inscription around. 3·4. Æ.

Prestwich, Joseph, F.R.S. *See* London, Geological Society.

Princeton. University.

Medal struck in celebration of the 150th anniversary of the university. *Obv.* The façade of the university in low relief, and conventional treatment; trees in the foreground. Below, AVLA NASSOVICA MDCCCXCVI. *Rev.* Inscription spaced on the field. 3·0. Æ.

Pulteney, William, Earl of Bath.

Bust of Pulteney. *Rev.* Within a wreath of oak, COMES DE BATH . MDCCXLIV. 2·15. Æ.

Purkyně, Johann E., For.Mem.R.S.

Bust. *Rev.* Dedicatory inscription to Purkyně, 1868. 1·74. Æ.

Quetelet, Lambert Adolphe Jacques, For.Mem.R.S.

Head of Quetelet. *Rev.* Inscription spaced on the field, MDCCCLX. 1·75. Æ.

Rotterdam. Bataafsch Genootschap der Proefondervindelijke Wijsbegeerte.

Medal struck in celebration of the Batavian Society's centenary, 1769–1869. 1·59. Æ.

Rumford Medal. *See* London, Royal Society.

San Francisco. Astronomical Society of the Pacific.

Comet Medal, founded in 1890. Across field a comet, in relief, and scattered stars. *Rev.* Inscription spaced on the field. 2·37. Æ.

Schemnitz. Königl. Ungarische Berg- und Forst-Akademie.

Medal in celebration of the 100th anniversary of the Academy, 1770–1870. Bust of Maria Theresa, Queen of Hungary. *Rev.* Knowledge, laureate, seated, holding lamp and book: mountains and town in distance. The arms of Schemnitz. 2·74. Æ.

Siemens, Sir Charles William, F.R.S. *See* London, City and Guilds Institute, *and* King's College.

Sloane, Sir Hans, Bart., P.R.S.

Bust of Sir Hans Sloane. *Rev.* Inscription, PRÆSES SOCIETATIS REGIÆ LONDINENSIS. MDCCXLIV. 2·15. Æ. Another copy. 2·15. Æ.

Soane, Sir John, F.R.S.

Bust of Soane. *Rev.* A representation of the elevation of the north-west angle of the Bank of England, with an inscription. 2·26. Æ.

Solly, Samuel, F.R.S. *See* London, St. Thomas's Hospital.

Stas, Jean Servais, For.Mem.R.S.

Head of Stas. *Rev.* Inscription spaced on the field. 2·02. Æ.

Stokes, Sir George Gabriel, Bart., F.R.S.

Bust of Stokes. *Rev.* Inscription spaced on the field, within a wreath of myrtle, tied below with ribbon.

Struck in commemoration of the jubilee of Sir G. G. Stokes as Lucasian Professor of Mathematics in the University of Cambridge. 2·5. Æ.

Stukeley, William, F.R.S.

Head of Stukeley, with wreath of oak leaves. *Rev.* Representation of Stonehenge. Cast. 3·32. Æ.

Sydney. Royal Society of New South Wales.

Bust of Rev. William Branwhite Clarke, F.R.S. *Rev.* Within a wreath, composed of the palms and flowering plants of Australia, FOR RESEARCHES IN NATURAL SCIENCE. 2·18. Æ.

Sylvester, James Joseph, F.R.S.

Bust. *Rev.* Within a wreath of oak leaves, a Latin inscription recording his tenure of a professorship in Johns Hopkins University for seven years from 1876 to 1883. 2·52. Æ.

——————————— *See* London, Royal Society.

Thiersch, Friedrich von.

Bust of Thiersch, born June 14, 1784, died February 25, 1855. *Rev.* Inscription within an ornamental border. 1·89. Æ.

Thomsen, Julius, For.Mem.R.S.

Bust of Thomsen (Professor of Chemistry in the University of Copenhagen), 1826–96. 2·28. Æ.

Tiedemann, Friedrich, For.Mem.R.S.

Bust of Tiedemann. *Rev.* A star-fish, with inscription. 1·76. Æ.

Todd, Robert Bentley, F.R.S. *See* London, King's College.

Upsala. Universitet.

Medal struck in celebration of the 400th anniversary of the University. Head of Oscar II of Sweden and Norway. *Rev.* The Genius of Upsala, laureate, seated, holding aloft the lamp of knowledge. On the left of the figure emblems of the arts; above, the pole star casts its rays. In the field a flying bat. Inscription, EX TENEBRIS PER UMBRAS AD LUCEM. 2·22. Æ.

Virchow, Rudolf, For.Mem.R.S.

Medallion cast in honour of Prof. Virchow on the occasion of his 70th birthday. Bust of Virchow. *Rev.* Anatomy seated, and Science winged. Cast. 7 × 7. Æ.

Voltaire, Marie François A. de, For.Mem.R.S.

Head of Voltaire. *Rev.* Inscription spaced on field, within wreath of oak leaves. 2·0. Æ.

Wales, Frederick, Prince of, F.R.S.

Bust of the Prince. *Rev.* Two genii, among clouds, supporting the Prince's coronet, with plumes and motto. 2·15. Æ.

Watt, James, F.R.S.

Bust of Watt, 1736–1819. *Rev.* Representation of a steam engine, with sun and planet motion, and inscription below, STEAM ENGINE AS CONSTRUCTED BY JAMES WATT. 1·86. Æ.

——————— Head of Watt. On truncation, A. J. STOTHARD.; below, F. L. CHANTREY. R.A. D. *Rev.* Clio, in almost upright position, leaning against low pillar, on which rests her left hand, with scroll, bearing legend, TO GREAT MEN; in right hand a pen. 2·46. Æ.

——————— *See* also Montreal, McGill University.

Whitworth, Sir Joseph, Bart., F.R.S.

Bust of Whitworth. *Rev.* A representation of Whitworth's measuring machine. Inscription above. 2·26. Æ.

Wisconsin. University.

Medal (rectangular) struck in celebration of the 50th anniversary of the University. View, in low relief, of the University. *Rev.* A youth, bearing a torch. Legend, NVMEN LVMEN. 2·45. × 1·85. Æ.

Wollaston, William Hyde, F.R.S. *See* London, Geological Society.

Wray, Daniel, F.R.S.

Bust of Wray. *Rev.* Inscription, NIL ACTVM REPVTANS CVM QVID SVPERESSET AGENDVM. 2·7. Æ.

Wren, Sir Christopher, P.R.S.

Bust of Wren. *Rev.* The West front of St. Paul's Cathedral. 3·92. Æ.

Wurtz, Charles Adolphe, For.Mem.R.S.

Bust of Wurtz. *Rev.* A winged figure holding a palm branch; at foot, chemical apparatus. 2·74. Æ.

CHAPTER IX

THE COMMITTEES OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY

From the beginning of its history the Royal Society has found it necessary to carry on its scientific work by means of Committees of its members. To each of these Committees some special branch of the work is entrusted and they report the result of their deliberations and inquiries to the President and Council, who consider their reports and where necessary decide on the course of action to be followed. Reference was made in Chapter I of this volume to some of the Committees that were organized in the early years of the Society's existence (see in particular pp. 35, 36). It may be of interest to put on record in this place some account of the various Committees which are now in operation, as an indication of the wide range of scientific investigation and official duty which comes within the scope of the Society's activity and the manner in which its organization is dealt with.

Some of the Committees are entrusted with the supervision of matters which are continually in progress from year to year; others are appointed for temporary purposes. There is thus a convenient subdivision of them into Standing and Occasional Committees. But in all cases they are only appointed for one year, being reappointed by each new Council, which decides whether to continue or change the composition of their membership. In some cases a Committee, at first appointed only for a temporary purpose, may by the continuance of the inquiries with which it was entrusted, be prolonged for an indefinite period.

Sectional Committees.

These form an important group of the Standing Committees. They act as referees and advisers to the President and Council in the several departments of Natural Knowledge. To them are referred questions relating to the acceptance or publication of papers in the 'Transactions' or 'Proceedings', to the selection of Croonian and Bakerian Lecturers, and to other matters in regard to which their opinions are of authority. They consist entirely of Fellows of the Society and are chosen with a view to secure, so far as is possible, a representation of each branch of science, and to obtain the assistance of Fellows who, from their connexion with other societies, or otherwise, are specially qualified to advise the Council in respect to particular subjects. They are at present six in number, and their titles and scope of subjects are as follows:

1. Mathematics Committee for Mathematics, Mathematical Physics, Crystal-

lography, and Mathematical Astronomy: consists of six members, of whom two retire each year, three forming a quorum.

2. Physics and Chemistry Committee for Experimental Physics, Observational Astronomy, Meteorology, Chemistry, and Metallurgy: consists of twelve members, of whom four retire each year, five being a quorum.

3. Geology Committee for Geology, Palaeontology, Mineralogy, and Geography: consists of nine members, of whom three retire each year, and four are a quorum.

4. Botany Committee for Botany: consists of nine members, of whom three retire each year, with four as a quorum.

5. Zoology Committee for Zoology and Comparative Anatomy: consists of nine members, of whom three retire each year, and four make a quorum.

6. Physiology Committee for Animal Physiology and Medical Subjects: consists of twelve members, of whom four retire annually, and five are a quorum.

Each of these Committees is presided over by a Chairman who is each year appointed by the Council, and is the channel of communication between the Committee and the Council or Officers. The retirement of the members of the Committees is determined by seniority and takes place automatically on the 31st December of each year.

Other Standing and Occasional Committees.

Antarctic Meteorological Observations Committee. This Committee was appointed in connexion with the National Antarctic Expedition of 1900–1904 with the view of assisting the observers of that expedition in the preparation and publication of their results. It has been continued as the publication is still incomplete, but the whole will it is expected be issued this summer (1912).

Catalogue of Scientific Papers Committee appointed to supervise the execution and completion of the Society's Catalogue of the scientific papers published during the nineteenth century, of which an account is given in Chapter X.

'Challenger' Reports Committee. A small Committee consisting of naturalists who are consulted by correspondence as to whether and how far applications from institutions and individuals at home, in the colonies, and abroad for copies of the various volumes of the results of the 'Challenger' expedition should be complied with.

Finance Committee, of which the Treasurer is Chairman, is appointed for the purpose of consulting generally as to the investments and expenditure of the Society and advising the Council thereon.

Gassiot Committee was originally appointed for the purpose of supervising the work of the Kew Observatory. It now considers the work of the meteorological and magnetic observatories with which the Royal Society is connected, and administers the Gassiot and other Trust Funds which are applicable

to their maintenance. The history and present constitution of this Committee will be found stated on p. 179.

Glass-workers' Cataract Committee was appointed at the request of the Home Office to investigate the disease of the eyes known as 'Glass-workers' Cataract', with the view of ascertaining its nature and cause and discovering if possible some means of prevention or cure. The researches of this Committee are still in progress.

Indian Government Advisory Committee. This Committee was appointed in 1899, at the request of the Secretary of State for India, to advise the Government of India on matters connected with scientific inquiry in that empire; and, by further request from the Secretary of State in October 1902, it was continued as a Standing Committee. The annual reports and programmes of work of the Board of Scientific Advice in India are submitted to this Committee, and its opinion is invited by the Secretary of State on matters which arise therefrom.

International Association of Academies Committee was instituted for the purpose of co-operating with the academies of other countries in the international scientific matters which constitute the business of the Association, and particularly in regard to matters which on the part of this country should be brought before the Association or respecting which the action of the British delegates should be decided in advance.

International Catalogue Committee. This Committee was originally appointed to initiate and promote the arrangements whereby the work of preparing a Catalogue of Scientific Literature, which the Royal Society had undertaken to complete for the nineteenth century, should be thereafter taken over and continued by international co-operation, as related in Chapter XI (p. 294). Its chief function now is to prepare for the meetings of the Convention of the Catalogue which take place in London every five years and are attended by delegates from the different countries that subsidize the Catalogue.

Joint Permanent Eclipse Committee, consisting of eleven Fellows of the Royal Society and eleven representatives of the Royal Astronomical Society, who decide upon and supervise the expeditions which from time to time are dispatched to different parts of the world for the purpose of observing solar eclipses.

Library Committee, appointed for looking after the proper upkeep and administration of the library, with authority to expend each year without further reference a sum not exceeding £250 in the purchase of books and not more than £150 in the binding of books belonging to the Society.

Observatories Committee. This Committee was appointed in July 1897 in the place of a previously existing Committee known as the Indian Observatories Committee, which had been nominated by the President of the Society in May 1885 at the request of the Astronomer Royal and with the approval

of the Secretary of State for India, 'for ensuring the continued efficiency of the Madras and Bombay Observatories,' but which had not been regarded as a Committee of the Royal Society. The existing Committee discusses the reports and schemes of work of the Imperial Observatories in India, and advises the Secretary of State upon them and generally with regard to the organization of Astronomical and Meteorological Observations in that empire. Its functions, however, are not in terms limited to the consideration of Indian questions.

Scientific Relief Committee, appointed for the purpose of administering privately the Scientific Relief Fund which has been formed with the object of aiding such scientific men, or their families, as may through misfortune have become in need of pecuniary assistance. The Committee consists of ten Fellows each serving for five years and two retiring annually. Each application for a grant from this Fund must come from the President of one of certain specified scientific societies and may be made in regard to any deserving man of science, whether connected with the Royal Society or not. A short sketch of the history of the Fund is given at p. 183, and the regulations in force for the administration of the Fund will be found in the Year-Book.

Seismology Committee. This Committee was appointed in July 1902 to consider and advise on the question, referred to the Council by H.M. Government, of the participation of Great Britain in an International Organization of Seismological Observations. It has since been continued for the purpose of taking general cognizance of this department of science and promoting the co-ordination of the work of the various agencies concerned in it.

Soirée Committee appointed for the purpose of arranging the invitations to the soirées and dinners of the Society and deciding upon the exhibits to be shown at the soirées.

Solar Research Committee, appointed in December 1904 as a Standing Committee in response to an invitation from an International Solar Conference held at St. Louis, U.S., in that year, advises the Council on questions arising from time to time in connexion with the triennial meetings and the work of the International Union for Solar Research, such as the establishment and equipment of stations for solar observations in various parts of the world, and the co-ordination of their work.

Sorby Research Fund Committee, appointed to administer an endowment left by Henry Clifton Sorby for the promotion of original scientific research. The composition of the Committee and other particulars connected with the Fund are given at p. 184.

Tropical Diseases Committee. This Committee dates its origin from the formation of the Tsetse Fly Committee in 1896. It was formed at the request of the Colonial Office as a result of the consideration by the Royal Society of a report of Major Bruce on the Tsetse fly disease in Zululand to the Governor of Natal and Zululand in December 1895 and forwarded to the Royal Society.

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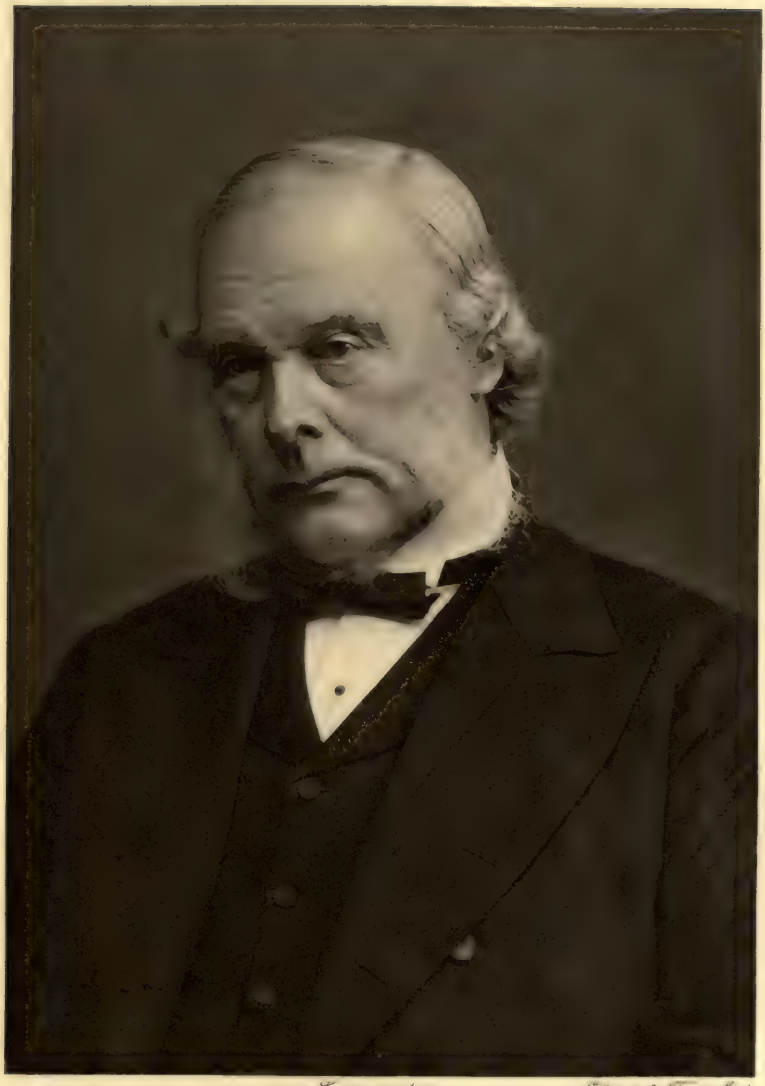

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Lord Lister

The Committee superintended the prosecution of researches into the causation of this malady for some years. In July 1898 in response to a request from the Right Honourable Joseph Chamberlain, Secretary of State for the Colonies, the President and Council appointed a Committee to confer with the Colonial Office regarding researches into Malaria in Africa ; this Committee was known as the Malaria Committee and for several years superintended researches carried out by a number of observers both in Africa and India. The conclusions arrived at were published in a series of Malaria Reports issued by the Society. In 1902 the Tsetse Fly Committee and the Malaria Committee were amalgamated under the name of the Tropical Diseases Committee, and subsequently to that date a number of important researches into the causation of Sleeping Sickness and of Mediterranean Fever were carried out under the control of the Committee with the aid of funds provided by the Colonial Office and Treasury. The results of these investigations have been from time to time published in the 'Reports of the Sleeping Sickness Commission of the Royal Society' and the 'Reports of the Mediterranean Fever Commission'.

Tyndall Mining Bequest Committee, appointed to administer the bequest of which the particulars are stated at p. 185.

CHAPTER X

THE PUBLICATIONS OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY

The principal scientific publications of the Society of a serial character are the 'Philosophical Transactions' (4to) and the 'Proceedings' (8vo). There is also published annually 'The Year-Book of the Royal Society', and at intervals 'The Record of the Royal Society', of which the present volume is the third issue. The 'Catalogue of Scientific Papers' for the Nineteenth Century, which has been in course of publication in a long series of volumes since 1867, is now approaching completion (p. 275).

The 'Philosophical Transactions'.

Some account of the origin of the 'Philosophical Transactions' has already been given (pp. 39, 161). The original form, initiated in 1665, was in small quarto with the title 'Philosophical Transactions: giving some Accompt of the present Undertakings, Studies, and Labours of the Ingenious in many considerable parts of the world'. In 1792, in the 82nd volume, a larger quarto was introduced, which has been continued down to the present time. From 1887 the 'Transactions', beginning with volume 178, have been divided into two series: Series A, containing Papers of a Mathematical or Physical character, now in volume 212; and Series B, containing Papers of a Biological character, now in volume 202. The individual papers which they comprise have also since 1875 been published separately and placed on sale to the public. The Council in 1906 enacted regulations for the sale at reduced rates of series of past volumes, which are advertised from time to time in the Proceedings. The early volumes are now difficult to procure. Eighteen volumes of an abridgement of the Philosophical Transactions up to 1800 were prepared by Hutton, Shaw, and Pearson in 1809.

The 'Proceedings of the Royal Society'.

At a meeting of Council on May 10, 1832, it was 'Resolved—That the printing of the Abstracts of such papers as have been printed in the "Philosophical Transactions" from the year 1800 inclusive be proceeded in; and that the Treasurer and Secretaries be requested to superintend the printing of the Abstracts'. The first volume of these Abstracts, comprising the years 1800 to 1814, was published the same year, and the Abstracts for the years 1815 to 1830 in the year following.

Up to this point the series presents merely a collection of abstracts, arranged in the order of the full papers as they had been issued in the 'Philosophical Transactions'; but with the third volume a new system was adopted, the Abstracts being arranged under meetings and following the order

in which the papers were read, the report of each meeting being headed by a brief account of the business which preceded the reading of the papers. The 'short title', in fact, becomes from this time onwards 'Proceedings of the Royal Society'; but the title-page still stands 'Abstracts of the Papers printed in the Philosophical Transactions', a description which is not strictly accurate, since, even so early in the series as the third volume, many Abstracts were published of papers which never appeared in the 'Philosophical Transactions'.

With the seventh volume (1854–5), a still further change began. Many papers were published in full in this and the subsequent volumes which were not published in the 'Philosophical Transactions' at all. These papers were for many years only the briefer or less important communications, the more bulky or more valuable papers being reserved for the quarto form. In time even this distinction became less marked, some papers of great importance appearing only in the 'Proceedings'. In this connexion, it may be noted that the Statute (Chap. III, Stat. V), which stands in the edition of 1871 and previous editions, privileging 'All who have become Fellows of the Society after December the 11th, 1834, and who have contributed a paper, which has been printed *in the "Philosophical Transactions"*' to compound for their annual contributions for the sum of Forty Pounds, instead of Sixty Pounds, disappears in the next edition; and in the year 1887 a further remnant of the distinction is effaced by the removal from the List of Fellows of the marginal letter P, which had hitherto been placed against the names of those Fellows who had contributed a paper to the 'Philosophical Transactions'.

The bulk of the 'Proceedings' increased so much that in 1904 the Society determined to divide them into two series: (A) Mathematical and Physical Papers and (B) Biological Papers; and at the same time the page was enlarged into royal octavo form. The last volume (75) of the original series is made up of a collection of Obituary Notices of Fellows deceased, which had previously been issued from time to time as a separate publication. The new series, beginning in 1905 with volume 76 in each division, has now in 1912 reached volume 86 in the Mathematical and Physical Series and volume 85 in the Biological Series.

'Catalogue of Scientific Papers.'[1]

The Royal Society's 'Catalogue of Scientific Papers' is the outcome of a movement which dates back more than half a century. At the Glasgow meeting of the British Association which was held in 1855, a communication from Professor Henry, of Washington, was read, 'containing a proposal for the publication of [a catalogue of] philosophical memoirs scattered throughout the Transactions of Societies in Europe and America, with the offer of co-operation on the part of the Smithsonian Institute.' This proposal was referred to a committee consisting of Mr. Cayley, Mr. Grant, and Professor

[1] Reprinted in part from 'Nature', vol. 45, p. 338.

(afterwards Sir George Gabriel) Stokes; and their report was presented next year at the Cheltenham meeting of the Association. The scheme set forth in this report was that of a catalogue embracing only the mathematical and physical sciences, but comprising a subject catalogue as well as a catalogue according to the names of authors. There were to be paid editors, 'familiar with the several great branches respectively of the sciences to which the catalogue relates,' and the work was to include, besides Transactions and Proceedings of Societies, journals, ephemerides, volumes of observations, and 'other collections not coming under any of the preceding heads'.

In this form the scheme came before the Royal Society in March 1857, General Sabine having requested, on the part of the British Association, the co-operation of the Society in the undertaking. The scheme, after discussion, was narrowed to a *manuscript* catalogue, the question of printing being deferred; it was to be a catalogue of periodical works in the Royal Society's library only; the suggested American co-operation, moreover, was dispensed with, and the work was undertaken at the Society's own charge. In one important respect, however, the scheme was greatly widened; for the idea of confining the catalogue to the mathematical and physical sciences, which had been put forward in the report to the British Association, was abandoned, and it was decided 'that all the sciences should be comprehended'. The tentative restrictions were, of course, finally relaxed. It was resolved to extend the indexing to works contained in other libraries but not in the library of the Royal Society; and in 1864, when the question of printing had to be determined, it was decided to offer the Catalogue to Government for publication.

The cost to the Society of compiling the material for the first series of the Catalogue was considerable, and many of the Fellows had spent no small amount of time, not only in superintending the progress of the work at home, but in corresponding with Academies abroad, with the view of making the list of serials to be catalogued as complete as might be. It was therefore with good reason that the Lords of the Treasury, in resolving to print the Catalogue at the public expense, stated that they had regard 'to the importance of the work, with reference to the promotion of scientific knowledge generally, to the high authority of the source from which it comes, and to the labour gratuitously given by members of the Royal Society for its production'. The printing of this first series of the Catalogue, covering the scientific serials from the year 1800 to 1863, was commenced by the Stationery Office in 1866, seven Fellows of the Royal Society undertaking to read the proof-sheets gratuitously. The sixth and last volumes of the series, completing the alphabet, were issued in 1872.

An additional decade of serials, embracing the years 1864–73, containing about 90,000 titles, and filling two additional quarto volumes (vols. 7 and 8), was completed in January 1876, and published by Her Majesty's Stationery Office in 1879. But a difficulty now arose from the fact that the Treasury

informed the Society that the '"Catalogue of Scientific Papers" would not be continued as a publication of the Stationery Office'. Parliament voted, however, a gift towards the charges of publication, and a portion of this gift, supplemented by the Royal Society's own funds, was devoted to the issue of vol. 9, which the Cambridge University Press, aided by a subsidy from the Society, published in 1891. The question how to meet the expense of future volumes was, however, still an unsolved problem until in December 1892 Dr. Ludwig Mond, F.R.S., made the Society the handsome donation of £2,000 to assist in carrying on the Catalogue and Index. Partly by aid of this gift, vol. 10 was published in 1894, and vol. 11, completing the decade 1874–83, in 1896.

In addition to the foregoing volumes, the President and Council in 1902 issued a supplementary volume, in which were catalogued all the most important papers that appeared from 1800 to 1883 in periodicals not hitherto indexed.

The question of a Subject Catalogue had been often considered, and the Society at an early stage had embarked on a Subject Index to the main Catalogue arranged under names of authors. The preliminary preparation of the copy, involving the reduction of all the titles to one language, and the scheme of classification, were long under consideration. A portion of Dr. Ludwig Mond's gift, which has been mentioned above, was devoted to this branch of the work; and in June 1894 he supplemented this important aid by the still more munificent promise to contribute one-half of the total expenditure upon the Index in excess of that portion of his former gift already devoted to this purpose, provided the Society or others were willing to contribute the remainder of the cost (see p. 197). By this means it was hoped that the Index to the Catalogue would in due time become an accomplished fact, and that thus the whole series from 1800 to 1900, under Authors and Subjects, would be completed. The President and Council had thus virtually undertaken to complete this Catalogue up to the end of the nineteenth century, from which date its purpose is continued by the International Catalogue of Scientific Literature elsewhere referred to (p. 294).

The expense of this work, arising from the enormous increase in scientific publications during the latter part of the century, would have been beyond the unaided financial resources of the Royal Society. The task could not have been contemplated, notwithstanding the great amount of time ungrudgingly given to helping on the undertaking by many of the Fellows and others, had it not been for the liberal donations received from several sources, especially from Dr. Ludwig Mond. It is estimated that the completion of the Catalogue of Authors will entail at least eight additional volumes closely printed in quarto; while the indexes for the seventeen sciences in the scheme of classification adopted in the International Catalogue, extending over the nineteenth century, will amount to not less than thirty volumes royal octavo.

The material for the entries in the main Catalogue according to Authors has now been almost completely collected. This has involved the indexing of over 1,500 Journals and Transactions; and the accumulation of about 800,000 titles for the Indexes for the century, and about 413,000 titles for the remaining portion for the years 1883–1900 of the Catalogue of Authors. The titles in the Catalogue so far as already published number about 390,000. While the collection of this material was going on, the Index volumes for Pure Mathematics and Mechanics were prepared and have been published, while the Index for Physics, which will appear in two volumes, is now going through the press. It is intended to go to press with the completion of the main Catalogue according to Authors in the autumn of 1912. In the matter of the printing and publication of the Catalogue, the Royal Society has secured the very efficient collaboration of the Cambridge University Press, who have undertaken to bear the responsibility for the expenses incurred.

The Year-Book.

This volume is published annually as early in the year as may be practicable. It is intended to provide the Fellows with a convenient compendium of information regarding the membership and various activities of the Society. It contains a brief Calendar of the chief fixed dates of the Society's meetings, lists of the Fellows and Foreign Members with their addresses, of the Committees and Boards, of the Statutes and Standing Orders, regulations regarding Medals, Funds, and other matters, the Report of the Council for the preceding year, with a full statement of the income and expenditure and the condition of the Society's finances, the progress and state of the Society at the time, a list of the grants made from the Donation Fund, the accounts of the International Catalogue and of the National Physical Laboratory, the minutes of the ordinary meetings of the Society for the foregoing year, and other details.

Occasional Publications.

From time to time the Royal Society has undertaken the publication, in separate form, of scientific memoirs which were regarded as important but which were not suited for the pages of the 'Philosophical Transactions'. A list of some of those issued in the early years of the Society's history has been given in Chapter I of this volume (p. 40). A corresponding list of some of the more important publications of this kind since the middle of the last century is here presented.

'The First Principles of Observational Seismology, being an account and discussion of the Great Neapolitan Earthquake of 1857.' By Robert Mallet, C.E., F.R.S. 2 vols. 8vo. *London* 1862.

'Observations of the International Polar Expeditions 1882–3.—Fort Rae.' 4to. 1886.

'The Eruption of Krakatoa and subsequent Phenomena.' 4to. 1888.

'A Monograph on the Horny Sponges.' By R. von Lendenfeld. 4to. 1899.'

'Magnetic and Meteorological Observations made by the "Southern Cross" Antarctic Expedition, 1898–1900.' 4to.

'Reports to the Malaria Committee of the Royal Society.' 8vo. 8 Reports. 1900–3.

'Reports to the Evolution Committee of the Royal Society.' 5 Reports. 1902–9.

'Reports of the Commission on Mediterranean Fever.' 8vo. 7 Reports. 1905–7.

'Reports of the Sleeping Sickness Commission of the Royal Society.' Demy 8vo. 1903–11. Nos. 1–11 (still in progress).

'The Atoll of Funafuti: Borings into a Coral Reef and the Results.' 1903. 4to.

'The Sub-mechanics of the Universe.' By Osborne Reynolds, F.R.S. Large 8vo. 1903.

'Report on the Pearl Oyster Fisheries of the Gulf of Manaar.' By W. A. Herdman, F.R.S. With Supplementary Reports by other Naturalists upon the Marine Biology. 4to. 5 vols. 1903–6.

'Report of a Magnetic Survey of South Africa.' By J. C. Beattie, D.Sc. 4to. 1909.

'Catalogue of a Collection of Early Printed Books in the Library of the Royal Society.' (Non-scientific books and tracts mainly belonging to 'Norfolk Collection'.) Crown 4to (see *ante*, pp. 194, 233, 234).

'National Antarctic Expedition, 1901–1904, Reports on Meteorology, Physics, and Magnetism.' 3 vols. 4to. 1908– . Also Album of Photographs and Sketches illustrative of the Expedition. 1 vol. 4to, with portfolio. 1908. A final volume on the Meteorology is approaching completion.

CHAPTER XI

GRANTS AND COMMITTEES WHICH THE ROYAL SOCIETY CONTROLS OR ADMINISTERS, AND INSTITUTIONS ON THE GOVERNING BODIES OF WHICH IT IS REPRESENTED

Owing to its age and the position which it has long held among the scientific institutions of the country, the Royal Society has been called upon to undertake many duties outside of the sphere of its own more immediate activities. In some cases it has been invited to be represented on the Boards of Electors to Chairs in the Universities or on the Governing Bodies of the Public Schools. In others, it has been entrusted with the general control of important public institutions. The Society has likewise been frequently consulted by the Government of the day in regard to matters of scientific concern, and has been requested to undertake physiological and pathological investigations, some of which have continued for years and have involved the sending out of commissions of inquiry and research to tropical regions. The following list will show the varied character of these external duties which are at present discharged by the Society.

I. Government Grant for Scientific Investigations.

For the origin of the annual Parliamentary Grant for 'scientific investigations' it is necessary to go back to the year 1849. On November 16 of that year, a letter addressed confidentially by Lord John Russell to the Earl of Rosse was read to the Council, together with the draft of Lord Rosse's reply, and on December 20 a Committee, consisting of the Lord Chief Baron, Professor Owen, Sir Roderick Murchison, Dr. Miller, and the officers, was appointed 'to consider and report to the Council respecting the application of the proposed Grant by Her Majesty's Government for the promotion of scientific inquiries'. This Committee presented their Report to the Council on March 7, 1850, recommending that—

'First, and chiefly, the Grant be awarded in aid of private individual scientific investigation.

'Secondly, in aid of the calculation and scientific reduction of masses of accumulated observations.

'Thirdly, in aid of astronomical, meteorological, and other observations, which may be assisted by the purchase and employment of new instruments.

'Fourthly, and subordinately to the purposes above named, in aid of such other scientific objects as may, from time to time, appear to be of sufficient interest, although not coming under any of the foregoing heads.'

The Report, from which the foregoing sentences are quoted, was adopted and a 'Committee of Recommendations' appointed.

The sum granted by the Government and administered by that Committee was £1,000. On January 6, 1851, Lord John Russell wrote to the President informing him that he should 'set apart one thousand pounds, from the fund for Special Service, to be applied by the Council of the Royal Society in the same manner as the Grant made for scientific purposes last year'. The same sum was granted in 1852, 1853, and 1854, but, upon the President applying in 1855 'for the annual Grant of £1,000', he was informed by a letter from H.M. Treasury that these Grants were special, and that the limited amount of the fund from which they had been made would not admit of 'an annual Grant to the Royal Society', but it was suggested that a Parliamentary vote for the amount of the Grant might be taken.

In their reply the Council, while accepting the latter suggestion, emphasized the fact that the Government Grant was not 'a grant to the Royal Society', but 'a contribution on the part of the nation towards the promotion of science generally in the United Kingdom', and that the Council regarded themselves 'as Trustees of the Grant, and accountable to the public for its due administration as long as it should be continued'.

From that time to the year 1881 the sum of £1,000 was annually voted by Parliament for the promotion of science in the United Kingdom, and was administered by the Council of the Society upon the advice of a Committee consisting of the Members of the Council, twenty-one Fellows not members of the Council, and the Presidents of the Chemical, Geological, Linnean, and Royal Astronomical Societies (Council Minutes, Jan. 27, 1859). This Committee was at first appointed triennially, but after 1862 annually.

In July 1856 the attention of the Council was called to a motion which had been made in the House of Commons for the appointment of a Committee to consider the question, whether any measures could be adopted by the Government or Parliament that would improve the position of science or its cultivators in this country, and it was agreed that as the appointment of the Committee had been deferred until the next Session of Parliament with a view of permitting the question to be meanwhile maturely considered by scientific men, it was expedient that the subject should receive the early attention of the Council. The Government Grant Committee were, therefore, requested to draw up a Report containing such suggestions as might occur to them, and present it to the Council after the recess.

This Report was presented on January 15, 1857, and contained numerous suggestions, one of which was 'That the sum placed at the disposal of the

Royal Society for the advancement of science be not necessarily limited to the annual Grant of £1,000, when on any occasion special reasons may be assigned for an additional sum'. No such increase of the Grant was made, however, until nearly twenty years later, when (on April 29, 1876) a letter was received from the Lord President of the Council proposing 'that further aid should be given to research by according permission to the Government Grant Committee to recommend in certain cases the payment of personal allowances to gentlemen during the time they are engaged in their investigations; that a sum of £5,000, including the above-mentioned £1,000, should be taken annually; that the Royal Society should be invited to aid Her Majesty's Government with their advice and assistance in its appropriation and expenditure, and as to the sums to be granted in each case, reporting annually to the Lords of the Committee of Council on Education on the progress made and the desirability or non-desirability of renewing the Grant; and that this experiment should be tried for five years'. The Lord President further proposed that 'the administration and expenditure of the Grant, and accountability for it, should be vested in the Science and Art Department, that all instruments purchased for investigations should be left in its charge when no longer required', and that the presidents of certain societies 'should be *ex-officio* members of the Government Grant Committee'.

After some correspondence, it was finally agreed that the Grant of £1,000 should remain as before, and that a vote of £4,000 should be taken on the conditions expressed in the Lord President's letter. For five years these two Grants ran concurrently, the Grant of £1,000 being known as 'The Government Grant', and the Grant of £4,000 as 'The Government Fund'.

Four Sub-Committees were appointed to consider applications and report upon them to the General Committee, namely: A. Mathematics, Physics, and Astronomy. B. Biology. C. Chemistry. D. General Purposes.

The General Committee, which was now called the Government Fund Committee, was constituted in the same way as before, with the addition of several more *ex-officio* members, the Presidents of the following societies forming the *ex-officio* list: The Royal Society of Edinburgh, Royal Irish Academy, Royal Astronomical Society, Mathematical Society, Chemical Society, Linnean Society, Zoological Society, Geological Society, Physical Society, Institution of Civil Engineers, Institute of Mechanical Engineers, General Council of Medical Education, Royal College of Physicians, Royal College of Surgeons, and the British Association. It was further agreed on November 30, 1877, that the Royal Society of Edinburgh and the Royal Irish Academy should each send an additional representative besides the President. The Committee, thus constituted, reported to the Council, with whom lay the final decision upon the recommendations.

On January 11, 1877, the Council received and adopted a code of Regulations which had been drawn up by the General Purposes Sub-Committee. To these

the Council, on their own initiative, added the further Rule: 'That no proposition or application involving a Grant to an existing Member of the Committee be entertained.' At the next meeting it was reported that two Members of the Government Fund Committee had resigned their seats, as they intended to make applications; and that as one of them was an *ex-officio* Member, the Education Department had been consulted as to the manner in which the Lords of the Committee of Council on Education would wish the place of a Member *ex-officio* who resigned to be supplied.

The Secretary of the Department, in reply, while indicating the way in which this should be done, stated that their Lordships trusted that this self-denying ordinance had not been adopted under any misapprehension of their own views or wishes. 'They desire, it may be clearly understood, that they had no wish to impose such a rule as that stated in your letter. On the contrary—while fully appreciating the motives which probably induced the Royal Society to impose it—they cannot but express the regret which they would feel if it should lead to the loss of the services of some of the most active and distinguished men of science in aid of the distribution of a Grant which, being of a new and tentative character, peculiarly requires the support of those in whose judgement and knowledge the country would place the greatest reliance.' The rule in question was not, however, at that time reversed.

The assignments recommended were each year submitted to the Science and Art Department for approval, and the question of the nature of the vouchers to be rendered having been raised, it was decided that 'the receipt of the gentlemen to whom the payments are made will be accepted as a sufficient voucher, without receipts for all the details of the expenditure'.

In the following year (1878) a difficulty began to be experienced by the Department in ascertaining when the investigations were completed, and when the instruments used in the investigations should be called in, and a letter was addressed to the Royal Society upon the subject. A circular was in consequence drawn up by the Society, requesting all who had received Grants to give account of their instruments, and the information thus obtained was communicated to the Department. The process of obtaining full and accurate account of instruments, and the question of when to call them in, have always been matters of some difficulty, which of late have been somewhat more successfully met by an annual return, which every grantee is required to make.

The Fund of £4,000 a year (which had hitherto run concurrently with the Government Grant of £1,000) having been initiated as a five years' experiment, a letter was addressed early in 1881 by the Science and Art Department to the Secretary of the Royal Society reminding him that the five years would soon come to an end, and asking for a Report upon the results of the experiment. A 'Report by the President and Council' was accordingly drawn

up, in which, after reciting the constitution and Regulations of the Fund, they furnished a table of the five years' Grants, with the following totals for the whole period:—

Total amount applied for, £50,401.
Amount granted for Personal Allowance, £7,800.
Amount granted for Non-Personal Expenses, £11,800.

The report suggests that if unused balances, instead of reverting to the Treasury, 'could be reserved and kept in hand, provision might be made for some larger purposes than those to which the Fund has hitherto been devoted'; and with respect to personal grants, while it does not suggest that these should be entirely discontinued, it does not recommend 'the present method of administering them'. Some correspondence between the Treasury, the Committee of Council on Education, and the Royal Society ensued, and it was finally agreed (March, 1882), (1) that the Grant of £1,000, which had hitherto been provided under the Vote for Learned Societies, should be discontinued; (2) that the £4,000 which had for the previous five years been provided under the Vote for the Science and Art Department should be replaced by a like sum 'as a Grant in aid of the Royal Society'; (3) that this Grant should be managed by a reconstituted Government Grant Committee, and should be 'primarily applicable to non-personal payments', but that the Committee should be 'at liberty to recommend occasional personal payments from it, which, however, would only be made with the express sanction of the Treasury, obtained in every case'; (4) that accounts and vouchers of the expenditure should be rendered as in the case of the Grant for Meteorological purposes, the money being issued by the Treasury 'only upon satisfactory evidence that previous grants had been spent to a sufficient extent, and that no excessive balance was being accumulated over a series of years'.

In the correspondence concerning details which followed this general arrangement the Council again insisted, as they had done in 1855, that the Grant was not a Grant to the Royal Society, but to Science. 'With regard to the title under which the Vote is proposed to be made,' wrote the President, 'inasmuch as the Society derives no pecuniary benefit from the Grant, but in administering it undertakes an onerous and difficult task, the President and Council would be glad if the terms could be so modified as to prevent any misapprehension with regard to this point on the part of the public.' The Secretary of the Treasury, in his reply, called attention to the fact that 'a Grant in aid means a Grant of which the detailed expenditure is not subject to the same detailed appropriation as the expenditure of an ordinary Grant', and that this was 'the reason for using the expression here'. Ultimately, in a Treasury Letter dated April 8, 1882, it was agreed that the estimate should be submitted to Parliament in the following terms:—

'A. Royal Society.

Grant for Scientific Investigations undertaken with the sanction of a Committee appointed for the purpose.'

The question of detailed vouchers was authoritatively settled by the above-quoted letter, dated March 24, 1882, a decision which was confirmed by a letter dated May 7, 1885.

The constitution of the Government Grant General Committee under the new scheme was identical with that of the Government Fund Committee which it superseded, but the Sub-Committees under this scheme were rearranged. The Code of Regulations adopted at this time was amended and consolidated on December 6, 1883. In 1888 the Regulations were again under consideration, and on July 5 of that year a code was adopted, and communicated to Her Majesty's Treasury, by whom it was approved.

In the letter accompanying this code, the Royal Society drew the attention of the Treasury to the fact that, whereas in 1882 their Lordships had laid it down that 'no excessive balance was to be accumulated over a series of years', the Secretary of the Treasury had in 1885 stated, in answer to an appeal for a Grant in aid of observing the Solar Eclipse of 1886, that 'My Lords desire to keep State aid to scientific investigations as much as possible within the limits of the £4,000 per annum annually placed by Parliament at the disposal of the Government Grant Committee of the Royal Society'. The Secretary of the Royal Society explained that it was in consequence of the desire thus expressed by their Lordships that it was now proposed to establish a Reserve Fund, not at any time to exceed £2,000. The Secretary further drew attention to the substitution of several relatively small Boards for the previous large Sub-Committees; to the rule admitting extended Grants; to the special precautions under which personal Grants would be made, and which their Lordships would probably consider obviated the necessity of submitting each Grant for their Lordships' approval; and to the additions of the *ex-officio* list.

In 1894 the Council at the instance of the General Committee asked Her Majesty's Treasury to increase the amount of the Grant, but without success.

Amendments have been made from time to time in the Regulations since 1888. In March 1894 Instructions for the Government Grant Boards, and in February 1895 Instructions for a Committee appointed for the purpose of administering a Grant, were drawn up.

On June 23, 1901, new Regulations were made as to the audit of the accounts, the sale of apparatus, or its presentation to the National Physical Laboratory. Owing to a difficulty which arose when it became necessary to initiate legal proceedings against a grantee, an alteration was made, on May 19, 1904, with the approval of H.M. Treasury, making it clear that the administration of the Fund was placed in the hands of the Royal Society, the functions of the Government Grant Committee being limited to the selection

of the persons to whom the grants are to be made, to the determination of the amounts of the various grants, and the conditions on which they are granted. At the same date, with the like approval, a new Regulation (VI. 34) was made under which the President and Council are authorized to set aside, in each year, out of the Reserve Fund, such sum as they may consider desirable to provide for expenses incurred by the Society in matters referred to it by the Government. The opportunity was also taken to effect a number of other minor amendments.

On April 30, 1908, alterations were made in the dates for receiving applications, and for the meeting of the Committee; and on June 23, 1910, the Treasury authorized an increase of the amount provided for administrative expenses from £200 to £250 per annum.

The Regulations now in force are to be found in the 'Year-Book'.

The Government Grant for Scientific Investigations is administered by the President and Council of the Royal Society. The General Committee by which the applications are decided upon is at present composed as under.

The President and Council of the Royal Society for the time being,
The President of the Royal Society of Edinburgh and one other Representative,
The President of the Royal Irish Academy and one other Representative,
The Presidents of—
- The British Association,
- The London Mathematical Society,
- The Royal Astronomical Society,
- The Physical Society,
- The Institution of Civil Engineers,
- The Institution of Mechanical Engineers,
- The Institution of Electrical Engineers,
- The Chemical Society,
- The Iron and Steel Institute,
- The Geological Society,
- The Royal Geographical Society,
- The Linnean Society,
- The Zoological Society,
- The Royal Anthropological Institute,
- The Royal College of Physicians,
- The Royal College of Surgeons,

The Members, for the time being, of the seven advisory Boards named below.

The actual examination of the applications for grants from the annual sum of £4,000 voted by Parliament is delegated to seven Boards, the scope of each is shown in the subjoined table.

A. Applications relating to Mathematics, Mathematical Physics, Crystallography, and Mathematical Astronomy.

B. Applications relating to Experimental Physics, Observational Astronomy, and Meteorology.

C. Applications relating to Chemistry and Metallurgy.

D. Applications relating to Geology, Palaeontology, Mineralogy, and Geography.

E. Applications relating to Botany.

F. Applications relating to Zoology and Comparative Anatomy.

G. Applications relating to Animal Physiology and Medical Subjects.

The Boards, each of which consists of eight members, having previously received printed lists of all the applications for the year, meet simultaneously at the rooms of the Royal Society to consider the several applications and decide which should be recommended for approval by the General Committee. This Committee meets as early as possible after the simultaneous meetings of the Boards and its decisions are reported to the Council for approval.

II. Publication Grant.

In 1895 the heavy burden of the expense falling upon the Royal Society in respect of its scientific publications led the Council to memorialize the Government with the view of obtaining assistance from the Treasury towards the cost of the publications of the Society and of other scientific publications. In response to this application the Government agreed to make a grant in aid, amounting to £1,000 per annum, to the Royal Society, on the understanding that it would, by means of the grant, assist not merely the Society's own publications but also the adequate publication of scientific matter through other channels and in other ways.

The Regulations under which this Grant is at present administered were adopted by the Council on November 7, 1901. They will be found in the Society's 'Year-Book'.

III. The National Physical Laboratory.

The earlier efforts of individuals towards the foundation in this country of a National Physical Laboratory led in 1897 to the appointment by H.M. Treasury of a Committee, with Lord Rayleigh as Chairman, to consider and report upon the desirability of the project. This Committee reported on July 6, 1898, and recommended that a Public Institution should be founded for standardizing and verifying instruments, for testing materials, and for the determination of physical constants; and that the proposed Institution should be under the control of the Royal Society. The Committee further suggested that the Institution should be established by extending the Kew Observatory.

The recommendations of the Committee were accepted by the Treasury, and the Royal Society was invited to carry them into effect. A scheme of organization was accordingly drawn up early in 1899 and agreed upon by the Treasury and the Royal Society. This provided that the name of the institution should be the National Physical Laboratory, and that its ultimate

control should be vested in the President and Council of the Royal Society. Arrangement was made also for the formation of a Governing Body consisting of a General Board and an Executive Committee. Under this scheme the General Board consists of the President, Treasurer, and Secretaries of the Royal Society, the Vice-Chairman of the Board, who is also Chairman of the Executive Committee, and is appointed by the President and Council of the Royal Society, the Permanent Secretary of the Board of Trade, and thirty-six ordinary members. Of the ordinary members twenty-four are appointed by the President and Council of the Royal Society, and two each by the Councils of the following institutions:—

The Institution of Civil Engineers,
The Institution of Mechanical Engineers,
The Institution of Electrical Engineers,
The Iron and Steel Institute,
The Institution of Naval Architects,
The Society of Chemical Industry.

The Executive Committee consists of the President, Treasurer, and one of the Secretaries of the Royal Society, the Chairman of the Executive Committee, the Permanent Secretary of the Board of Trade, and twelve ordinary members. The twelve ordinary members are nominated by the President and Council of the Royal Society, one-half being chosen from the representatives on the General Board of the six institutions above named. One-sixth of the members of the General Board and of the Executive Committee retire annually. Special arrangements were also made initially for the appointment of representatives on the Executive Committee from the previously existing Kew Observatory Committee of the Royal Society.

Dr. R. T. Glazebrook, F.R.S., was appointed in 1899 to be the first Director of the Laboratory.

Work was originally commenced at the Kew Observatory, but it was found that the plan of extending the Observatory presented difficulties, and in December, 1900, H.M. Queen Victoria made a grant of Bushy House, Teddington, to the Commissioners of Works for the uses of the National Physical Laboratory, conditions as to maintenance being agreed upon between the Commissioners and the Royal Society.

A grant of £14,000, afterwards increased to £19,000, was made by the Treasury towards the initial alterations, additional buildings, and equipment at Teddington. The basement and ground floor of Bushy House were utilized for the Physics Laboratory; for the Engineering Laboratory a building 80 feet by 50 feet was erected. These alterations were completed in 1901, and the Laboratory was formally opened by the King and Queen (then Prince and Princess of Wales) on March 19, 1902.

The Laboratory at this date comprised two departments at Teddington, for Physics and Engineering respectively. The Kew Observatory at Richmond

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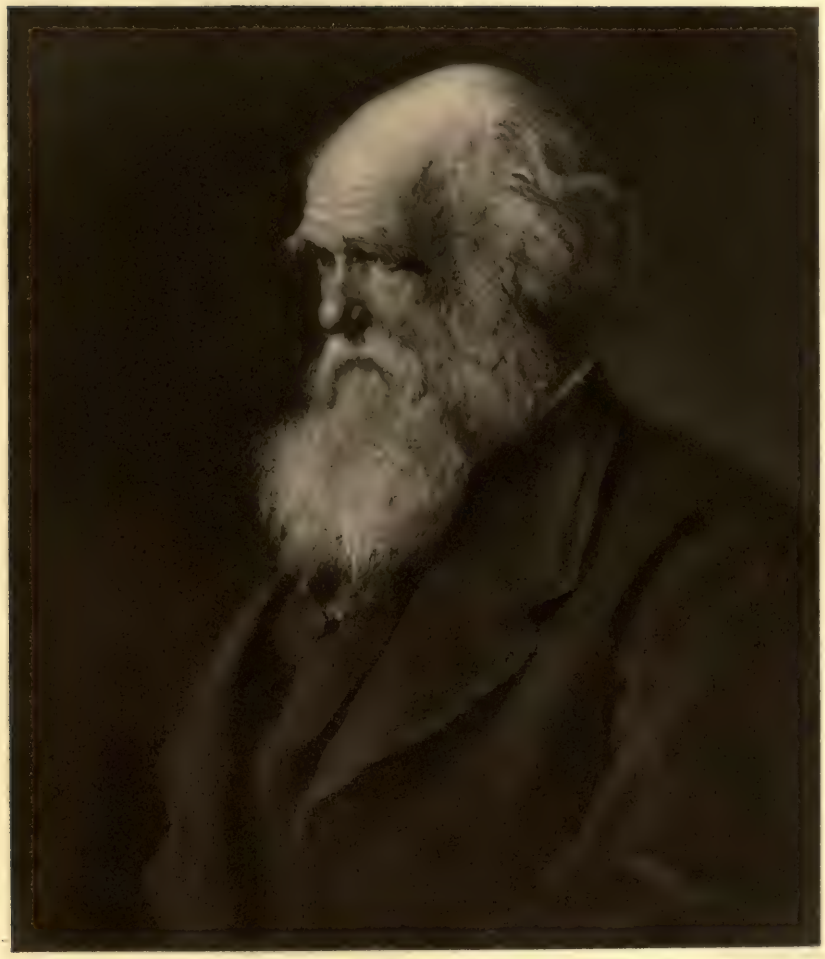

Charles Darwin

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was incorporated with the Laboratory and constituted the Observatory Department, under the able superintendence of Dr. Charles Chree, F.R.S. The Physics Department included Divisions for Electricity (General Electrical Measurements and Fundamental Units), Thermometry, Metrology, and Metallurgy. Divisions for Optics, Electrotechnics and Photometry, and Tide Prediction were added in the following year.

The history of the Laboratory since 1902 has been one of continual growth, involving the extension of the existing Divisions of the work, and the formation of new Departments. The staff at Teddington at the end of 1902 numbered twenty-six persons : in addition to the Director there was one Superintendent, in charge of the Engineering Department, and four Assistants, three of whom were Heads of Divisions of the Physics Department. In January 1912 the staff at Teddington numbered 136, including three Superintendents, one Senior and five Principal Assistants, and seventeen Assistants, in addition to Junior Assistants and other scientific workers. The Divisions of the Physics Department were all originally housed in Bushy House. In 1904 a promise was received from the Treasury of a further grant, to be spread over a number of years, towards the additional buildings and equipment which had become necessary. Buildings for Electrotechnics and Metrology were accordingly planned.

The Electrotechnics building was completed early in 1906, and was formally opened by Viscount Haldane in June of that year. A donation of £5,000 towards its equipment was shortly afterwards received from Sir John Brunner. This enabled satisfactory arrangements to be made for the testing of electrical instruments of all kinds, and for photometric work. A 100,000 volt transformer for insulation tests was installed later.

The Metrology Building was completed in 1907, but was not occupied till the following year. It was specially designed to secure the constancy of temperature essential for the carrying out of length-measurements of the highest accuracy, and a long mural base was provided for testing on the flat, or in catenary, surveying tapes up to 150 feet in length. This Division also deals with measurements of area and volume (e. g. the testing of areameters and of glass vessels), while more recently the work of verification of masses has been transferred to it. In 1907 the Laboratory was requested by H.M. Commissioner of Police to undertake the testing of taximeters of the London cab service, and this work was also entrusted to the Metrology Division. The majority of the tests of taximeters are carried out at Teddington, but for the re-testing of previously verified instruments a Taximeter Testing Sub-Station was provided at Lambeth. Recently, in 1911, an extension has been added to the Metrology Building for the re-erection of the standard screw-cutting lathe of the War Office.

The provision of the Electrotechnics and Metrology Buildings left room for the further expansion of the remaining Divisions in Bushy House. The

Electrical Standards Division obtained accommodation for the erection of the ampère balance, and later of the Lorenz resistance apparatus. The Division for General Electrical Measurements, which in addition to the testing of iron sheet for magnetic hysteresis and total power loss, is concerned with measurements of capacity and inductance, was able to install apparatus for the testing of wavemeters and other instruments for use in wireless telegraphy. In the Optics Division new equipment was provided for testing photographic lenses and shutters, the lenses of oculists' trial cases, prism binoculars, and for other purposes. In the Thermometry Division an additional room was fully equipped for the rapid testing of standard and other mercury thermometers, enabling some of this work, where higher accuracy was required, to be transferred from Kew. From the commencement, special provision had been made at Teddington for high temperature thermometry and pyrometry, and in 1907 a new furnace room was built out at the north-west corner of Bushy House, and provided later with a 15-kilowatt alternator and other equipment for electric furnace work involving considerable power consumption. The Kelvin tide-predicting machine, placed in the charge of the Laboratory in 1903 by the India Office, for the determination of the tides for the Indian ports and other tide-prediction work, is also installed in Bushy House.

The Engineering Department has undergone considerable extension since 1902. In 1903 a special building was provided for the accommodation of a Whitworth Standard Screw-cutting Lathe constructed to designs approved by a War Office Committee; and a 50-foot steel tower was erected in the grounds for the wind pressure research. In 1906 two bays were added to the Engineering Building, and a 100-ton machine was provided for the testing work transferred to the Laboratory from Cooper's Hill. In 1909 the Laboratory was asked by the Government to undertake experimental work in Aeronautics, and the further space necessary for a wind channel, motor-testing plant, &c., was provided by the addition of two more bays to the Engineering Building, while a shed 80 feet square was built to accommodate a whirling table. At the same time the earlier wind tower was replaced by two 60-foot towers, 110 yards apart, to facilitate the study of lateral variation in the wind. In 1911 the Department was asked to undertake the testing of road materials for the Government Road Board, and an additional building has been erected for this work.

The Physics Department originally comprised a Division for Metallurgy and Chemistry, occupying a few rooms in Bushy House. In 1906 by arrangement with the India Office, the test work for the Government of India, formerly carried out at Cooper's Hill, was transferred to the Laboratory, and a new building for this work was provided. A new Department of Metallurgy and Metallurgical Chemistry was also constituted. In 1910 a gift of £10,000 was received from Sir Julius Wernher for the erection of a building to advance the study of Metallurgy. This was planned to be continuous with the building

for the India Office work, and was completed in the autumn of 1911, enabling the whole of the earlier equipment for Metallurgy to be transferred from Bushy House. The plans for the Metallurgy Building involved the transference, already mentioned, of the War Office lathe to an extension of the Metrology Building.

One further new Department remains to be mentioned. From the date of the opening of the Laboratory the possibility of finding funds for the construction at Teddington of a large tank for experiments on models of ships had been under consideration by the Executive Committee of the Laboratory. In April 1908 an offer was made by Mr. A. F. Yarrow to the Institution of Naval Architects of the sum of £20,000 for the construction of such a tank, provided it were established at the National Physical Laboratory and a sufficient sum contributed from other sources for its maintenance for a number of years. A Guarantee Fund was raised by the Institution; and the construction of the tank was commenced in 1909 and completed towards the end of 1910. It was formally opened by Lord Rayleigh on July 5, 1911; and on a commemorative tablet it is described as 'The William Froude National Tank, erected by A. F. Yarrow for the service of the nation'. The work is carried on under the guidance of an Advisory Committee, mainly composed of representatives of the Institution of Naval Architects.

The Kew Observatory continued its work as the 'Observatory Department' of the Laboratory until the year 1910. During this period it was found necessary to remove the magnetic work to a site free from magnetic disturbance due to electric traction; and, with the assistance of the Government, a Magnetic Observatory was established at Eskdalemuir, Dumfriesshire. The buildings were commenced in 1904, and a Superintendent was appointed in 1907. On July 1, 1910, the control of the meteorological research work carried out at Kew, and of the Eskdalemuir Observatory, was transferred to the Director of the Meteorological Office, the Kew Observatory becoming the Central Observatory of the Meteorological Office. The testing of clinical and other thermometers, telescopes, binoculars, watches, and other instruments still continues, however, to be carried out at the Kew Observatory, pending the provision of accommodation for this work at Teddington.

For this purpose further new buildings at Teddington are necessary. Towards these the sum of £15,000 has recently been promised by the Treasury, and the minimum accommodation required is now being arranged for. The buildings planned, and commenced early in 1912, include an Optics Building, which will provide room for the testing of optical instruments now done at Kew and for the Optics Division at Teddington, and an Administration Building, with offices and library, and a section for the receipt and despatch of instruments. These buildings will be completed early in 1913.

A few notes are added on the researches which have been conducted at

the Laboratory. In 1901, from funds furnished by the generosity of Sir Andrew Noble, equipment was provided for work on the fundamental high temperature scale, which has since been continuously in progress. The earlier work consisted in a comparison of platinum thermometers and thermo-junctions with the gas thermometer, up to the highest temperature which could then conveniently be measured with these instruments. The account of this work published in 1903 was followed in 1904 by a description of a new type of electric furnace, with a re-determination of the melting-point of platinum. The subsequent investigations have been directed mainly to the finding of some satisfactory refractory material for the construction of gas thermometer bulbs for use at very high temperatures. Other types of electric furnace have been devised in the course of the work, and various difficulties have been encountered. Ionization phenomena in furnaces have been studied.

Research on electrical units and standards dates from the time of the foundation of the Laboratory. Dr. Glazebrook continued to serve as Secretary to the Electrical Standards Committee of the British Association, and continuity with the previous researches carried out by him for that Committee was thus maintained. The course of the investigations at Teddington has been marked by a series of papers on mercury standards of resistance, the ampère balance, the normal Weston cadmium cell, the silver voltameter, methods of high precision for the comparison of resistances, the variation of manganin resistances with humidity, and a variety of other researches on standard resistances, and standard cells. An ampère balance was constructed in 1906–7, and a standard Lorenz apparatus for the determination of the ohm in absolute measure, the gift of the Drapers' Company, has recently been completed. An extensive research on the measurement of capacity and inductance, including the construction of standards of inductance of high accuracy, has been conducted.

The Photometry Division has devoted continuous attention to the establishment of satisfactory methods and standards for the measurement of the illumination given by different sources of light.

The investigations carried out in the Metrology Division have been directed mainly to the construction and maintenance of standards of length, and to the devising of suitable methods of length measurements of all kinds, including measurements of screws and of tapes and wires for surveying purposes. Many researches have been undertaken for the Engineering Standards Committee—a fully representative body working under the auspices of the engineering profession and the Government for the purpose of defining and providing practical and interchangeable standards in construction.

The research work in the Engineering Department has, for the most part, been carried on with the continuous assistance and advice of the Institution of

Civil Engineers, who have contributed generously towards the support of the work of the Laboratory. A research on wind-pressure was at once commenced, directed to the determination of a method of estimating the wind-pressure on large structures from the results of experiments on small models in the Laboratory. An account of the earlier experiments on models in an air channel was published in 1903, and this work was followed by the investigation of the wind-pressure on larger surfaces in the open. The next step was to determine what relation the maximum pressure intensity in a given period of time over a considerable area, such as that of a large engineering structure, bears to the maximum intensity occurring at a single point of the area. The last stage of this research, to determine the effect on this relation of the more or less exposed character of the site, has now been entered upon.

A second extensive research has been in progress in the Engineering Department to determine the behaviour of materials under repetition of stresses of various kinds. Papers published in the course of this research relate to the construction of an alternating stress-testing machine, the resistance of iron and steel to reversals of direct stress, a new fatigue test for iron and steel, a repeated impact testing machine and the resistance of materials to impact, and other work of a similar character.

Research in Aeronautics was commenced in 1909, and considerable progress has been made in the study of the forces due to the wind on airships and aeroplanes.

In the Metallurgy Division the work initiated by Sir William Roberts-Austen was continued at the Laboratory for the Alloys Research Committee of the Institution of Mechanical Engineers and with the support of that Institution. The several reports made to this Committee deal respectively with iron-nickel-manganese-carbon alloys, alloys of aluminium and copper, alloys of copper aluminium and manganese, and alloys of aluminium and zinc. A large number of other papers on metallurgical subjects have been published.

The investigations on ship-models in the Tank Department were commenced in 1911, and this work will in future constitute an important branch of the research-work carried out by the Laboratory.

During the period in which the Kew Observatory was a Department of the National Physical Laboratory, the Superintendent, Dr. Charles Chree, F.R.S., published a valuable series of memoirs reducing and discussing the magnetic observations recorded at the Observatory, as well as magnetic observations taken at Falmouth, and the magnetic and meteorological records obtained by expeditions to the Antarctic regions. (See p. 301.)

In the year 1908 the conditions regulating the character of the test-work undertaken by the Laboratory for manufacturers and other private bodies were further defined by a Committee appointed by the Treasury, of which the Right Hon. Gerald W. Balfour acted as Chairman.

The total capital expenditure of the Laboratory up to December 31, 1911,

has been £104,399 7*s.* 1*d.* The grants for buildings and equipment received from H.M. Treasury during this period amount to a total of £57,150, the remainder being for the most part provided from private sources. The ordinary expenditure during the year 1911 amounted to £30,571 14*s.* 10*d.*, of which £17,398 3*s.* 7*d.* was met by payments for testing-work done.

IV. International Catalogue of Scientific Literature.

In the foregoing chapter an account was given of the Royal Society's 'Catalogue of Scientific Papers', of which twelve volumes have been published comprising the period from 1800 to 1883. It had long been apparent that the production of so great a work would soon be beyond the resources of the Society or indeed of any single body. International co-operation appeared to be the only means of securing the continuation of the work. As already stated, the President and Council of the Royal Society were willing to complete at their own charges the volumes required to bring their 'Catalogue' down to the end of the nineteenth century, but they felt that some other arrangement must be made for the further prosecution of the Catalogue beyond that period.

Accordingly, the Royal Society sought the opinion of a large number of representative bodies and individuals abroad, and as the replies were almost uniformly in favour of the work being undertaken by international co-operation, steps were taken to summon an international conference of delegates appointed by the various Governments. This Conference was held in London on July 14 to 17, 1896, and was followed by Conferences held in London on October 11 to 13, 1898, and on June 12 and 13, 1900.

The Conference held in 1900 agreed upon a scheme for the publication of an International Catalogue of Scientific Literature. It was then laid down that the supreme control of the Catalogue should be vested in an International Convention. In the intervals between the meetings of the International Convention, the administration of the Catalogue was to be vested in an International Council, the editing and publication being carried on by a Central Bureau. All difficulties were finally removed by the Royal Society undertaking in October 1900 to act as the publishers of the Catalogue on behalf of the International Council, thereby giving the necessary legal status to the undertaking, and also agreeing to advance the capital required to start the enterprise, the understanding being that this capital should be repaid during the next five years. The contracts entered into at the time were for publishing five annual issues of the Catalogue corresponding to the five years 1901–1905.

At the first meeting of the International Council aforesaid in London, on December 12, 1900, it was decided to commence the preparation of the Catalogue from January 1, 1901, that each annual issue of the Catalogue should consist of seventeen volumes, and that the price of the set to subscribers

should be £17. Dr. H. Forster Morley was appointed Director of the Central Bureau, and an Executive Committee of the International Council was also formed. The Central Bureau is established in offices at 34 and 35 Southampton Street, Strand, London, W.C. Schedules of Classification and the Instructions for the use of Regional Bureaus have been elaborated and are issued in English, French, Italian, and German.

The second meeting of the International Council was held in London on May 23 and 24, 1904. At this meeting it was decided 'That in view of the success already achieved by the International Catalogue of Scientific Literature, and of its great importance to scientific workers, it is imperative to continue the publication of the Catalogue beyond the first five annual issues'.

The first meeting of the International Convention was held in London on July 25 and 26, 1905, and was attended by accredited representatives from Austria, Belgium, France, Germany, Greece, Holland, India, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Russia, South Africa, the United Kingdom, and the United States of America. The Convention received and adopted the resolution of the International Council of the previous year, recommending that the work be continued for a second period of five years; and they requested the Royal Society to continue to act as the publishing body, and in that capacity to conclude a contract with Messrs. Harrison & Sons for printing and publishing the volumes of the Catalogue that would index the scientific literature of the years 1906–1910. The Convention also asked the Royal Society to make provision for the working capital required.

In response to these resolutions, the Council of the Royal Society arranged for an extension, with certain modifications, of the then existing contracts, so that they should cover the printing and publishing of the Catalogue up to the end of the tenth annual issue. The Society has advanced sums amounting altogether to £7,500 for working expenses, upon which annual interest is paid.

At the meeting of the International Convention in 1905 the Schedules of Classification underwent careful revision. The Convention also approved a proposal for the amalgamation of Volume N (Zoology) of the Catalogue with the Zoological Record published by the Zoological Society of London. The amalgamation was agreed to for the five years 1906–1910, and it has recently been extended to cover the period 1911–1915.

At a third meeting of the International Council held in London on July 29 and 30, 1907, details of the work of the Regional Bureaus established in the various co-operating countries were taken into consideration, and it was decided to issue a new edition of the Instructions for the use of Regional Bureaus. The fourth meeting of the International Council was held in London on June 3 and 4, 1909.

The second meeting of the International Convention was held in London July 12 to 13, 1910. It was attended by accredited representatives from

Austria, Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Holland, India, Italy, Japan, New South Wales, Russia, South Australia, Sweden, the United Kingdom, and the United States of America. At this Convention it was resolved 'That in view of the success already achieved by the International Catalogue of Scientific Literature and of the great importance of the objects which it promotes, it is imperative to continue the publication of the Catalogue during the period 1911–1915 and, on the recommendation of the International Council, during the subsequent five years 1916–1920'. All the delegates present voted in favour of this resolution with the exception of the representative of Germany, who stated that his country desired to reserve its decision. The German Government has, however, since the meeting of the Convention announced its intention of continuing its support of the undertaking for the third quinquennial period.

The Convention of 1910 also resolved 'That in view of the resolution arrived at to continue the Catalogue for a further period of five years, the Royal Society of London be requested to act, as in the past, as the publishing body and to make the necessary contracts'. The Council of the Royal Society has therefore agreed with the printers for the extension of the contracts for printing and publishing the Catalogue until the end of the fifteenth annual issue, namely, the one indexing the literature of 1915.

The contributions of the various countries have taken the form of promises to subscribe for a certain number of complete sets of the volumes or their equivalent. The following is a list of the sets thus subscribed for at the present time:—

Austria	9½	New Zealand	1
Belgium	7	Norway	5
Canada	7	Nova Scotia	1
Cape Colony	6	Orange River Colony	1
Cuba	1	Poland	1
Denmark	6	Portugal	1
Egypt	2½	Queensland	1
Finland	2½	Russia	30
France	35	South Australia	2
Germany	45	Spain	1
Greece	2	Sweden	5
Holland	8	Switzerland	8
Hungary	4	Transvaal Colony	1
India and Ceylon	21	United Kingdom	45
Italy	27	United States of America	58
Japan	15	Victoria	1
Mexico	5	West Australia	1
New South Wales	2½		
		Total	369

The present Meeting-room in the Apartments of the Royal Society, Burlington House

The branches of science included in the Catalogue are as follows :—

A. Mathematics.
B. Mechanics.
C. Physics.
D. Chemistry.
E. Astronomy.
F. Meteorology.[1]
G. Mineralogy.[2]
H. Geology.
J. Geography.[3]
K. Palaeontology.
L. General Biology.
M. Botany.
N. Zoology.
O. Anatomy.
P. Physical Anthropology.
Q. Physiology.[4]
R. Bacteriology.

Volumes are issued in paper covers, but may also be obtained bound in buckram at an extra charge per volume, or for part of volume when bound separately. For those who may prefer a card catalogue to a Catalogue in book-form, copies of every volume specially printed upon one side only of thin paper have been published. The entries can then be cut out and pasted upon cards of any desired size. An extra charge is made for these thin paper copies.

In the case of Zoology an experiment is being made by offering for sale the separate parts of the volume which correspond to divisions of the animal kingdom.

Eight complete annual issues of the Catalogue corresponding to the period 1901–1908 have now been published. The greater part of the ninth issue is also published. The volumes composing the tenth issue are at present appearing.

The following table gives the total number of papers indexed in each science for the nine issues covering the period 1901–1909 :—

A. Mathematics	16748	K. Palaeontology	7251
B. Mechanics	9200	L. General Biology	8123
C. Physics	35032	M. Botany	55394
D. Chemistry	72631	N. Zoology	10786
E. Astronomy	16071	O. Anatomy	17316
F. Meteorology	14083	P. Anthropology	26029
G. Mineralogy	14338	Q. Physiology	98422
H. Geology	18210	R. Bacteriology	46915
J. Geography	22417		
		Total	488966

[1] Including Terrestrial Magnetism.
[2] Including Petrology and Crystallography.
[3] Mathematical and Physical.
[4] Including Experimental Psychology, Pharmacology, and Experimental Pathology.

This is the number of entries for the Catalogue according to Authors. For each entry in this Catalogue there are on the average two or three entries in the Catalogue according to Subjects. Since the beginning of the undertaking two million index cards have been received at the Central Bureau; as these cards index the scientific literature for the eleven years 1901–1911, they thus give an average of about 180,000 entries per annum.

An arrangement has recently been made with the International Seismological Association whereby the section of 'Internal Dynamics' in the volume for Geology will be enlarged by additional entries prepared under the auspices of the Seismological Association, and will be issued with separate title-page to the members of the Association.

V. The Royal Observatory, Greenwich.

Allusion was made in Chapter I (p. 34) to the foundation of this Observatory by Charles II and to its earlier history. The connexion of the Royal Society with the Observatory has been close from the beginning. In 1710 the Society was appointed to be Visitors and Directors, a function which they continued to perform until the accession of King William IV, when, by a new warrant then issued, the President and six of the Fellows of the Royal Astronomical Society were added to the same number of the Royal Society to constitute the Board of Visitors, the President of the Royal Society being Chairman of the Board. A new warrant is issued at the beginning of each sovereign's reign. The following is that of King George V:—

Warrant for the Board of Visitors of the Royal Observatory, Greenwich.

George the Fifth by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas King, Defender of the Faith, to all to whom these Presents shall come, Greeting.

Whereas it pleased His late Majesty King Edward the Seventh by Warrant under His Royal Sign Manual, bearing date the 23rd day of May in the First Year of His Reign to constitute and appoint the President of the Royal Society for the time being, and the President of the Royal Astronomical Society for the time being, together with certain other Persons therein named and described, to be regular Visitors of the Royal Observatory at Greenwich. Now know ye, that We have revoked and determined, and do by these Presents revoke and determine, the said Appointment, and every clause, article, and thing therein contained. And further know ye, that We have been given to understand that it would contribute very much to the improvement of Astronomy and Navigation, if We should appoint regular Visitors of Our Royal Observatory at Greenwich, with sufficient powers for the execution of that trust. We have, therefore, thought fit, in consideration of the great

learning and experience, and other necessary qualifications of the Royal Society and the Royal Astronomical Society, to constitute and appoint, as We do by these Presents constitute and appoint, you—

The President for the time being of the Royal Society,

The President for the time being of the Royal Astronomical Society,

together with Our Right Trusty and Well-beloved Counsellor—

John William, Baron Rayleigh, Member of the Order of Merit,

and Our Trusty and Well-beloved—

Sir Joseph Norman Lockyer, Knight Commander of Our Most Honourable Order of the Bath,

Sir Arthur William Rücker, Knight,

Sir Joseph Larmor, Knight,

William Grylls Adams, Esquire,

Arthur Schuster, Esquire,

Fellows of the Royal Society;

and—

Sir William de Wiveleslie Abney, Knight Commander of Our Most Honourable Order of the Bath,

Sir David Gill, Knight Commander of Our Most Honourable Order of the Bath,

Sir Robert Stawell Ball, Knight,

Robert Bellamy Clifton, Esquire,

James Whitbread Lee Glaisher, Esquire,

Edward Ball Knobel, Esquire,

Fellows of the Royal Astronomical Society;

and—

The Savilian Professor of Astronomy at Oxford for the time being,

The Plumian Professor of Astronomy at Cambridge for the time being,

The Hydrographer of Our Navy for the time being,

to be regular Visitors of Our Royal Observatory at Greenwich during Our pleasure; provided always, that neither the Astronomer Royal for the time being, nor any of his Assistants shall be a Visitor of Our said Royal Observatory. And we do authorize and require you from time to time to order and direct Our said Astronomer and Keeper of Our said Royal Observatory to make such Astronomical Observations and calculations as you in your judgement shall think proper.

And that you do survey and inspect our instruments in Our said Observatory, and as often as any shall be found defective or insufficient for the present wants of Astronomy, that you do inform Our Lord High Admiral, or the Commissioners for executing the Office of Lord High Admiral, that so the said instruments may either be exchanged or repaired or new ones may be procured. And that you do from time to time make such suggestions and representations to Our Lord High Admiral, or to the Commissioners for

executing the Office of Lord High Admiral, touching the said Observatory, and its library and instruments, the observations and calculations as shall, in your judgement, be conducive to the credit of Our Observatory and to the promotion of astronomical and natural science.

And Our further will and pleasure is, that Our Astronomer and Keeper of the said Observatory for the time being do deliver to you every three months, if required by you in writing, under the hand of your Chairman, a true and fair copy of all the observations he shall have made and of all the calculations relating to those or other observations made at Our said Observatory. And that such number of copies of the said observations and calculations be printed as Our Lord High Admiral, or the Commissioners for executing the Office of Lord High Admiral, shall consider expedient. And when Our said Astronomer and the Councils of the said Royal Society and Royal Astronomical Society shall have been supplied with as many copies as they may desire to distribute for the benefit of science, the remainder shall be sold at such price as Our Lord High Admiral, or the Commissioners for executing the Office of Lord High Admiral, shall fix.

And Our further will and pleasure is, that you do meet annually at Our said Observatory on the first Saturday in the month of June, or, should circumstances render that day inconvenient, on such other day, at that period of the year, as the President of the Royal Society (being a Visitor) may decide, and also at such other times as may seem expedient to the President of the Royal Society (being a Visitor), or if not, to Our Lord High Admiral, or the Commissioners for executing the Office of Lord High Admiral. And that at such meeting the President of the Royal Society (being a Visitor) shall take the chair, or in his absence the President of the Royal Astronomical Society (being a Visitor), or in the absence of both the said Presidents, that the members present shall elect a chairman for the time being among themselves. And that at every such meeting seven members shall form a quorum.

And Our further will and pleasure is, that you be empowered to appoint a Secretary, who shall perform the usual duties of Secretary at your meetings, and shall take charge of your books and papers, and shall receive for his trouble such stipend as to Our Lord High Admiral, or to the Commissioners for executing the Office of Lord High Admiral, shall seem fit. And also that Our said Lord High Admiral or Commissioners shall be empowered to pay such sums as they may think proper, in the nature of reimbursement of expenses, to such of the visitors as attend.

And Our further will and pleasure is, that if any one of Our Visitors (not being such by virtue of his office) shall not attend the Annual Meeting for three successive years without assigning such an excuse for his absence as shall be deemed sufficient by a majority of Our Visitors present at a meeting, he shall cease to be a Visitor; and as often as a vacancy shall occur in the lists of Visitors selected from the Fellows of the Royal Society or of the Royal

Astronomical Society, by death, resignation, or otherwise, the same shall be filled up by the President of the Society (being a Visitor) in whose list such vacancy may have happened, from the Fellows of that Society, but if such President be not a Visitor the appointment shall be made by the Council of the Society of which he is President, from the Fellows thereof. And for so doing this shall be your Warrant.

And so We bid you farewell.

Given at Our Court at Saint James's, the Eleventh day of June 1910, in the First Year of Our Reign.

To the President of the Royal Society, the President of the Royal Astronomical Society, and the other Persons herein appointed Visitors of Our Royal Observatory of Greenwich.

By His Majesty's Command,
WINSTON S. CHURCHILL.

VI. Kew Observatory.

This Observatory is situated in the Old Deer Park, Richmond. The present building was erected by King George III in 1769 for the purpose of observing the transit of Venus which occurred in that year. It was maintained by Government until the year 1842 when it passed into the hands of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, which continued to manage it through a committee until 1871, when the Chairman of the Committee placed in the hands of the Royal Society as trustees an endowment of £10,000. The Society then took over the control of the Observatory, and appointed a Committee to administer the endowment and supervise the scientific work of the Observatory. This arrangement continued until 1899 when the Observatory was incorporated with the National Physical Laboratory (see pp. 179, 289), and the Kew Observatory Committee as a scientific body was dissolved. A committee, however (known as the Gassiot Committee), whose members were also members of the Executive Committee of the Laboratory, continued to watch over the Gassiot Fund, and to pay the proceeds thereof to the National Physical Laboratory.

In course of time it was found that some alteration of this organization was required. Accordingly a new scheme for the Management of Kew Observatory, with other Observatories, was framed, which came into operation on July 1, 1910. Under this scheme the Gassiot Committee, appointed by the Royal Society to administer the Gassiot Trust Fund, was reconstituted as a Scientific Committee for the purpose of recommending observations and researches in magnetism, seismology, meteorology, and geophysics to be carried out at Kew, Eskdalemuir, and Valencia Observatories, which were now placed under the general direction of the Meteorological Committee (see p. 302). The proceeds of the Gassiot Trust Fund, and the grant in aid made by the Treasury to the Royal Society for Eskdalemuir Observatory, are used in such manner as the

Gassiot Committee may approve for the maintenance of these observations and researches, in augmentation of the sums assigned for the purpose by the Meteorological Committee.

VII. The Meteorological Committee.

The present Meteorological Committee is the official descendant of the Meteorological Department of the Board of Trade, established in 1854, the history of which is given in the Report by the Committee of Inquiry nominated by the Royal Society, the Board of Trade, and the Admiralty, respectively, which was printed and presented to Parliament in 1866. This Department was superseded in 1867 by the Meteorological Committee of the Royal Society. In 1877 the Committee transferred their charge to the Meteorological Council, a paid body, consisting of a chairman and four members, nominated by the President and Council of the Royal Society, and approved by the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, with the Hydrographer of the Admiralty as an official member. In 1905 the Meteorological Council was replaced by a Committee appointed by H.M. Treasury, and containing two representatives of the Royal Society. The Gassiot Committee above described co-operates with this Meteorological Committee in promoting the scientific study of the branches of science to which the Gassiot Trust relates, viz. Meteorology, Terrestrial Magnetism, Atmospheric Electricity, Seismology, and the cognate subjects.

VIII. The Botanic Gardens, Chelsea, formerly known as 'The Physick Garden'.

In February 1721 (1722 new style) Sir Hans Sloane by a deed, one part of which is in the possession of the Society, granted unto and to the use of the Society of Apothecaries for ever, subject to a yearly rent of £5 and to certain conditions, a plot of ground formerly leased to that Society by Lord Cheyne, and known as 'The Physick Garden'. The most important condition is 'That the Garden should at all times hereafter be continued as a Physick Garden' by the Society of Apothecaries, which shall yearly present to the Royal Society 'fifty specimens or samples of distinct plants, well dryed and preserved, and which grew in the said Garden the same year, together with their respective names or reputed names, and so as the specimens or samples of such plants be different, or specifically distinct, and no one offered twice, until the compleat number of two thousand plants have been delivered'.

The deed further provides that if these conditions be not fulfilled, or if the Society shall at any time convert the Garden into buildings for habitations or for any other uses save as a Physick Garden, Sir Hans Sloane, his heirs and assigns, may enter and hold the premises in trust for the Royal Society, which, however, must pay the said rent, and in like manner deliver fifty plants from the Gardens annually to the College of Physicians, and if the Royal Society fail to comply, the Gardens are to be held in trust for the College of Physicians,

subject to the same conditions as those originally imposed on the Society of Apothecaries.

The deed recites that the Society of Apothecaries had 'lately resolved upon and sett apart an annuall summe for the maintaining of the "Garden" forever', a consideration for the Grant which is not mentioned in the abstract of the Deed published in the 'Memoirs of the Botanic Garden at Chelsea', by Mr. Henry Field and Dr. R. H. Semple, printed in 1878.

The Society of Apothecaries duly presented in each year fifty distinct plants to the Royal Society up to 1762, when the number of two thousand was completed. After that year plants were still presented up to 1774, when a total of 2,550 plants was attained, and from that date the records of the Royal Society appear to contain no entry concerning the Garden until the year 1861, when the Society of Apothecaries, having expressed to the President of the Royal Society their intention of relieving themselves of the responsibility of maintaining the Botanic Gardens at Chelsea, and the matter having been referred to a Committee, the following Minute of Council appears in reply to an inquiry from the Society of Apothecaries as to the decision of the Council:—

'Oct. 24, 1861. Resolved that thanks be returned to the Master and Wardens of the Society of Apothecaries for their obliging communication, and that they be informed that the President and Council of the Royal Society do not feel in a position to take any steps in the matter referred to, until they receive notice of proceedings on the part of the Heirs of Sir Hans Sloane consequent on the determination of the Society of Apothecaries.'

The Garden is said to have contained three acres one rood and thirty-five perches of ground, but this area appears to have been exclusive of the foreshore of the River Thames. On page 88 of the 'Memoirs of the Botanic Garden at Chelsea' above mentioned, it is stated that so long ago as 1707 directions were given for wharfing the Garden towards the river, and that a similar order was made in 1728. In 1771 an embankment was made at an expense of about £400. 'This embankment was designed only in order to recover ground which had originally belonged to the Garden, but had in process of time been washed away by the river.'

In 1870 the Chelsea Embankment was constructed, and, as the 'Memoirs' state, the Apothecaries' Society, 'as tenants of the Chelsea Garden,' lost their immediate access to the river and sacrificed their portion of the foreshore, while a road intervened between the garden and the river. As compensation, a handsome wall, railing, and entrance gates facing the Embankment were built by the Metropolitan Board of Works.

It is further stated in the same 'Memoirs' that a strip of reclaimed land has 'been thrown in with the older portion since the construction of the new river-side embankment'. In 1890 the Royal Society had some correspondence with the Society of Apothecaries on occasion of a proposal that

the Gardens should be sold for building purposes; but the proposal was abandoned. In 1898, however, the Society of Apothecaries became desirous of being relieved of the burden of maintaining the Garden, and applied to the Charity Commissioners to formulate a scheme for its administration. A scheme was accordingly drawn up by the Charity Commissioners and submitted to the Council of the Royal Society. A Committee appointed by the Council carefully considered the scheme and suggested several modifications, which were approved, and the scheme as finally amended was sealed by the Charity Commissioners on February 21, 1899.

Under this scheme the Garden is to be administered exclusively for the promotion of the study of Botany with special reference to the requirements of general education, scientific instruction and research in Botany (including Vegetable Physiology), and instruction in Technical Pharmacology, as far as the culture of medicinal plants is concerned. The Garden is now administered by a body of Trustees and by a Committee of Management. The Trustees are the Trustees of the London Parochial Charities, and the Committee of Management consists of 'seventeen competent persons', sixteen being Representative Members, and one being an *ex-officio* or Nominated Member. The Representative Members are appointed as follows:—

Nine by the above-mentioned Trustees, for a term of four years.

One by the Treasury, for a term of five years.

One by the Lord President of the Council, for a term of five years.

One by the Technical Education Board of the London County Council, for a term of three years.

One by the Royal Society, for a term of four years.

One by the Society of Apothecaries and the Royal College of Physicians, in turn, for a term of four years.

One by the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, for a term of four years, and

One by the Senate of the University of London for a term of four years.

The *ex-officio* Member is 'the person for the time being entitled to the said yearly rent of £5' under Sir Hans Sloane's Deed of Gift. Under this scheme the Committee is to provide for the maintenance of botanical collections of living plants for teaching purposes, and, so far as practicable, for the supply of botanical specimens for the purpose of external instruction. The Committee may also provide instruction, by means of lectures or otherwise, in Botany, with special reference to the requirements of Elementary Education.

IX. The Lawes Agricultural Trust.

Mr. (afterwards Sir) John Bennet Lawes, soon after entering into possession of his hereditary property at Rothamsted[1] in 1834, began to make experi-

[1] Rothamsted is in Hertfordshire, twenty-five miles from London, near Harpenden, on the Midland Railway.

The Principal Library in the same Apartments

ments with different manurial substances, first with plants in pots, and afterwards in the field. At the outset the researches of De Saussure on vegetation chiefly guided him. Of all his experiments those gave the most striking results in which the neutral phosphate of lime, in bones, bone-ash, and apatite, was rendered soluble by means of sulphuric acid, and the mixture was applied for root-crops. The success obtained on a small scale in 1837, 1838, and 1839, led to more extensive trials in the field in 1840 and 1841, and subsequently. In 1843 more systematic field experiments were commenced; and Dr. (afterwards Sir) J. Henry Gilbert became associated with Mr. Lawes in the conduct of the experiments. The foundation of the Rothamsted Experimental Station may be said to date from that time (1843).

The Rothamsted station has from the commencement been disconnected from any external organization, and has been maintained entirely at the cost of the late Sir John Lawes, who set apart a sum of £100,000, the Laboratory, and certain areas of land, for the continuance of the investigations after his death. In February 1889 Trustees were appointed, and the necessary Trust Deed was executed. In accordance with the provisions of the Deed, a Committee of Management was soon afterwards appointed, and entered upon its duties. The Trustees are Lord Avebury, F.R.S., Lord Walsingham, F.R.S., and the Right Hon. A. Lyttleton, K.C. The Committee consists of nine members, of whom one is the owner of Rothamsted, four are nominated by the Royal Society, one by the Chemical Society, one by the Linnean Society; and two by the Royal Agricultural Society of England.

From June 1843 until the death of Sir John Lawes, which occurred in August 1900, Sir J. H. Gilbert was the Director of the Experimental Station and collaborated with Lawes in all the work. Gilbert died in Dec. 1901, and in Oct. 1902 Mr. A. D. Hall, F.R.S., became Director of the Station.

In 1855 the Laboratory was built with the funds collected by public subscription amongst the agriculturists of England. In 1888 the Sample House was added for the storage of the very large number of samples of experimentally grown crops, soils, &c., that had been accumulated. In 1904 a wing was added to the Laboratory by Mr. J. H. Mason, M.P., for bacteriological investigations upon the soil, and further extensions are now (1912) in progress.

The field experiments were started upon such fields of the Rothamsted Home Farm as were suitable for the purpose, and five of these fields were conveyed to the Lawes Agricultural Trust by the provisions of the original Trust Deed. In 1911 a long lease was granted by the late Sir Charles Lawes-Wittewronge of further areas of land adjoining the original experimental fields, so that the Station is now in control of a farm of about 300 acres in area.

The original trust funds have been added to from time to time by various benefactors; more particularly by the Goldsmiths' Company, which gave in 1907 the sum of £10,000 for the endowment of investigations upon soil. The

Station now also receives a grant from the Board of Agriculture from the Research Fund provided by the Development Commissioners.

The staff now consists of Director, Chemist, Goldsmiths' Soil Investigator, Bacteriologist, Botanist, Organic Chemist, and two assistants.

The investigations conducted at Rothamsted may be classified as follows:—

1. *Field Experiments.* On the original experimental fields the treatment of the plots has in many cases been carried on without break or alteration since 1843 and in nearly all cases since 1852. One field is devoted to wheat, a second to barley, a third to root crops, a fourth to leguminous crops, and a fifth to hay. The plan of the experiments has been to divide these fields into plots, each of which receives a different manurial treatment which is repeated year by year, and is so arranged as to provide all the possible variations in the supply of nutriment to the plant. On another field the same crop is not grown continuously, but a rotation of crops is followed. The effect of the manures upon the yield of the crops may be considered to have been settled long ago by these experimental plots, but they continue to yield material for the investigation of the part played by the different constituents of the plant upon its general nutrition, and upon the composition of crops grown under various conditions of nutriment. The soil has also become profoundly altered by the long-continued manurial treatment and affords material which throws light upon the behaviour of other soils of naturally abnormal composition. Other experimental fields have since been added to investigate the residue left by different fertilizers, the effect of green crops and other additions of organic matter to the soil, the value of certain new fertilizers, &c., &c.

2. *Feeding Experiments.* During the earlier years of the experiments a number of trials with animals were made at Rothamsted in order to determine the composition of oxen, sheep, and pigs and of their increase in fattening. The relation of food to live weight increase, the relative value in the nitrogenous and non-nitrogenous constituents of food, the relation of nitrogenous food to work, and the sources of fat in the animal's body were determined. These investigations were conducted with all the precision that was then obtainable, and though much of the work has since been superseded by more refined methods of research, they provide many of the fundamental data upon which the theory of animal nutrition was built up.

3. *Investigations on the biology of the soil.* Much of the earlier work of the Station was concerned with the question of the sources of nitrogen in vegetation, and the work of Lawes, Gilbert, and Pugh may be taken to have finally settled the question that the higher plants themselves do not assimilate atmospheric nitrogen. After the discovery by Helreigel and Wilfarth in 1866 of the nitrogen-fixing bacteria living in symbiosis on the roots of leguminous plants, much of their work was repeated and verified at Rothamsted, and several confirmations of their observations were obtained upon a field scale. Later work has largely been concerned with the effects of the other

nitrogen-fixing organisms living free in the soil, and from one of the experimental fields considerable light has been thrown upon the origin of the accumulated nitrogen in virgin soils. The research of the late R. Warington, F.R.S., upon nitrification and the organisms concerned therein was conducted in the Rothamsted Laboratory. Latterly the existence in the soil of another group of larger organisms which reduce its fertility by keeping in check the development of bacteria has been demonstrated, and this subject is now under investigation, both in the laboratory and in the field.

4. *Miscellaneous.* Other investigations have dealt with the botanical composition of the herbage of meadows and the change brought about by manurial and other treatment, the nitrogen constituents of rain and drainage waters, the effects of plant growth and of manures upon the acidity or alkalinity of the soil, the removal of calcium carbonate from the soil, and the effects of manures and soils upon the composition of farm crops.

X. Standard Weights and Measures.

The Imperial Standard Yard and Pound in actual use for all important comparisons are at the Standards Office. Four copies of each of them are deposited in other places in case of injury or loss of the standards. One set of copies is in the custody of the Royal Society.

XI. Educational Institutions.

UNIVERSITIES.

Oxford. Boards of Electors to the—
- Savilian Professorship of Geometry
- Savilian Professorship of Astronomy
- Sedleian Professorship of Natural Philosophy
- Professorship of Experimental Philosophy
- Wykeham Professorship of Physics
- Waynflete Professorship of Chemistry
- Waynflete Professorship of Mineralogy
- Professorship of Geology.

Cambridge. Board of Electors to the—
- Lowndean Professorship of Astronomy and Geometry

The President of the Royal Society is an *ex officio* member.

Liverpool University Court, one representative named by the Council of the Royal Society.
Bristol University Court, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,,

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Governing bodies of:—

Charterhouse School,	one representative	appointed	by the Council	of the Royal	Society.
Christ's Hospital,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,
Dulwich College,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,
Eton College,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,
Harrow School,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,
Rugby School,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,
Shrewsbury School,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,
Westminster School,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,
Winchester College,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,

OTHER INSTITUTIONS.

Athenaeum Club (Committee).	The President.	*Ex officio.*
British Museum (Trustee).	,,	,,
City and Guilds of London Institute (Governor).	,,	,,
Hunterian Museum (Trustee).	,,	,,
Imperial Cancer Research Fund.	Two representatives appointed by the Council.	
Imperial College of Science and Technology.	One representative appointed by the Council.	
Lister Institute of Preventive Medicine.	Two representatives appointed by the Council.	
Military Education (Advisory Board).	One representative appointed by the Council.	
Plague in India (Advisory Committee).	Two representatives appointed by the Council.	
Soane Museum.	One representative appointed by the Council.	
Tropical Diseases Advisory Board.	,,	,, ,,

The President of the Royal Society is also *ex officio* an honorary member of the Royal Irish Academy.

CHRONOLOGICAL REGISTER OF FELLOWS[1]

	Date of Election	**1663**
named nd Royal .	Apr. 22	Brouncker, William, Viscount, *President.*
		Moray, Sir Robert, Kt.
		Boyle, Robert.
		Brereton, William; afterwards Lord.
		Digby, Sir Kenelm, Kt.
		Talbot, Sir Gilbert, Kt.
		Neile, Sir Paul, Kt.
		Slingsby, Henry.
		Petty, Sir William, Kt.
		Clarke, Timothy, M.D.
		Wilkins, John, D.D., *Secretary*; afterwards Bp. of Chester.
		Ent, George, M.D.; afterwards Kt.
		Erskyn (Aerskine), William.
		Goddard, Jonathan, M.D.
		Balle, William, *Treasurer.*
		Wren, Matthew.
		Evelyn, John.
		Henshaw, Thomas.
		Palmer, Dudley.
		Hill, Abraham.
		Oldenburg, Henry, *Secretary.*
l Fellows.	May 20	Alleyn, John.
		Annesley, James, Lord.
		Ashmole, Elias.
		Austen, John.
		Awbrey, John.
		Ball, Peter.
		Barrow, Isaac, D.D.
		Bate, George, M.D.
		Bayne, Thomas, M.D.; afterwards Kt.
		Berkeley, George, Lord; afterwards Earl.
		Boyle, Richard.
		Brook, John; afterwards Bt.
		Bruce, David, M.D.
		Bruce, Robert, Lord; afterwards Earl of Aylesbury.
		Buckingham, George, Duke of.

[1] The Old Style calendar is observed; until 1752 the year begins on March 25.

	Date of Election	**1663** (*continued*)
Original Fellows.	May 20	Cavendish, William, Lord; afterwards Duke of Devonshire.
		Charlton, Walter, M.D.
		Clayton, John; afterwards Kt.
		Colwall, Daniel.
		Cotton, Edward, D.D.
		Coxe, Thomas, M.D.
		Crawford and Lyndsay, John, Earl of.
		Croone, William, M.D.
		Denham, Sir John, Kt. of the Bath.
		Devonshire, William, Earl of.
		Dorchester, Henry, Marquess of.
		Dryden, John (the poet).
		Ellis, Andrew.
		Fane, Sir Francis, Kt. of the Bath.
		Finch, Sir John, Kt.
		Glisson, Francis, M.D.
		Graunt, John.
		Haak, Theodore.
		Hammond, William.
		Harley, Sir Robert, Kt.
		Hatton, Christopher, Lord.
		Hayes, James; afterwards Kt.
		Henshaw, Nathaniel, M.D.
		Hoare, William, M.D.
		Holder, William, D.D.
		Hooke, Robert; afterwards LL.D.
		Hoskins, John; afterwards Bt. (P.R.S. 1682).
		Howard, Charles.
		Jones, Richard; afterwards Earl of Ranelagh.
		Kincardine, Alexander, Earl of.
		King, Sir Andrew, Kt.
		Le Febure, Nicasius.
		Long, James; afterwards Bt.
		Lowther, Anthony.
		Lucas, John, Lord.
		Massareene, John, Viscount.
		Merret, Christopher, M.D.
		Morgan, Sir Anthony, Kt.
		Needham, Jasper, M.D.
		Neile, William.
		Northampton, James, Earl of.
		Nott, Sir Thomas, Kt.
		Packer, Philip.
		Paston, Sir Robert, Bt. and K.B.; afterwards Earl of Yarmouth.
		Pell, John, D.D.
		Persall, Sir William, Kt.
		Pett, Peter.

	Date of Election	**1663** (*continued*)
inal Fellows.	May 20	Pett, Sir Peter, Kt.
		Pope, Walter, M.D.
		Povey, Thomas.
		Powle, Henry.
		Powle, Sir Richard, K.B.
		Proby, Henry.
		Quatremain, William, M.D.
		Sandwich, Edward, Earl of.
		Scarburgh, Charles, M.D.; afterwards Kt.
		Schroter, William.
		Shaen, Sir James, Kt. and Bt.
		Smyth, George, M.D.
		Southwell, Robert; afterwards Kt. (P.R.S. 1690).
		Sprat, Thomas; afterwards D.D., Bishop of Rochester.
		Stanhope, Alexander.
		Stanley, Thomas.
		Terne, Christopher, M.D.
		Tuke, Samuel; afterwards Kt.
		Vermuyden, Cornelius; afterwards Kt.
		Waller, Edmund.
		Wallis, John, D.D.
		Ward, Seth, Bishop of Exeter.
		Whistler, Daniel, M.D.
		Williamson, Joseph; afterwards Kt. (P.R.S. 1677).
		Willughby, Francis.
		Winthrop, John.
		Wren, Christopher, D.C.L. and LL.D.; afterwards Kt. (P.R.S. 1680).
		Wren, Thomas, M.D.
		Wyche, Sir Cyril, Kt. (P.R.S. 1683).
		Wyche, Sir Peter, Kt.
		Wylde, Edmund.
		Wynde, William.
	June 22	Birkenhead, Sir John, Kt.
	,,	Bysshe, Sir Edward, Kt.
	,,	Huyghens, Christian.
	,,	Sorbière, Samuel.
	July 1	Isham, Sir Justinian, Bt.
	,,	Power, Henry, M.D.
	8	Fraizer, Alexander, M.D.; afterwards Kt.
	15	Vabres de Fresars, V. Beaufort.
	22	Harley, Sir Edward, Kt. of the Bath.
	,,	Ford, Henry; afterwards Kt.
	29	Talbot, Sir John, Kt.
	,,	Waterhouse, Edward.
	Aug. 5	Ashley, Antony, Lord; afterwards Earl of Shaftesbury.
	19	Bathurst, Ralph, M.D.; afterwards D.D.

	Date of Election	1663 (*continued*)
	Aug. 19	Beal, John; afterwards D.D.
	,,	Pettus, Sir John, Bt.
	Oct. 28	Argyle, Archibald, Earl of.
	Nov. 4	Coxe, Thomas.
	11	Gomeldon, William.
	,,	Potter, Rev. Francis.
	18	Peterborough, Henry, Earl of.
	,,	Willis, Thomas, M.D.
	Dec. 9	Leighton, Sir Ellis, Kt.
	16	Creed, John.
[1664 N.S.]	Jan. 6	Dungarvan, Charles, Lord.
	27	Lowther, Sir John, Bt.
	,,	Smith (Smyth), Edward.
	Feb. 3	Tweeddale, John, Earl of.
	,,	Williams, Roger.
	Mar. 23	Burnet (Burnett), Gilbert; aft. D.D. and Bp. of Salisbury.
	,,	Carkess, James.
		1664
	Mar. 30	Hevelius, Johannes (*rectè* Hewelcke).
	Apr. 20	Vossius, Rev. Isaacus; afterwards D.C.L.
	May 25	More, Henry, D.D.
	June 1	Neale, Thomas.
	Nov. 2	Godolphin, William; afterwards Kt.
	,,	Hoare, James.
	,,	Newburgh, John.
	,,	Woodford, Samuel.
	9	Atkyns, Sir Robert, Kt.
	,,	Cutler, Sir John, Kt.
	23	Bagenall, Nicholas.
	,,	Thynne, Thomas; afterwards Bt. and Viscount Weymouth.
	Dec. 7	Harvey, John.
	14	Glanvill, Rev. Joseph.
	,,	Rolt, Thomas.
	21	Slanning, Sir Nicholas, K.B.
	28	Churchill, Sir Winston, Kt.
	,,	Portman, Sir William, Kt., Bt., and K.B.
[1665 N.S.]	Jan. 9	Albemarle, George, Duke of.
	,,	King Charles II (*Founder*).
	,,	York, James, Duke of; afterwards King James II.
	18	Stafford, William, Viscount.
	25	Brunswick, Ferdinand Albert, Duke of.
	Feb. 8	Clarendon, Edward, Earl of.
	,,	Blount, Colonel Thomas.
	15	Pepys, Samuel (P.R.S. 1684).
	22	Carteret, Philip; afterwards Kt.
	Mar. 22	Coxe, Daniel, M.D.

	Date of Election	**1664** (*continued*)
	Mar. 22	Sheldon, Gilbert, D.D., Archbishop of Canterbury.
	„	Rupert, Prince.
		1665
	Mar. 29	Stearne, Richard, D.D., Archbishop of York.
	„	Henchman, Humphrey, D.D., Bishop of London.
	„	Dolben, John, D.D., Dean of Westminster; afterwards Abp. of York.
	May 3	Corbet, Sir Richard, Bt.
	„	Dorset, Richard, Earl of.
	10	De Vaux, Sir Theodore, Kt.
	„	Manchester, Edward, Earl of.
	17	Hayward, Sir William, Kt.
	24	Thruston, Malachy, M.D.
	June 14	Carlisle, Charles, Earl of.
	28	De Dumas, Vital.
	„	De Lionne, Hugues Louis.
[1666 N.S.]	Mar. 21	Cock, Captain George.
	„	Harrington, William.
		1666
	May 9	Copplestone, John.
	23	Yester, John, Lord; afterwards Marquess of Tweeddale.
	„	Auzout, Adrian.
	„	Crisp, Thomas; afterwards Kt.
	June 13	Parker, Samuel; afterwards D.D. and Bishop of Oxford.
	27	Nelthorpe, Edward.
	July 18	King, Edmond; afterwards M.D. and Kt.
	Aug. 29	Stormont, David, Viscount.
	Nov. 14	Laney, Benjamin, Bishop of Lincoln; afterwards of Ely.
	„	Mercator, Nicholas.
	„	Robartes, John, Lord; afterwards Earl of Radnor.
	21	Lindsey, Robert, Earl of.
	28	Howard, Henry; afterwards Duke of Norfolk.
	„	Morley, George, Bishop of Winchester.
	Dec. 12	Rycaut, Paul; afterwards Kt.
[1667 N.S.]	Feb. 14	Lake, Thomas.
	Mar. 14	Pearson, John, D.D.; afterwards Bishop of Chester (Exposition of the Creed).
		1667
	Mar. 28	Clifton, Sir Clifford, Kt. and Bt.
	Apr. 4	Bullialdus, Ismael (*rectè* Bulliau).
	„	Petit, Pierre.
	„	Smethwick, Francis.
	May 16	Skippon, Philip; afterwards Kt.
	30	Harley, Thomas.

	Date of Election	1667 (*continued*)
	June 20	Gascoigne, Sir Bernard, Bt. (*rectè* Bernardo Guasconi).
	,,	Needham, Walter, M.D.
	Oct. 3	Curtius, Sir William, Kt. and Bt.
	17	Berkeley, Sir Maurice, Kt. and Bt.
	,,	Reymes, Col. Bullen.
	,,	Lower, Richard, M.D.
	,,	Collins, John.
	24	Beringhen, Theodor von.
	,,	Clerke, Henry, M.D.
	,,	Stuart (Stewart), Sir Nicholas, Bt.
	Nov. 7	Wray, John, M.A. (Ray after 1670).
	,,	Aglionby, William, M.D.
	21	Leyonbergh, Johann.
	,,	Soame, William.
	,,	Ubaldini, Count Carlo.
	,,	Berkeley, Sir Charles, Bt.; afterwards Earl.
	,,	Oudart, Nicholas.
	Dec. 5	Du Moulin, Jacques, M.D.
	,,	Downes, John, M.D.
[1668 N.S.]	Jan. 2	Brown, Edward, M.D.
	,,	Conway, Edward, Lord.
	9	Eustace, Sir Maurice, Kt.
	,,	Hotham, Rev. Charles.
	Feb. 6	Strafforde, William, Earl of.
	,,	Allen, Thomas, M.D.
	13	Le Hunt, William.
	20	Flower, ——.
	,,	Ward, Esay.
		1668
	Apr. 9	Cunha, Don Antonio Alvares da.
	16	Anglesey, Arthur, Earl of.
	,,	Harby, Sir Erasmus, Bt.
	30	Flatman, Thomas.
	,,	Woodroffe, Benjamin; afterwards D.D.
	May 14	Colwall, John.
	28	Colepeper (Collepepyr), Thomas.
	June 11	Gregory (Gregorie), James.
	,,	Arderne, James, D.D.
	Aug. 6	Courthope, Peter.
	Nov. 5	Howard, Edward (of Norfolk).
	26	Fitzhardinge, Maurice, Viscount.
	,,	Lucy, Sir Kingsmill, Bt.
	,,	Locke, John.
	,,	Finch, Daniel.
	Dec. 3	Chamberlayne, Edward; afterwards LL.D. and D.C.L.
	10	Banks, Sir John, Bt.
[1669 N.S.]	Jan. 14	Titus, Col. Silas.

	Date of Election	**1668** (*continued*)
	Jan. 21	Hoare, James.
	28	Horneck, Anthony; afterwards D.D.
	Feb. 4	Castle, George, M.D.
	Mar. 4	Malpighi, Marcello.
		1669
	Oct. 28	Jeffreys, Edward.
	Nov. 18	Barrington, Thomas.
	,,	Hiärne, Urban.
	,,	Souza, Don Gaspar Merez de.
	Dec. 9	Stiernhielm, Georg.
		1670
	Apr. 21	Helmfeld, Gustavus.
	Dec. 15	Monceaux, André.
1671 N.S.]	Mar. 23	Williams, Sir John, Kt. and Bt.
	,,	Matthews, Sir Philip, Bt.
		1671
	Nov. 2	Reading, Robert; afterwards Bt.
	,,	Lister, Martin; afterwards M.D.
	,,	Grew, Nehemiah, M.D.
1672 N.S.]	Jan. 11	Newton, Isaac; Kt. in 1705 (P.R.S. 1703).
	18	Holles, Capt. Sir Frescheville, Kt.
	25	Tillotson, John, D.D.; afterwards Archbishop of Canterbury.
		1672
	May 22	Cassini, Jean Dominique.
	,,	Vernon, Francis.
	Oct. 30	Howard, Henry, Ld., of Castle Rising; afterwards Duke of Norfolk.
	Nov. 6	Howard, Thomas.
		1673
	Apr. 9	Bernard, Edward, B.D.
	,,	Leibniz, Gottfried Wilhelm, Freiherr von.
	June 4	Herbert, Lord Charles; afterwards Marquess of Worcester.
	Nov. 6	Howard, John Stafford.
	,,	Isham, Sir Justinian, Bt.
	27	Lawrence, Sir John, Kt.
	,,	Ford, Sir Richard, Kt.
	,,	Player, Sir Thomas, Kt.
	,,	Winn, Rowland.
	,,	Birch, Andrew; afterwards M.D.
	Dec. 11	Robartes, Francis.
	,,	Strangeways, Col. Giles.

	Date of Election	**1673** (*continued*)
	Dec. 11	Le Gassick, John, M.D.
	,,	Slusius, Renatus Franciscus.
	,,	Castell, Edmund, D.D.
		1674
	Nov. 30	Jenkes, Henry; afterwards D.D.
	Dec. 3	Moore, Sir Jonas, Kt.
[1675 N.S.]	Jan. 14	Whichcote, Sir Paul, Bt.
	,,	Milles, Daniel, B.D.
	Feb. 18	Percivale, Sir Philip, Bt.
		1675
	Nov. 30	Halifax, George, Viscount; afterwards Marquess of.
[1676 N.S.]	Feb. 10	Mapletoft, John, M.D.; afterwards D.D.
	,,	Sheers, Capt. Henry.
	,,	Hall, Henry.
	,,	Travagino, Francesco.
		1676
	Nov. 30	Edgcumbe, Sir Richard, Bt.
	,,	Clutterbuck, Sir Thomas, Kt.
	,,	King, John.
[1677 N.S.]	Feb. 8	Croke, Sir George, Kt.
	,,	Baldwin, Christopher Adolphus.
	,,	Flamsteed, John.
	,,	Colwall, Daniel.
	,,	Ent, George.
	,,	Hill, Oliver.
		1677
	Dec. 6	Wyndham, ——.
	,,	Gale, Thomas, D.D. } (adm.)
	,,	Plot, Robert, D.C.L. } (adm.)
	,,	Smith, Thomas; afterwards D.D. } (adm.)
	13	Colleton, Sir Peter, Kt.
	,,	Herbert, John.
	,,	Wheler, George; afterwards Bt. and D.D.
[1678 N.S.]	Jan. 17	Langham, Sir James, Bt.
	,,	Keckringius, Theodorus.
	31	Chetwynd, Walter.
	,,	Dickenson, Edmund, M.D.
	,,	Lane, Joseph.
		1678
	Nov. 30	Aston, Francis.
	,,	Mayow, John, D.C.L.
	,,	Van de Bemde, John.
	,,	Perry, William.

	Date of Election	**1678** (*continued*)
	Nov. 30	Clüverus, Dethlevus.
	„	Halley, Edmund; afterwards Astronomer Royal, Capt. R.N., and D.C.L.
	„	Moxon, Joseph.
	„	Hannisius, David.
1679 N.S.]	Feb. 6	Spanheim, Ezekiel von.
	„	Sheridan, Thomas.
	20	Waller, Sir William.
		1679
	Dec. 1	Tyson, Edward, M.D.
	„	Paman, Henry, M.D.
	„	Naper, William.
	„	Sarotti, Giovanni Ambrosio.
	18	Bridgeman, William.
	„	Pigot, Thomas.
1680 N.S.]	Jan. 29	Heusch, Johann Christian, M.D.
	„	Firmin, Thomas.
	„	Houghton, John.
	„	Leeuwenhoeck, Antonj van.
	Feb. 5	Perkins, Peter.
	Mar. 12	Moore, Jonas.
		1680
	Apr. 1	Nelson, Robert.
	„	Clenche, Andrew, M.D.
	„	Wood, Capt. John, R.N.
	29	Pighius, Jacobus, M.D.
	Dec. 16	Slare, Frederick, M.D. (adm.).
		1681
	Apr. 6	Wood, Robert, D.C.L.
	„	Deane, Sir Anthony, Kt.
	„	Chamberlen, Hugh, M.D.
	„	Percivale, Sir John, Bt.
	„	Meredith, Roger.
	„	Rogers, John.
	„	Salusbury, Oliver.
	„	Novell, ——, Dr.
	„	Ward, Sir Patience, Kt.
	27	Waller, Richard.
	„	Sambrooke, Jeremy; afterwards Kt.
	„	Braddon, Laurence.
	„	Goodwyn, ——.
	„	Jordis, John Philip, M.D.
	Nov. 9	Eve, Henry.
	„	Payne, William.
	„	Penn, William (Founder of Pennsylvania).

	Date of Election	**1681** (*continued*)
	Nov. 23	Gwynne, Sir Rowland, Kt.
	„	Crull, Jodocus, M.D.
	„	Robinson, Richard, M.D.
	30	Lodwik, Francis.
	„	Leti, Gregorio.
	„	Dorislaus, Isaac.
	Dec. 7	Justel, Henry, D.C.L.
	14	Blackburne, Samuel.
		1682
	Apr. 26	Haddu, Muhammad ibn (Moroccan Ambassador).
	July 12	Mills, Walter, M.D.
	Nov. 8	Turnor, John.
	„	Paget, Edward.
	?	Papin, Denis, M.D.
	29	Borghese, Marcantonio, Principe.
	30	Faria, Giuseppe de.
	„	Chardin, Sir John, Kt.
	Dec. 13	Beuninghen, Conrad van.
	20	Pitt, Robert, M.D.
		1683
	May 2	Gould, William.
	„	Haynes, Edward.
	July 4	Wetenhall, Edward, D.D., Bp. of Cork and Ross.
	18	Moulin, Allen, M.D.
	25	Willughby, Charles, M.D.
	Nov. 30	Vincent, Nathaniel, D.D.
	„	Bailey, Arthur.
[1684 N.S.]	Mar. 19	Musgrave, William, B.C.L.; since M.D.
		1684
	Apr. 30	Munchausen, Benjamin von.
	Nov. 12	D'Ablancourt, Frémont.
	„	Monson, James.
	19	Beaumont, Richard.
	„	Baker, Rev. Thomas.
	„	Pitfeild, Alexander.
	„	Robinson, Tancred; afterwards Kt. and M.D.
	Dec. 1	Clarendon, Henry, Earl of.
[1685 N.S.]	Jan. 21	Vaughan, John, Lord; afterwards Earl of Carbery (P.R.S. 1686).
	„	Sloane, Hans, M.D.; afterwards Bt. (P.R.S. 1727).
		1685
	May 13	Pembroke and Montgomery, Thomas, Earl of (P.R.S. 1689).
	„	Villermont, Esprit Cabart de.

	Date of Election	**1685** (*continued*)
	May 13	Beaumont, John.
	,,	Leigh, Charles, M.D.
	Nov. 25	Bulkeley, Sir Richard, Bt.
[1686 N.S.]	Feb. 3	Gordon, Sir Robert, Bt.
	,,	Molyneux, William.
	,,	Ashe, St. George; afterwards D.D. and Bp. of Clogher.
		1686
	Nov. 3	Molyneux, Thomas, M.B.; afterwards Bt.
	,,	Harwood, John; afterwards LL.D.
	17	Havers, Clopton, M.D.
	Dec. 8	Mears, ——.
[1687 N.S.]	Mar. 9	Sylvius, Jacobus, M.D.
		1687
	Dec. 14	Valvasor, Johann Weikhard, Freiherr von.
	,,	Wotton, William; afterwards D.D.
	,,	Hautefeuille, Jean de.
	,,	Middleton, Benjamin.
	?	Duillier, J. Nicolas Fatio de.
		1688
	Nov. 30	Pechlin, Joannes Nicolaus, M.D.
	,,	Vieussens, Raymond, M.D.
	,,	Stampfer, Joannes Adamus.
	,,	Adair, John.
	,,	Clayton, Sir Robert, Kt.
	,,	Stillingfleet, Edward; afterwards M.D.
	,,	Gresham, Charles.
		1689
	Nov. 30	Witsen, Nicolaus.
	,,	Stanley, William, D.D.
	,,	Raphson, Joseph.
	,,	Moult, George.
		1690
	Dec. 1	Grandi, Jacomo.
		1691
	Nov. 30	Copley, Sir Godfrey, Kt. and Bt. (Founder of the Copley Medal).
	,,	Day, Thomas.
	,,	Torriano, Alessandro; afterwards LL.D.
		1692
	Nov. 30	Trumbull, Sir William, Kt., D.C.L.
	,,	Isaac (Issac), Dr. Charles; afterwards Kt.

Date of Election	**1692** (*continued*)
Nov. 30	Heinson, Johann Theodor.
„	Lany, Rev. Edward; afterwards D.D.
„	Southwell, Edward.
„	Gregory (Gregorie), David, M.D.
„	Blackwell, Jonas.
„	Lane, Ralph.
Dec. 14	Douglas, Lord George (adm.).
?	Marsigli, Luigi Ferdinando, Conte.
?	Dolaeus, Joannes, M.D.
?	Tarbat, George, Lord; afterwards Earl of Cromarty.
?	Paule, Louis, M.D.
	1693
Nov. 30	Woodward, John, M.D.
„	Briggs, Robert.
„	Kirke, Thomas.
„	Henley, John.
„	Radnor, Charles Bodvill, Earl of.
„	Willoughby, Sir Thomas, Bt.; afterwards Ld. Middleton.
„	Franck-von-Franckenau, Georg.
„	Wren, Christopher.
	1694
Nov. 30	Brydges, James; afterwards Duke of Chandos.
„	Jackson, John.
„	Gordon, Patrick.
	1695
Oct. 23	Bottoni, Domenico, M.D.
Nov. 27	Doody, Samuel. } (adm.).
„	Petiver, James. } (adm.).
„	Connor, Bernard, M.D. } (adm.).
30	Del Bene, Tommaso. } (adm.).
„	Montagu, Charles; afterwards Earl of Halifax (P.R.S. 1695). } (adm.).
„	Bentley, Richard; afterwards D.D. } (adm.).
Dec. 18	Pujolas, Moise. } (adm.).
	1696
Apr. 29	Smith, Edward, D.D.; afterwards Bp. of Down and Connor (adm.).
„	Scarlotti, Pomponio, Barone di.
„	Viviani, Vincenzo.
„	Fornassari, Ippolito A.
„	Bridgeman, Orlando; afterwards Kt.
„	Byrd, William.
„	Harris, John; afterwards D.D.
„	Bon-Figliolo, Silvestro.

	Date of Election	**1696** (*continued*)
	Apr. 29	Bidloo, Gothofridus, M.D.
	July 15	Foley, Thomas; afterwards Lord Foley.
	,,	Lowndes, Ralph.
	,,	Chadwick, ——.
	,,	Ryley, Philip; afterwards Kt.
	,,	Spoleti, Francesco.
	Nov. 30	Petty, Henry; afterwards Earl of Shelburne.
	,,	Bernard, Charles.
	,,	Newey, John.
	,,	Cockburn, William, M.D.
	,,	Howard, Hugh.
		1697
	Nov. 30	Basnage de Beauval, Jacques.
	,,	Hutton, John, M.D.
	,,	De Moivre, Abraham.
	,,	Stepney, George.
	,,	Thoresby, Ralph.
1698 N.S.]	Mar. 23	Cassini, Jacques.
	,,	Prior, Matthew (the poet).
	,,	Lucy, Sir Berkeley, Bt.
	,,	Guglielmini, Domenico.
	,,	Emmet, Maurice.
	,,	Fryer, John, M.D.
	,,	Molesworth, Robert; afterwards Viscount Molesworth.
		1698
	July 6	Becker, Balthasar, M.D.
	,,	Baglivi, Giorgio.
	,,	Geoffroy, Estienne François.
	Nov. 9	Reay, George, Lord.
	,,	Seafield, James, Viscount; afterwards Earl of Finlater.
	,,	Norris, Edward, M.D.
	,,	Stanley, John; afterwards Kt. and Bt.
	,,	Isted, Thomas.
	,,	Haistwell, Edward.
	30	Somers, John, Lord (P.R.S. 1698).
	,,	Spencer, Charles, Lord; afterwards Earl of Sunderland.
1699 N.S.]	Jan. 11	Dorset, Charles, Earl of.
	,,	Shirley, R.
	,,	Worth, George.
	,,	Agricola, George André.
	,,	Krieg, David, M.D.
	,,	Williams, ——.
	,,	Cowper, William.
		1699
	Nov. 30	Browne, Thomas, M.D.
	,,	Bowes, Martin.

	Date of Election	1699 (*continued*)
	Nov. 30	Buissiere, Paul.
	„	Silvestre, Pierre.
	„	Menkenius, Johann Burchard.
	Dec. 20	Cunningham, James.
	„	Lonsdale, John, Viscount.
	„	Pound, James, M.B.
		1700
	Oct. 30	Hammond, Anthony (adm.).
	Nov. 30	Sperling, Otto.
	„	Cyprianus, Abraham, M.D.
	„	Sydenham, Sir Philip, Bt., M.D.
	„	du Bois, Charles.
	„	Keill, John, M.D.
		1701
	Nov. 30	Drake, James, M.D.
	„	Leyoncrona, Christ. de.
	Dec. 3	Percivale, Sir John, Bt.; afterwards Earl of Egmont.
	„	Shadwell, John, M.D.; afterwards Kt. (adm.).
	31	Arthington, Cyril (adm.).
[1702 N.S.]	Jan. 14	Le Vassor, Michael (adm.).
	Mar. 18	Cheyne, George; afterwards M.D.
	„	De la Pryme, Abraham.
		1702
	May 6	Tompson, Robert.
	„	Vernon, ——.
	„	Chamberlayne, John.
	Nov. 30	Lowthorp, John.
	„	Young, James.
	„	Ludlow, ——.
	„	Chardellou, Jean.
[1703 N.S.]	Feb. 3	Derham, William.
	?	[1] Bourdelin, Claude, M.D.
	?	[2] Hotton, Pieter.
	?	[3] Boothe, Peniston; afterwards D.D. and Dean of Windsor.
		1703
	May 2	Breynius, Johannes Philippus.
	Nov. 30	Hickes, John.
	„	Morland, Joseph, M.D.
	„	Dudley, Sir Matthew, Bt.
	„	Morton, Rev. John.
	„	Mead, Richard, M.D.
	„	Areskine, Robert, M.D.
	„	Oliver, William, M.D.

[1] Bourdelin appears in the annual lists from 1703 until 1710. On June 28, 1711, his death was announced to the meeting of the R.S. and it was ordered that his name should be erased from the next list.

[2] Hotton's name appears in the annual lists from 1703 until 1708.

[3] P. Boothe signed

	Date of Election	**1703** (*continued*)
e Charter-Book . admission, but s name does not pear in any an- al list.	Nov. 30	Shaw, Joseph.
	,,	Hodgson, James.
	,,	Stubs, Rev. Philip.
	,,	Valisnieri, Antonio.
	,,	Rivinus, August Quirinus, M.D.
	,,	Scheuchzerus, Joannes Jacobus, M.D.
	,,	Timone, Emanuele, M.D.
	,,	Robartes, Russell.
		1704
	Nov. 30	George of Denmark, Prince.
	,,	Morland, Samuel.
	,,	Fuller, John.
	,,	Fellowes, William.
	,,	Tooke, Andrew.
	,,	Annesley, ——.
	,,	Clavell, Walter.
	,,	Arbuthnot, John, M.D.
		1705
	Nov. 30	Heathcote, Sir Gilbert, Kt.
	,,	Mortimer, John.
	,,	Lennard, Dacre Barret.
	,,	Hauksbee, Francis.
	,,	Thorpe, John; afterwards M.D.
	,,	Worsley, Henry.
	,,	King, William, D.D., Archbishop of Dublin.
	,,	Nicolson, William, Bp. of Carlisle; afterwards Abp. of Cashel.
[1706 N.S.]	Feb. 13	Buÿs, Willem.
	,,	Burnet, William.
	,,	Bisse, Philip; afterwards D.D. and Bishop of Hereford.
	,,	Savery, Capt. Thomas.
		1706
	Apr. 3	Cowper, William; afterwards Earl.
	,,	Townshend, Charles, Viscount.
	,,	Poulett, John, Earl.
	,,	Orrery, Charles, Earl of.
	,,	Duillier, Jean Christophe Fatio de.
	June 5	Briançon, Comte de.
	,,	Guiscard, Antoine, Marquis de.
	,,	Van Vrijberge, Willem.
Elected June 5, cording to the urnal-Book, but es not appear in y annual list.	,,	[1] Garth, Samuel, M.D.; afterwards Kt.
	Nov. 20	Gallucci, ——.
	,,	Lancisi, Giuseppe Maria, M.D.
	,,	Douglas, James, M.D.
	,,	Wanley, Humphrey.

	Date of Election	1706 (*continued*)
	Nov. 20	Shippen, Robert; afterwards D.D.
	Dec. 4	Nicholson, Col. Francis.
	,,	Sherard, James; afterwards Hon. M.D.
	,,	Forster, Thomas.
	,,	Knight, John.
[1707 N.S.]	Mar. 19	Frankland, Thomas.
	,,	Frankland, William.
	,,	Holt, Rowland.
	,,	Morland, Benjamin.
		1707
	May 28	Roxburghe, John, Duke of.
	,,	Montrose, James, Duke of.
	Dec. 1	Trevor, Sir Thomas, Kt.; afterwards Lord.
	,,	Ayres, Thomas.
	,,	Venables, James.
	,,	Hoy, Thomas, M.D.
	,,	Plumptre, Henry, M.D.
		1708
	Apr. 7	Pratt, Benjamin, D.D.
	,,	Woodford, Thomas.
	,,	Mills, Thomas, B.D., Bishop of Waterford.
	,,	Markham, Sir George, Bt.
	,,	Hamilton, Sir David, M.D., Kt.
	,,	Williams, ——.
	,,	Bridges, John.
	,,	Whalley, Thomas.
	May 12	Stamford, Thomas, Earl of.
	Nov. 30	Chesterfield, Philip, Earl of.
	,,	Cornaro, Francesco.
	,,	Lavater, Jean Rodrigue, M.D.
	,,	Fellowes, William.
	,,	Balle, Robert.
	,,	Tighe, Richard.
	,,	Lawrence, Sir Edward, Kt.
	,,	Foley, Richard.
	,,	Tilli, Michael Angelo, M.D.
	,,	Lloyd, Owen.
	,,	Ayres, Charles Nicholas.
	,,	Hutcheson, Archibald.
		1709
	May 4	Magalotti, Conte Lorenzo.
	,,	Cressener, Henry.
	,,	Newton, Henry, D.C.L.; afterwards Kt.
	,,	Léopold, Jean Frédéric, M.D.
	,,	Grandi, Guido.

Date of Election	**1709** (*continued*)
May 4	Hunter, Col. Robert.
„	Tufnell, Samuel.
	1710
Nov. 8	Bianchi, Vendramin.
„	Wolfius, Jean Christian.
„	Barnes, Joshua, B.D.
Nov. 30	Brigstocke, Owen.
„	Machin, John.
„	Tanner, Joseph.
„	Poleni, Giovanni.
„	Geekie, Alexander.
	1711
Nov. 30	Hill, Rev. Samuel.
„	Collet, Philibert.
„	Gyllenborg, Carl, Count.
„	Sandilands, Alexander, M.D.
„	Wyvill, Sir Marmaduke, Bt.
„	Linda, ——.
„	Douglas, Col. Walter.
„	Bonet, Ludwig Friedrich.
„	Bellers, Fettyplace.
„	Cheselden, William.
„	Craig, John.
„	Jones, William.
„	Cotes, Roger.
„	Greene, Thomas.
1712 N.S.] Mar. 20	Parker, Sir Thomas, Kt.; afterwards Ld. Chan. and Earl of Macclesfield.
„	Dupplin, George, Viscount; afterwards E. of Kinnoull.
„	Harley, Robert, Lord; afterwards Earl of Oxford.
„	Taylor, Brook; afterwards LL.D.
„	Freind, John, M.D.
„	Sprat, Ven. Thomas; Archdeacon of Rochester.
„	Aland, John Fortescue; afterwards Ld. Fortescue of Credan.
„	Le Neve, Peter.
„	Kempe, John.
„	Pellet, Thomas, M.D.
„	Keill, James, M.D.
	1712
Oct. 23	Grimani, Pietro; afterwards Doge of Venice.
„	Duliolo, Rinaldo.
„	Richardson, Richard, M.D.
„	Massey, Richard Myddleton, M.D.

	Date of Election	1712 (*continued*)
	Oct. 23	Rawlinson, Thomas.
	,,	Bower, Thomas, M.D.
	,,	Averani, Giuseppe.
	Dec. 1	Molyneux, Samuel.
	,,	Bernoulli, Jean, M.D.
	,,	Tempest, William.
	,,	Blair, Patrick; afterwards M.D.
	,,	Bradley, Richard.
[1713 N.S.]	Jan. 22	Inglis, John, M.D. (adm.).
	29	Baldini, Giovanni Antonio, Conte. } (adm.).
	,,	Bianchini, Francesco. } (adm.).
		1713
	May 21	D'Aumont de Rochebaron, Louis, duc.
	June 11	Mellarede, Pierre de.
	,,	Kreienberg, —— von.
	,,	Rosenkrantz, Iver, Baron.
	,,	Barrett, Richard.
	,,	Oliphant, Charles, M.D.
	,,	Tollet, George.
	,,	Jablonski, Daniel Ernest.
	,,	Colson, John.
	July 27	Mather, Cotton, D.D.
[1714 N.S.]	Mar. 11	Brattle, William.
	,,	Leveret, Col. John.
	,,	Turner, Edmond.
	,,	Bromfield, Thomas, M.D.
	,,	Keck, Robert (Benefactor, Keck Bequest).
	,,	Bernoulli, Nicholas, M.D.
		1714
	July 29	Menzicoff, Prince Alexander de.
	,,	Folkes, Martin; afterwards D.C.L. (P.R.S. 1741).
	,,	Varignon, Pierre.
	,,	Rawlinson, Rev. Richard; afterwards D.C.L. (a non-juror bishop).
	,,	Desaguliers, Rev. John Theophilus; afterwards D.C.L.
	Nov. 11	Steigertahl, Johann Georg, M.D.
	30	Jett, Thomas.
	,,	Stuart, Alexander.
	,,	Watkins, Thomas.
		1715
	June 9	Hodges, Thomas.
	,,	's Gravesande, Willem Jakob.
	,,	Ruysch, Friedrich, M.D.
	,,	Vincent, Levinus.
	,,	Marpurgher, Paul Jacob.

	Date of Election	1715 (*continued*)
	June 9	Newborough, Maj. Gen. George, Ld., D.C.L.; afterwards Earl of Cholmondeley.
	,,	Louville, Jacques Eugène d'Allonville, le Chevalier de.
	,,	Geoffroy, Claude Joseph.
	,,	Montmort, Pierre Rémond de.
	,,	Sherlock, John.
	,,	Pemberton, ——.
	Nov. 10	Paisley, James, Lord; afterwards Earl of Abercorn.
	,,	Troni, Nicolo.
	,,	Valentini, Michaele Bernardo.
	,,	Conti, Antonio, Conte de'.
	,,	Godfrey, John.
	,,	Moore, John.
	30	Effen, Justus van.
	,,	Fleury, François Wicardel, Chevalier de.
	?	Tozzi, Bruno.
		1716
	Apr. 5	Nicholson, Henry, M.D.
	,,	Wicksted, John Churchill.
	,,	Cartwright, ——.
	,,	Volkra, Otto Christopher, Count.
	,,	Diescau, Johann Adolph, Baron von.
	,,	Monte Leone, Marques de.
	,,	Hodges, Sir Joseph, Bt.
	,,	Salvini, Antonio Maria.
	,,	Amyand, Claude.
	Nov. 30	Hollins, ——.
	,,	Guise, Col. John; afterwards Lieut.-General.
	,,	D'Orci, Giuseppe, Marchese.
	,,	Simon, William.
	,,	Paul, Robert.
[1717 N.S.]	Mar. 21	Hadley, John.
		1717
	Mar. 28	Scheurer, Samuel, D.D.
	,,	Gale, Roger.
	Nov. 14	Hugo, Johann August, M.D.
	,,	Muratori, Luigi Antonio.
	,,	Jurin, James, M.D.
	,,	Barham, Henry.
	,,	Jeffreys, Walter.
	?	[1] Torti, Francesco.
	30	Littlehales, Edmond, M.D.
	,,	Gee, Orlando.
	,,	Yale, Elihu (Benefactor of Yale University).
[1718 N.S.]	Mar. 13	Welsted, Robert, Dr.
	,,	Wagstaffe, William, M.D.

[1] Torti's name first appears in the list of 1717.

	Date of Election	1717 (*continued*)
	Mar. 13	Stukeley, Rev. William, M.B.; afterwards M.D.
	,,	Hales, Rev. Stephen; afterwards D.D.
	,,	Montagu, John, Duke of.
		1718
	July 3	Mickleton, James.
	,,	Whiteside, John.
	,,	à Ripa, Ludovicus.
	,,	Cotesworth, Caleb, M.D.
	Nov. 6	Bradley, James; afterwards D.D.
	,,	Saunderson, Nicholas; afterwards LL.D.
	,,	Gay, Robert.
	Dec. 1	Bury, Sir Thomas, Kt., Lord Chief Baron.
	,,	Cadogan, Charles; afterwards Lord.
	,,	Conduitt, John.
	,,	Campbell, James, M.D.
	,,	Stephens, William, M.D.
	,,	Crawys, Samuel.
	,,	Langny, Thomas Fantet de.
	11	Bates, Thomas.
	,,	Bamber, John; afterwards M.D.
	,,	Hollier, John, M.D.
	,,	Lawson, Sir Wilfrid, Bt.
	,,	Beckett, William.
	,,	Jussieu, Antonie, M.D.
	,,	Michaelotti, Pietro Antonio.
	,,	Linck, Johann Heinrich.
[1719 N.S.]	Feb. 5	Bellers, John.
	,,	Smith, Robert; afterwards LL.D. and D.D. (founded Smith's Prizes).
	,,	Keyssler, Johann Georg.
	Mar. 12	Meres, Sir John, Kt.
	,,	Dalrymple, ——.
		1719
	Apr. 9	Cavendish, Lord James.
	,,	Busby, John.
	,,	Hill, James.
	Nov. 5	Rand, Isaac.
	,,	Williams, Rev. Moses.
	,,	Strachey, John.
	,,	Salengre, Albert Henri de.
	,,	McLaurin, Colin.
	30	Georges, John.
	,,	Bale, Charles, M.D.
[1720 N.S.]	Feb. 25	St. John, Oliver.
	,,	Stanley, George.
	,,	Stuart, Charles, M.D.

	Date of Election	**1719** (*continued*)
	Feb. 25	Sherard, William, D.C.L.
	,,	Palmer, Jeffrey.
	,,	Ketelbey, Abel.
	Mar. 10	Manningham, Richard, M.D.; afterwards Kt.
	,,	Warburton, John.
	,,	Mathew, Gen. William.
		1720
	June 30	Recanati, Giambattista.
	,,	North and Grey, William, Lord.
	,,	Heathcote, Henry.
	,,	Pearce, Zachary; afterwards D.D. and Bp. of Rochester.
	,,	Cuming, Alexander; afterwards Bt.
	,,	Rutty, William, M.D.
	,,	Papillon, David.
	Nov. 3	Sanders, Samuel.
	,,	Beighton, Henry.
	,,	Dereham, Sir Thomas, Bt.
	,,	Des Maizeaux, Peter.
	30	Hoffmann, Friedrich.
	,,	Douglas, John.
	,,	Pemberton, Henry, M.D.
721 N.S.]	Mar. 9	Graham, George.
	,,	Sprengell, Conrad, M.D.; afterwards Kt.
	,,	East, William.
	,,	Hale, Richard, M.D.
		1721
	Nov. 2	Hewett, Sir Thomas, Kt.
	,,	Savile, Sir George, Bt.
	,,	Dudley, Paul.
	,,	Barrowby, William, M.D.
	,,	Beale, John, M.D.
	,,	Woolhouse, John Thomas, M.D.
	30	Western, William.
	,,	Browne, John.
722 N.S.]	Feb. 1	Sussex, Talbot, Earl of.
	Mar. 15	Miles, Rev. Thomas.
	,,	Vater, Abraham, M.D.
	,,	Musgrave, Dr.
	,,	Bacon, Thomas Slater.
	,,	Lucas, Richard.
	,,	Molesworth, Col. Richard; afterwards Lord.
		1722
	May 24	Sloane, William.
	,,	Morland, Samuel.

	Date of Election	1722 (*continued*)
	Nov. 1	Harris, Rev. Samuel.
	,,	Taylor, Charles.
	,,	Parker, George, Lord; afterwards E. of Macclesfield (P.R.S. 1752).
	,,	Burlington, Richard, Earl of.
	,,	Hucks, Robert.
	,,	Borneman, Johan Philip.
	,,	St. Albans, Charles, Duke of.
	,,	Dickins, Ambrose.
	8	Queensberry, Charles, Duke of.
	30	Morgagni, Giambattista.
	,,	Yarmouth, William, Earl of.
[1723 N.S.]	Jan. 17	Evelyn, Sir John, Bt.
	,,	White, John.
	Mar. 21	Cassano, Prince de, Nicolo Alerbe d'Aragona.
	,,	Le Duc, Anthony, M.D.
		1723
	[Apr. 11	[1] Mather, Cotton, D.D.]
	May 2	D'Anteny, Gebhard.
	,,	Fenton, West.
	,,	Degge, Simon.
	,,	Armstrong, Col. John.
	,,	Glover, Philip.
	9	Thornhill, Sir James, Kt.
	June 27	Hewer, Hewer Edgley.
	,,	Wollaston, Francis.
	,,	Monro, Alexander; afterwards M.D.
	,,	Jones, Henry.
	,,	Samuda, Isaac de Sequeira, M.D.
	Nov. 14	Ferrari, Domenico, LL.D.
	,,	Deidier, Antoine, M.D.
	21	Romney, Robert, Lord.
	30	Fagnani, Conte Giulio Carlo de'.
	,,	Ord, Ralph.
	,,	Burnet, Rev. Gilbert.
	,,	Ward, John; afterwards LL.D.
	,,	Holloway, Benjamin.
[1724 N.S.]	Feb. 6	Richmond, Charles, Duke of.
	Mar. 12	Meres, John.
	,,	Byrom, John.
	,,	Vernon, Rev. Edward; afterwards D.D.
	,,	Ellys, Rev. Anthony; afterwards D.D. and Bishop of St. David's.
	,,	Ord, Robert.
	,,	Lethieullier, Smart.
	,,	Cruquius, Nicolaus.
	,,	De Lisle, Joseph Nicholas.

[1] Cotton Mather appears as elected on 11 April, 1723, his election in 1713 not having been duly recorded.

Date of Election	**1723** (*continued*)
Mar. 12	Kendall, John.
,,	Dobyns, John.
,,	Dalkeith, Francis, E. of; afterwards D. of Buccleugh.
	1724
May 7	Fahrenheit, Daniel Gabriel.
,,	Scheuchzer, John Gaspar, M.D.
,,	Leicester, Ralph.
June 25	Dillenius, Joannes Jacobus, M.D.
,,	Jacobæus, Joannes Adolphus.
,,	Eames, John.
Nov. 30	Danvers, Joseph; afterwards Bt.
,,	Powis, Sir Littleton, Kt.
,,	Ranby, John.
,,	Chase, Stephen, M.D.
,,	Diodate, John, M.D.
	1725
Apr. 15	Galvao, Antonio.
,,	Hill, Thomas.
,,	Nesbit, Robert, M.D.
,,	Hickman, Nathan; afterwards M.D.
,,	Roby, Thomas, M.D.
,,	Poley, Richard.
,,	Hunt, Thomas.
,,	Stone, Edmund.
,,	Cronhelm, Andreas Henry de.
,,	Capeller, Maurice Antonio de.
Apr. 29	White, Taylor.
Nov. 4	Teissier, George Lewis; afterwards M.D.
,,	Theobald, James.
,,	De la Faye, Charles.
Dec. 9	Neuman, Caspar.
,,	Houstoun, Robert, M.D.
,,	Bevan, Silvanus.
,,	Abgali, Mohammed Ben Ali.
	1726
May 12	Bridges, Sir Brook, Bt.
,,	Hassell, Richard.
,,	Jeffreys, John.
,,	Allen, Edmond.
,,	Stanyan, Temple.
,,	Eyre, Kingsmill.
,,	Ketelbey, Robert Johnston.
,,	Gerdes, Henry Walther, D.D.
,,	Palmer, Thomas.

	Date of Election	**1726** (*continued*)
	May 12	Gilbert, Sir Jeffrey, Kt.
	26	Beard, Richard, M.D.
	July 7	Stanhope, Charles.
	,,	Hargraves, James.
	,,	Boylstone, Zabdiel.
	Nov. 3	Rudge, Edward.
	,,	Pawlet, Edward.
	,,	Stirling, James.
	,,	Bélidor, Bernard Forrest de.
	17	Graham, Richard.
	,,	White, Thomas.
	30	Holland, Richard, M.D.
	,,	Schomberg, Meyer.
	,,	Billers, William; afterwards Kt.
	,,	Robinson, Col. Thomas; afterwards Bt.
[1727 N.S.]	Mar. 9	Trevor, Hon. Thomas; afterwards Lord Trevor.
	,,	Andrews, Joseph.
	,,	Ahlers, Cyriacus.
	,,	Hollings, John, M.D.
	,,	Mansberg, Anton Adam, Baron de.
	,,	Fuller, John.
	,,	Hoadly, Benjamin, M.D.
	,,	West, James (P.R.S. 1768).
	,,	Hughes, E.
	,,	Folkes, William.
	,,	Harper, John.
	,,	Cyrillo, Nicola, M.D.
		1727
	Mar. 30	Martyn, John.
	May 9	King George I, Patron.
	15	George, Prince of Wales.
	June 8	Cavendish, Lord Charles.
	22	Lamotte, Rev. Charles.
	,,	Zollman, Philip Henry.
	,,	Cary, Walter.
	,,	Jussieu, Bernard de, M.D.
	,,	Jacobsen, Theodore.
	,,	Carr, William.
	,,	Clifton, Francis, M.D.
	July 11	King George II, Patron.
	Nov. 9	Lloyd, Philemon.
	,,	Robins, Benjamin.
	23	Oxford and Mortimer, Edward, Earl of (adm.).
	Jan. 11	Pye, Sir Robert, Bt.
	,,	Fairfax, Hon. Henry Colepeper.
	Feb. 8	Hope, John, Lord; eld. son Earl of Hopetoun.
	15	Horseman, Stephen.

Date of Election	**1727** (*continued*)
Feb. 15	Philipps, Erasmus; afterwards Bt.
22	Pocock, Rev. Thomas.
	1728
May 2	Gray, Robert.
„	Hanbury, William.
„	Dugood, William.
„	Nicholls, Frank, M.D.
„	Clarke, Samuel.
June 27	Beccari, Jacopo Bartolommeo.
„	Wheler, Rev. Granville.
„	Weichman, Ch. Frederick.
„	Schoepflin, Johann Daniel.
„	Maupertuis, Pierre Louis Moreau de.
„	Senex, John.
„	Burman, Ericus, M.D.
„	Mortimer, Cromwell, M.D.
„	Royen, Adrianus van, M.D.
Oct. 24	Saint Hyacinthe, Paul de.
„	Seba, Albertus.
„	Nourse, Edward.
„	Manfredi, Eustachio, M.D.
Nov. 14	King, Peter, Lord.
„	Trevor, John; afterwards Lord.
Dec. 5	Collinson, Peter.
„	Leibknecht, Johann Georg.
„	Palmer, Samuel.
„	Aga, Cassem Algiada.
17	Frederick; afterwards Prince of Wales.
19	Delawarr, John, Lord; afterwards Earl.
„	Gage, Thomas, Viscount.
[1729 N.S.] Jan. 9	Morand, Sauveur François.
„	Garangeot, René Jacques Croissant.
16	Durand, Rev. David.
„	Heathcote, George.
„	Molières, Joseph Privat de, Abbé.
Mar. 6	Lobb, Theophilus, M.D.
„	Wray, Daniel.
„	Klein, Jacobus Theodorus.
20	Atwell, Rev. Joseph; afterwards D.D.
	1729
May 8	Mather, Robert.
„	Du Fay, Charles François de Cisternay.
„	Horsley, John.
„	Long, Roger, D.D.
June 5	D'Arcy, Hon. James.
„	Carpenter, Col. George; afterwards Lord.

	Date of Election	1729 (*continued*)
	Oct. 16	Swinton, Rev. John.
	„	Gibbs, James (the architect).
	„	Clerk, Sir John, Bt.
	„	Koleseri de Keres-eer, Samuel.
	„	Kinck, Rev. Peter.
	Nov. 6	Freke, John.
	„	Alruz, Johann Wilhelm, M.D.
	„	Greene, William.
	„	D'Alev à Dehn, Count Conrad.
	„	Thom, Frederic de.
	„	Carbone, Joanne Baptista.
	„	Petit, Jean Louis.
	„	Chambers, Ephraim.
	„	Heucher, Johann Heinrich, M.D.
	Dec. 11	Ramsay, Chevalier Andrew Michael.
	„	Rolli, Dr. Paolo Antonio.
[1730 N.S.]	Jan. 8	Coleraine, Henry, Lord.
	15	Gouldsmyth, Jonathan, M.D.
	„	Wilmot, Edward, M.D.; afterwards Bt.
	„	Brown, Littleton.
	22	Hanckewitz, Ambrose Godfrey.
	„	Oliver, William, M.D.
	„	Walker, Thomas; afterwards LL.D.
	„	Miller, Philip.
	„	Castro-Sarmento, Jacob de, M.D.
	Feb. 5	Frobenius, Joannes Sigismundus Augustus, M.D.
	„	Hampe, Joannes Henricus, M.D.
	„	More, Robert.
	26	Montesquieu, Charles de Secondat, baron de la Brède et de.
	„	Dod, Peirce, M.D.
	„	Bogdani, William.
	„	Dixon, William.
	„	De Ruischer, Melchior.
		1730
	Apr. 23	Klingenstierna, Samuel.
	„	Castell, Louis Bertrand, Père.
	„	Beaufain, H. Berenger de.
	30	Dry, Henry.
	„	Patoun, Archibald.
	„	Græme, William, M.D.
	„	Boerhaave, Herman, M.D.
	May 14	Degge, Simon.
	„	Anson, Thomas.
	Oct. 22	Justice, James.
	„	Allen, John, M.D.
	„	Garcin, Laurent, M.D.

	Date of Election	**1730** (*continued*)
	Oct. 22	Cray, Jeremiah.
	Dec. 10	Banks, Joseph.
	„	Campbell, Colin.
	„	Campbell, George.
	„	Müller, Gerhard Friedrich.
	17	Heister, Laurence, M.D.
1731 N.S.]	Mar. 18	Amman, John, M.D.
	„	Molesworth, Hon. Coote, M.D.
		1731
	Mar. 25	Calvert, Hon. Benedict Leonard.
	May 27	Ayloffe, Sir Joseph, Bt.
	„	Giuntini, Hieronymus, M.D.
	„	Bentinck, Hon. William; afterwards Duke of Portland.
	July 1	Triewald, Martin.
	Oct. 28	Petre, Robert James, Lord.
	Nov. 4	Fellowes, William.
	18	Lorraine, Francis, Duke of; aft. Emperor of Germany.
	„	Kinski, Philip, Count.
	Dec. 9	Baltimore, Charles, Lord.
	„	Bathurst, Hon. Benjamin.
1732 N.S.]	Jan. 27	Nauze, Louis de la.
	Feb. 3	Barry, Edward, M.D.; afterwards Bt.
	„	Serenius, Jacob; afterwards D.D.
	„	Edwards, Sir James, Bt.
	Mar. 9	Barker, Robert, M.D.
	„	Dummer, Thomas Lee.
	16	Robartes, John; afterwards Earl of Radnor.
	„	Gray, John.
	23	Pfütschner, Baron.
	„	Bassand, Jean Baptiste, baron.
		1732
	Mar. 30	Hall, Fayrer.
	Apr. 20	Fuller, Rose, M.D.
	27	Girardin, Jean Patrice Piers de.
	May 11	Cowper, William, Earl.
	„	Strathmore, James, Earl of.
	June 15	Crawford, John, Earl of.
	22	Fullerton, William, M.D.
	Nov. 9	Weidler, Johann Friedrich.
	„	Bacon, Vincent.
	16	Montijo, Conde de.
	23	Belchier, John.
1733 N.S.]	Jan. 18	Fontenelle, Bernard le Bouyer de.
	„	Houstoun, William, M.D.
	25	Gray, Stephen.

	Date of Election	1732 (*continued*)
	Feb. 1	Taglini, Carlo.
	22	Bateman, William, Viscount.
	Mar. 8	Hody, Edward, M.D.
	15	Douglas, George, M.D.
		1733
	Apr. 12	Maitland, William.
	19	Aberdour, James, Lord; afterwards Earl of Morton (P.R.S. 1764).
	26	Catesby, Mark.
	May 3	Sellius, Godfrey, LL.D.
	24	Frederick, Charles; afterwards Kt.
	Oct. 25	Gersten, Christian Ludwig.
	Dec. 6	Doppelmayer, Dr. Johann Gabriel.
[1734 N.S.]	Jan. 10	Cardross, Henry David, Lord; afterwards Earl of Buchan.
	24	Grive, Jean de la, Abbé.
	„	à Ripa, Ludovicus.
	„	Crivelli, Giovanni.
	Feb. 14	Hunauld, Francis Joseph, M.D.
	Mar. 7	Orange, William C. H. F., Prince of.
	„	Ouchterlony, Alexander.
		1734
	Apr. 4	Winthrop, John.
	„	Harrington, Edward, M.D.
	May 16	Langrish, Brown; afterwards M.D.
	„	Leprotti, Antonio.
	June 13	Shaw, Thomas, D.D.
	„	Revillas, Didacus de, Padre.
	„	Williams, Stephen, M.D.
	Oct. 24	Hop, Baron Hendrik.
	31	Spilman, James.
	„	Stevens, John.
	Nov. 7	Domcke, Georg Peter.
	„	Bignon, Jean Paul, Abbé.
	14	Muschenbroeck, Pieter van.
	21	Hamilton, John.
[1735 N.S.]	Jan. 9	King, John, Lord.
	23	Mairan, Jean Jacques d'Ortous de.
	„	Du Hamel du Monceau, Henri Louis.
	„	Nollet, Jean Antoine, Abbé.
	„	Galliani, Celestino, Abp. of Thessalonica.
	Feb. 6	Sainthill, Peter.
	„	Chandler, John.
	„	Wyvill, Sir Marmaduke, Bt.
	20	Hadley, George.

	Date of Election	**1734** (*continued*)
	Feb. 20	Birch, Thomas; afterwards D.D.
	Mar. 13	Southwell, Thomas, Lord.
		1735
	Mar. 27	Lovell, Thomas, Lord; afterwards Earl of Leicester.
	,,	Freman, William.
	,,	Godin, Louis.
	,,	Clare, Martin.
	Apr. 17	Clarke, Samuel.
	,,	Tyrconnel, John, Viscount.
	24	Gilkes, Moreton.
	,,	Suasso, Alvaro Lopez.
	May 22	Tilson, George.
	Nov. 6	Modena, Francesco Maria d'Este, Prince of.
	,,	Stanhope, Philip, Earl.
[1736 N.S.]	Jan. 29	Celsius, Andreas.
	Feb. 5	Fawconer, Jonathan.
	,,	Cocchi, Antonio, M.D.
	,,	Mendoca, Diego de.
	,,	Cerati, Gasparo.
	12	Jattica, Jacobus.
	19	Molyneux, Sir Daniel, Bt.
	26	Legge, Hon. Edward.
	,,	Werlhof, Paul Gottlieb, M.D.
	,,	Mitchell, Andrew; afterwards Kt.
	Mar. 11	Lange, Sir John de, Kt.
	,,	Cooke, Benjamin.
	18	Jones, Roger, M.D.
		1736
	Mar. 25	Hartley, David, M.D.
	Apr. 8	Hamilton, James, Duke of.
	May 6	Coutinho, Marco Antonio de Azevedo.
	27	Kelsall, Henry.
	June 10	Drake, Francis.
	,,	Smithson, Sir Hugh; afterwards D. of Northumberland.
	July 1	Seip, Johann Philip, M.D.
	8	Algarotti, Francesco.
	Nov. 11	Bankes, Robert, M.D.
	25	Lowther, Sir James, Bt.
	Dec. 9	Cervi, Joseph, M.D.
	23	Maffei, Scipio, Marchese.
1737 N.S.]	Feb. 10	Da Costa, Moses.
	,,	Lloyd, George.
	Mar. 24	Short, James.

	Date of Election	**1737**
	Apr. 7	Burrow, James; afterwards Kt. (P.R.S. 1768).
	,,	Middleton, Capt. Christopher.
	28	Popple, Henry.
	May 5	Scott, George Lewis.
	June 23	Taylor, Robert, M.D.
	Oct. 27	Clairaut, Alexis Claude.
	Nov. 17	Essex, William, Earl of.
[1738 N.S.]	Jan. 19	Assemanni, Stephanus Evodius, Abp. of Apamea.
	,,	Smith, Edward.
	,,	Bernard, Rev. John Peter.
	26	Stack, Thomas, M.D.
	,,	Filenius, Petrus; afterwards D.D.
	,,	Mann, Nicholas.
	,,	Segner, Dr. Johann Andreas.
	Feb. 9	Darnley, Edward, Earl of.
	,,	Loudoun, John, Earl of.
	,,	Walker, Capt. William.
	,,	Hutton, Addison, M.D.
	23	Way, Lewis.
	,,	Naudé, Philip.
	,,	Kennedy, Gilbert, M.D.
	Mar. 23	Gambier, James.
		1738
	Apr. 20	Maud, John.
	May 4	Gori, Antonio Francesco.
	June 1	Belius, Rev. Matthias (*rectè* Matyas Bél).
	,,	Baster, Job, M.D.
	,,	Cantwell, Andrew, M.D.
	8	Davies, Richard; afterwards M.D.
	15	Rogers, Joseph, M.D.
	Oct. 26	Ellicott, John.
	Nov. 2	Bernard, Herman, M.D.
	,,	Xavier de Menezes, Francisco; Conde da Ericeyra.
	9	Réaumur, René Antoine Ferchault de.
	,,	Fourmont, Étienne.
[1739 N.S.]	Feb. 15	Browne, William, M.D.; afterwards Kt.
	,,	Bon, François Xavier, marquis de St. Hilaire.
	Mar. 8	Mead, Samuel.
	,,	Myddelton, John.
		1739
	Apr. 5	Huxham, John, M.D.
	,,	Monnier, Pierre Charles le.
	12	Rowe, Henry.
	June 7	Montagny, Dr. Joseph de.
	21	Lieutaud, Joseph, M.D.
	28	Sawbridge, John.
	Nov. 1	Haller, Dr. Albertus; afterwards Baron.

	Date of Election	1739 (*continued*)
	Nov. 8	Stehelin, John Peter.
	Dec. 20	Leeds, Thomas, Duke of.
	,,	Rixtel, Jan van.
1740 N.S.]	Jan. 17	Haselden, Thomas.
	31	Le Cat, Claude Nicholas, M.D.
	Feb. 7	Raymond, Robert, Lord.
	,,	Gill, Westby.
	,,	Buffon, Georges Louis Leclerc ; afterwards comte de.
	Mar. 6	Lovell, Thomas, Lord.
	20	Sandwich, John, Earl of.
		1740
	May 1	Hawley, James, M.D.
	15	Lockyer, Charles.
	,,	Carvalho e Mello, Sebastian Joseph de ; afterwards Marques de Pombal.
	June 5	Panicis, Josephus de, M.D.
	19	Skinner, Samuel.
	Oct. 23	Stevens, Henry Stuart.
	,,	Davall, Peter.
	,,	Hellot, Jean.
	Nov. 6	Zanotti, Eustachio.
	,,	Sacchetti, Rev. Giulio.
	,,	Giacometti, Rev. Michel Angelo.
	13	Hunt, Rev. Thomas ; afterwards D.D.
	,,	Pitot, Henri.
	,,	Caumont, Joseph de Seytres, marquis de.
	,,	Copping, Rev. John.
	,,	Jallabert, Jean, M.D.
	20	Arundel, Hon. Richard.
	27	Foley, Thomas, Lord.
	Dec. 11	Martine, George, M.D.
	18	Lieberkuhn, Joannes Nathaniel, M.D.
	,,	Fouchy, Jean Paul Grandjean de.
741 N.S.]	Jan. 8	Norden, Capt. Frederic Lewis.
	29	Chauncy, Charles, M.D.
	,,	Yorke, Hon. Philip ; afterwards Earl of Hardwicke.
	Feb. 5	Portuga, Benito de Moura.
	12	Superville, Daniel de, M.D.
	26	Zanotti, Francesco Maria.
	,,	Bremond, François de.
	Mar. 12	Baker, Henry (Bakerian Bequest).
	19	Salis, Jerom de.
		1741
	Mar. 26	Turner, Shallet.
	Apr. 9	Watson, William ; afterwards M.D. and Kt.
	16	Duval, Francis Philip, M.D.

	Date of Election	1741 (*continued*)
	May 7	Parsons, James, M.D.
	28	Knight, Ralph.
	„	Welin, John.
	Nov. 12	Holmes, George.
	Dec. 10	Le Sueur, Thomas, Père.
	„	Jacquier, Francis, Père.
	„	Vigny, Pierre de.
	17	Harrington, William, Lord; afterwards Earl of.
	„	Robertson, John.
[1742 N.S.]	Jan. 7	Battie, William, M.D.
	14	Milward, Edward, M.D.
	21	Lonsdale, Henry, Viscount.
	Feb. 4	Lock, John.
	11	Pococke, Richard, D.C.L.; afterwards Bp. of Ossory.
	Mar. 11	Bedford, John, Duke of.
	„	Smythe, Sidney Stafford; afterwards Kt.
	„	Reynardson, Samuel.
	18	Wilbraham, Thomas, LL.D.; afterwards M.D.
		1742
	Mar. 25	Russell, Michael.
	„	Bristow, William.
	„	Peirce, Jerry.
	Apr. 1	Nihill, James, M.D.
	„	Milles, Jeremiah; afterwards D.D.
	„	Nicholas, William.
	8	Batt, John Thomas; afterwards M.D.
	„	Pratt, Charles; afterwards Earl Camden.
	May 20	Bliss, Rev. Nathaniel.
	„	Horne, James.
	„	Brownrigg, William, M.D.
	June 17	Lisle, Samuel, D.D.; afterwards Bishop of Norwich.
	„	Lawry, Rev. John.
	24	Mason, Charles; afterwards D.D.
	Oct. 28	Finch, Hon. Henry.
	Nov. 4	Bayes, Thomas.
	„	Bowman, Walter.
	„	Fourmont, Michel.
	25	Coste, Pierre.
	Dec. 9	Lediard, Thomas.
	16	Talbot, William.
	„	Kirch, Dr. Christfried.
	23	Wintringham, Clifton, M.D.; afterwards Bt. (Wintringham Bequest).
	„	Phillips, John; afterwards Bt.
[1743 N.S.]	Jan. 27	Lyttelton, Charles; afterwards D.C.L. and Bp. of Exeter.
	„	Rutherforth, Thomas; afterwards D.D.
	„	Wilhelmius, Wilhelmus.

	Date of Election	**1742** (*continued*)
	Feb. 10	Creed, James; afterwards Kt.
	,,	Lever, James.
	,,	Henricksen, Henry.
	24	Newcome, Peter.
	Mar. 10	Stiles, Francis Hoskins Eyles; afterwards Bt.
	,,	Chute, Francis.
	,,	Shelvocke, George.
	,,	Gua de Malves, Abbé Jean Paul de.
		1743
	Apr. 21	Sarayva, Matthew, M.D.
	May 12	Paman, Roger.
	19	Trembley, Abraham.
	June 9	Miles, Rev. Henry, D.D.
	16	Dayrolles, Solomon.
	,,	Rich, Daniel.
	,,	Stafford, William, Earl of.
	Nov. 3	Voltaire, François Marie Arouet de.
	17	Bonnet, Charles.
	Dec. 8	Masson, Jean, Chevalier de Besse.
	15	Ames, Joseph.
	,,	Pembroke, Henry, Earl of.
1744 N.S.]	Jan. 12	Clayton, Robert, D.D., Bishop of Cork; aft. of Clogher.
	,,	Marlborough, Charles, Duke of.
	,,	Locmaria, le Marquis de.
	,,	Solenthal, Baron H. F. de.
	26	Lyttelton, Hon. George; afterwards Lord.
	,,	Pitt, Hon. William; afterwards Earl of Chatham.
	,,	Windham, William.
	Feb. 23	Bruni, Giuseppe Lorenzo, M.D.
	Mar. 8	Sotheby, Col. William.
	,,	Nicholls, John.
		1744
	Apr. 12	Rawdon, Sir John, Bt.; afterwards Earl of Moira.
	26	Hope-Weir, Hon. Charles.
	May 10	Sallier, Claude, Abbé.
	,,	Pickering, Roger.
	June 7	Capello, Pietro Andrea.
	Nov. 15	Bath, William, Earl of.
	,,	Nixon, Rev. John.
	,,	Fischer, Johann Benjamin.
	Dec. 6	Montesquieu, Jean Baptiste, baron Secondat de.
	,,	Adee, Swithin, M.D.
1745 N.S.]	Jan. 10	Boffrand, Germain.
	,,	Le Dran, Henri François.
	,,	Legge, Hon. Henry Bilson.
	31	Keene, Benjamin; afterwards Kt.

	Date of Election	1744 (*continued*)
	Feb. 7	Monnier, Dr. Louis Guillaume le.
	14	Willoughby of Parham, Hugh, Lord.
	Mar. 7	Hickman, Samuel.
	21	Merrill, John.
		1745
	Apr. 25	Knight, Gowin, M.B.
	May 2	Wyche, Peter.
	,,	Saunders, William, M.D.
	23	Mace, William.
	30	Bedford, William, M.D.
	,,	Castiglione, Giovanni F. M. M. Salvemini da.
	June 13	Hardenberg, Baron von.
	,,	Hoblyn, Robert, B.C.L.
	,,	Pepusch, John Christopher, Mus.D.
	20	Ellis, Welbore; afterwards D.C.L. and 1st Baron Mendip.
	,,	Sherwood, Noah.
	Oct. 31	Lewis, William, M.B.
	,,	Pringle, John, M.D.; afterwards Bt. (P.R.S. 1772).
	Dec. 5	Anson, Admiral George; afterwards Lord.
	,,	Simpson, Thomas.
	12	Montagu, Edward.
	,,	Arderon, William.
[1746 N.S.]	Mar. 13	Hamilton, Captain the Hon. John.
	20	Marinoni, Giovanni Giacomo.
	,,	Murdoch, Rev. Patrick.
		1746
	Apr. 10	Guyon, Claude Marie, Abbé.
	17	Pelham, Rt. Hon. Henry.
	,,	Trew, Christopher Jacob, M.D.
	May 15	Squire, Samuel; afterwards D.D., Bishop of St. David's.
	29	Hoffman, Tycho.
	June 19	Dashwood, Sir Francis, Bt.; afterwards Lord Le Despencer.
	,,	Milles, Edward.
	,,	Blake, Francis.
	Oct. 23	Cork and Orrery, John, Earl of.
	,,	Beaufort, Louis de.
	Nov. 20	Thompson, Sir Peter, Kt.
	27	Robinson Morris, Matthew; afterwards Lord Rokeby.
	Dec. 11	Castlemain, John, Viscount; afterwards Earl of Tilney.
	,,	Ulloa, Antonio de.
	,,	Prideaux, Benjamin.
[1747 N.S.]	Jan. 8	Winckler, Johann Heinrich.
	,,	Clephane, John, M.D.
	22	Needham, John Turberville.

Date of Election	**1746** (*continued*)
Jan. 22	Allamand, Johann Nicholaus Sebastian.
„	Layard, Daniel Peter, M.D.
„	Euler, Leonhard.
29	Fauquier, William.
Feb. 12	Holford, Peter.
19	Walpole, Hon. Horatio.
„	Parker, Rev. William, D.D.
„	MacFarlane, Alexander.
26	Brocklesby, Richard, M.D.
	1747
Mar. 26	Nicolini, Antonio, Marchese.
„	Hamilton, Hon. Charles.
„	Rinuccini, Falco, Marchese.
Apr. 30	Iremonger, Joshua.
May 21	Bosanquet, Benjamin.
„	Ravaud, David.
„	Hollman, Samuel Christian.
June 18	Chapelle, Jean Baptiste de la.
July 2	Lobkowitz, Ferdinand Philip, Prince.
Oct. 22	Lincoln, Henry, Earl of; afterwards Duke of Newcastle.
Nov. 12	Silvester, John, M.D.; afterwards Kt.
„	Passeri, Giovanni Battista, Abbé.
19	Parker, Thomas, Lord; afterwards Earl of Macclesfield.
26	Da Costa, Emanuel Mendes.
Dec. 10	Baden-Dourlach, Carl Friedrich, Margrave of.
„	Savile, Sir George, Bt.; afterwards LL.D.
17	Fitzwilliam of Meryon, Richard, Viscount.
„	Tyrawley, James, Lord.
[1748 N.S.] Jan. 14	Lyonet, Pierre.
21	Devonshire, William, Duke of.
„	Reade, Henry.
„	Munck, Jan de.
Mar. 10	Scott, George.
„	Young, William; afterwards Bt.
„	Czernichew, Count.
24	Manteufell, Christopher, Graf von.
	1748
Apr. 21	Osorio, Il Cavaliere.
May 19	Campbell, Hugh.
26	Lee, William.
June 9	Hughes, Rev. Griffith.
23	Yonge, Sir William, K.B.
Nov. 3	Charleton, Rice.
„	Dingley, Robert.
17	Joye, Charles.

	Date of Election	1748 (*continued*)
	Nov. 17	Simon, James.
	Dec. 8	Hill, John.
	15	Mitchell, John, M.D.
	„	La Condamine, Charles Maria de.
	22	Burnett, Sir Thomas, Kt.
	„	D'Alembert, Jean le Rond.
[1749 N.S.]	Jan. 19	Ashe, William Windham.
	26	Feake, Charles, M.D.
	„	Munckley, Nicholas, M.D.
	Feb. 9	Cramer, Gabriel.
	„	Dixon, Abraham.
	16	Montaudouin, Nicholas de.
	Mar. 9	Cornish, Capt. Samuel; afterwards Bt.
		1749
	Apr. 6	Boze, Claude Gros de.
	13	Sharp, Samuel.
	„	Wilkes, John.
	„	Mitford, William.
	20	Boyer, Jean Baptiste, M.D.
	„	Molinelli, Pietro Paolo, M.D.
	May 4	Andrade, Antonio Freyre de.
	„	Swieten, Gerhard van, M.D.
	11	Porter, James; afterwards Kt.
	25	Sauvages de la Croix-Royale, [1] François Boissier.
	June 15	Williamson, Rev. John; afterwards D.D.
	Oct. 26	Newcastle, Thomas, Duke of.
	„	Ligonier, Sir John; afterwards Lord; K.B.
	Nov. 2	Baillou, Chevalier de.
	9	Medina-Sidonia, Duque de.
	„	Oglethorpe, Lt.-Gen. James Edward.
	„	Webb, Philip Carteret.
	„	Juan[-y-Santacilla], Jorge.
	23	Grafton, Charles, Duke of.
	Dec. 7	Cardigan, George, Earl of.
	14	Waldegrave, James, Earl of.
[1750 N.S.]	Jan. 11	St. George, Chevalier de.
	25	Alcock, Nathan, M.D.
	„	Heberden, William, M.D.
	„	Bell, George.
	„	Bouguer, Pierre.
	„	Formey, Samuel.
	Feb. 1	Askew, Anthony, M.B.
	8	Ellis, Henry.
	„	Folard, Charles, Chevalier de.
	„	Tressan, Louis Elizabeth de la Vergne, comte de.
	22	Townsend, Admiral Isaac.
	„	Browne, Isaac Hawkins.

[1] Not his brother Augustin as in the annual printed lists.

Date of Election	**1749** (*continued*)
Feb. 22	Tough, Rev. Charles.
„	Le Thieuillier, Louis Jean, M.D.
„	Struyck, Nicholas.
Mar. 8	Mounsey, James.
22	Canton, John.
„	Hayter, Thomas, D.D., Bishop of Norwich.
„	D'Argenville, Antoine Joseph de Sallier.
	1750
May 3	Bernoulli, Daniel.
10	Barboza, Johannes Mendez Saquet.
17	Borlase, Rev. William ; afterwards D.D.
31	Montagu, Edward Wortley.
June 21	Roderick, Richard.
Nov. 1	Walmesley, Rev. Father Charles.
„	Herrissant, François David, M.D.
„	Guasco, Octavien de, comte de Clavières, Abbé.
Dec. 6	Downe, Henry, Viscount.
„	Warner, Joseph.
13	Yorke, Hon. Charles (Lord Chancellor).
751 N.S.] Jan. 17	Cassini de Thury, César François.
„	Camper, Peter, M.D.
24	Bacon, John.
„	Shard, Isaac Pacatus.
Feb. 7	Watson, Robert, M.D.
Mar. 14	Mountaine, William.
	1751
May 16	Heathcote, Sir Thomas, Bt.
June 6	Venturi, Marsilio.
13	Mauduit, Israel.
„	Brookesbank, Joseph.
Oct. 31	Silveyra, Joachim Jose Fidalgo da.
Nov. 7	Rockingham, Charles, Marquess of.
Dec. 5	Wilson, Benjamin.
19	Maty (Matty), Matthew, M.D.
	1752
Jan. 16	Morton, Charles, M.D.
„	Torkos, Justus Johann, M.D.
Feb. 13	Fetherstonhaugh, Sir Matthew, Bt.
„	Russell, Richard, M.D.
20	Guignes, Joseph de.
Mar. 5	Steavens, Thomas.
Apr. 16	Whyte, Robert, M.D.
„	Shaw, Peter, M.D.
May 7	Hoare, Sir Richard, Kt.
„	Huber, Johann Jacob.

Date of Election	**1752** (*continued*)
May 28	Quesnay, François.
„	Mazeas, Guillaume.
„	Hyde, John.
„	Pond, Arthur.
„	Moss, Rev. Charles, D.D.; afterwards Bp. of Bath and Wells.
„	Burrell, Peter.
„	Cadogan, William, M.D.
June 4	Hazard, Richard.
„	Pacey, Henry B.
Nov. 9	Brakenridge, William, D.D.
Dec. 14	Faget, Jean Baptiste.
21	Caldwell, Sir James, Bt.
	1753
Jan. 25	Allix, William.
„	Thomas, Noah; afterwards Kt.
Feb. 1	Marchmont, Hugh, Earl of.
8	Clanricarde, John, Earl of.
„	Akenside, Mark, M.D.
15	Fauquier, Francis.
22	Petley, Charles.
„	Dudley, Charles.
„	Bellin, Jacques Nicolas.
Mar. 1	Malouin, Paul Jacques.
8	Hortega, Joseph.
15	Hardinge, Caleb, M.D.
„	Smeaton, John.
„	Gabry, Peter, M.D.
„	Harcourt, Simon, Earl.
22	Price, William.
Apr. 5	Wetstein, John James.
May 3	Linnæus, Carolus, M.D.
24	Hoare, Joseph, B.D.
31	Green, Richard, D.D.
„	Wegg, Samuel.
„	Wall, Chevalier Richard.
June 21	Northey, William.
Nov. 15	Symmer, Robert.
Dec. 6	Hardwicke, Philip, Earl of (Lord Chancellor).
	1754
Feb. 7	Lock, William.
„	Girle, John.
„	Postlethwayt, James.
14	Ellis, John.
21	Aberdour, Sholto Charles, Lord; afterwards Earl of Morton.

Date of Election	**1754** (*continued*)
Mar. 7	Brander, Gustavus.
„	Crusius, Lewis; afterwards D.D.
14	Hammond, Bartholomew.
28	Shaftesbury, Anthony, Earl of.
Apr. 4	Castlecomer, John, Viscount.
„	Cooksey, Rev. John.
„	Blacow, Rev. Richard.
May 9	Caumont, R., M.D.
„	Sharpe, Rev. Gregory, LL.D.
23	Chevalier, Rev. John.
30	Raper, Matthew.
„	Raynal, Guillaume Thomas, Abbé.
June 13	Gray, Charles.
„	Lewis, George.
July 4	Wetstein, Rev. Caspar.
Nov. 7	Dartmouth, William, Earl of.
14	Clarke, Sir Thomas, Kt. (Master of the Rolls).
Dec. 5	Chandler, Samuel; afterwards D.D.
„	Hudson, John.
	1755
Jan. 9	Blair, Rev. John, LL.D.
„	Daubenton, Louis Jean Marie.
16	Dodson, James.
23	Dawkins, James, D.C.L.
Feb. 20	Henry, William, D.D.
„	Hirst, William.
Mar. 13	Colebrooke, Josiah.
„	Hundertmark, Carl Friedrich, M.D.
20	Pettiward, Roger, D.D.
„	Hübner, Martin.
Apr. 24	Rasumousky, Count Cyrille.
„	Helvetius, Jean Claude Adrian, M.D.
„	Bayardi, Ottavio Antonio.
„	Paderni, Camillo.
May 1	Forster, Nathaniel, D.D.
29	Beccaria, Giovanni Battista.
„	Charlemont, James, Viscount; afterwards Earl.
June 12	Owen, Rev. Henry, M.D.
„	Morris, Robert Hunter.
„	Valltravers, Rodolph de.
„	Barthélemy, Jean Jacques, Abbé.
Dec. 11	Richmond, Charles, Duke of.
„	Ascanius, Peter, M.D.
	1756
Jan. 8	Jacour, Chevalier de.
„	Bougainville, Louis Antoine de.

Date of Election	**1756** (*continued*)
Jan. 15	Pancrazzi, Giuseppe Maria.
22	Schlosser, Jan Albert, M.D.
Feb. 5	Peyssonel, Jean André.
„	Ashby, Shuckburgh.
Mar. 18	Daviel, Jacques.
25	Wollaston, Charlton; afterwards M.D.
„	FitzGerald, Keane.
Apr. 1	Jurin, James, M.D.
29	Franklin, Benjamin; afterwards LL.D.
May 6	Russell, Alexander, M.D.
13	Howard, John; afterwards LL.D. (the philanthropist).
„	Lantsheer, Jacob Frederick, LL.D.
June 3	Kidby, John.
„	Brand, Thomas.
Nov. 4	Gregory, John, M.D.
11	Manetti, Xaverius, M.D.
„	Albini, Conte Maffeo d'.
25	Percival, Thomas.
	1757
Mar. 17	Venuti, Ridolfino, Abbate.
Apr. 21	Mello e Castro, Martinho de.
„	Thistlethwayte, Alexander.
May 5	Lisle, Thomas, D.D.
12	Romilly, Isaac.
19	Romney, Robert, Lord.
„	Hudson, Charles Grave; afterwards Bt.
„	Morris, Corbyn.
„	Ehret, George Dionysius.
„	Donati, Dr. Vitaliano.
June 9	Frisi, Paolo; padre.
16	Celesia, Cavaliere Paolo.
„	Upton, John.
30	Hollis, Thomas.
„	Bose, Georg Matthias.
Nov. 10	Edwards, George.
17	Roger, Charles.
„	Braganza, Joano, Duque de.
24	Barton, Philip.
„	Natter, Lorenz.
Dec. 8	Bootle, Robert.
	1758
Feb. 9	Wegg, George.
16	Godschall, William Man.
„	Gmelin, Philip Friedrich, M.D.
23	Ross, John, D.D.; afterwards Bp. of Exeter.
Mar. 2	Huntingdon, Francis, Earl of.
9	Almeyda, Theodore de.

Date of Election	**1758** (*continued*)
Mar. 16	Schuvaloff, John de.
Apr. 6	Lambe, Robert, LL.D.; afterwards Bp. of Peterborough.
„	Grindall, Richard.
„	Marsili, Giovanni, M.D.
„	Allioni, Carlo, M.D.
20	Verney, Ralph, Earl.
„	Tufnell, George Forster.
27	Maskelyne, Rev. Nevil; afterwards D.D.
„	Stuart, James ('Athenian Stuart').
May 25	Hadley, John; afterwards M.D.
June 15	Bushe, Amyas.
Nov. 16	Drury, Sir Thomas, Bt.
„	Gisborne, Thomas, M.D.
Dec. 7	Torres, Joseph Ignacio de, M.D.
	1759
Feb. 1	Anderson, John.
8	Foscarini, Marco (afterwards Doge of Venice).
Mar. 8	Carafa, Giovanni, Duca di Noia.
15	Salvador, Joseph.
22	Saunders, Erasmus, D.D.
Apr. 5	Wright, Edward, M.D.
May 31	Hooper, Edward.
June 14	Venuti, Filippo.
Nov. 8	Lloyd, John, M.B.
22	Petit, John Lewis; afterwards M.D.
Dec. 6	Delaval, Edward Hussey.
„	Blanshard, Wilkinson, M.B.
„	Royen, David van, M.D.
	1760
Jan. 10	Zanotti, Eustachio.
17	Lacaille, Nicolas Louis de.
24	Pereira, Jacob Rodrigue.
Feb. 21	Saluzzo (Saluces), Giuseppe, Conte di.
„	Gorter, David de, M.D.
Mar. 6	Dyer, Samuel.
„	Wilkes, Israel.
20	Tissot, S. A. D.
27	Bernard, John, M.D.
Apr. 24	Meerman, Gerard, LL.D.
„	Comyn, James.
May 1	Cavendish, Hon. Henry.
June 12	Michell, John, B.D.
„	Musgrave, Samuel; afterwards M.D.
Nov. 17	King George III, Patron.
20	Ryves, Thomas.
27	Loten, John Gideon.

Date of Election	**1760** (*continued*)
Nov. 27	York, Edward, Duke of.
„	Himsel, Nicholas de, M.D.
Dec. 4	Cumberland, William, Duke of.
11	Albertini, Giambattista, Principe di San Saverino.
„	Ferner, Benedict.
18	Baldwin, Roger.
„	Le Sue, Jean Joseph.
	1761
Jan. 15	Boscovich, Roger Joseph.
„	Reynolds, Joshua; afterwards Kt., P.R.A.
22	Adanson, Michel.
Feb. 5	Dumaresq, Daniel, D.D.
19	Genevois, Jean Alexandre.
„	Hamilton, Hugh; afterwards D.D. and Bp. of Ossory.
Mar. 12	Haemstede, Rev. Hendrik van.
Apr. 2	Bootle, Richard Wilbraham.
9	Darwin, Erasmus, M.D.
23	Eckersall, George.
May 7	Adam, Robert (the architect).
28	Dollond, John.
June 11	Panzano, Martin.
Nov. 5	Hudson, William.
12	Devonshire, William, Duke of.
„	Gaertner, Joseph, M.D.
19	Wood, Thomas, LL.D.
Dec. 10	Heberden, Thomas, M.D.
„	Ferrers, Washington, Earl.
	1762
Feb. 4	Baker, George, M.D.; afterwards Bt.
„	Ducarel, Andrew Coltee, D.C.L.
18	White, Charles.
Mar. 18	Fronchin, Theodore, M.D.
„	Luloss, Johan.
„	Burrow, Robert.
Apr. 1	Dodgson, Charles; afterwards Bishop of Ossory.
22	Turbilly, François Henri, marquis de.
„	Abeille, Louis Paul.
June 17	Brereton, Owen Salusbury.
July 1	Holstein, John Louis, Count.
Nov. 11	Fitzherbert, William.
„	Webb, Robert.
25	Tyndall, Thomas.
„	Pulteney, Richard; afterwards M.D.
Dec. 9	Felton, Samuel.
23	Platt, Joshua.
„	Bohadsch, Johann Baptist.

Date of Election	**1763**
Feb. 10	Helvetius, Johan Anton.
„	Nivernois, Louis Jules, duc de.
17	Wollaston, George; afterwards D.D.
„	Büchner, Count Andreas Elias.
Mar. 10	Morosini, Lorenzo.
„	Matani, Antonio, M.D.
„	Gronovius, Laurence Theodore.
Apr. 21	Hornsby, Thomas; afterwards D.D.
„	Shepherd, Anthony, B.D.
May 12	Raulin, Joseph, M.D.
June 2	Waring, Edward; afterwards M.D.
9	Watson, Jonathan.
„	Duane, Matthew.
23	Harris, James.
„	Fothergill, John, M.D.
Nov. 10	Gallean, Charles Hyacinth Antoine, duc de.
17	Turton, John, M.B.
24	Ferguson, James.
„	Lalande, Joseph Jérôme le François de.
	1764
Jan. 12	Duclos, Charles.
„	Yeoman, Thomas.
19	Charles William Ferdinand, Prince of Brunswick.
„	Stratico, Count Simone.
26	Camus, Charles Étienne Louis.
Feb. 16	Kennicott, Benjamin, D.D.
„	Powell, William Samuel, D.D.
„	Berthoud, Ferdinand.
„	Swinney, Sidney, D.D.
23	Albinus, Bernard Siegfried, M.D.
„	Gaubius, Hieronymus David.
„	Schäffer, Jacob Christian.
Mar. 8	Hillsborough, Wills, Earl of; afterwards Marquess of Downshire.
„	Warren, Richard, M.D.
„	Lloyd, Charles.
15	Picquigny, Louis Marie Joseph d'Albert d'Ailly, duc de; afterwards duc de Chaulnes.
29	Harvey, Eliab.
Apr. 5	Moltke, Adam Gottlob, Count of Bregentved.
„	Meuschen, Fredrik Christian.
„	Morris, Michael, M.D.
„	Pott, Percival.
May 3	Franks, Naphthali.
10	Chabert, Joseph Bernard, marquis de.
17	Campbell, John.

Date of Election	**1764** (*continued*)
June 7	Solander, Daniel Charles, M.D.
„	Pallas, Peter Simon, M.D.
21	Egmont, John, Earl of.
„	Stewart, Matthew, D.D.
„	Willett, Ralph.
28	Feronce, Jean Baptiste de.
„	Webb, Sir John, Bt.
„	Wilkinson, John, M.D.
July 5	Sharpe, Fane William.
„	Glasse, Samuel, D.D.
12	Wargentin, Peter.
„	Roebuck, John, M.D.
Nov. 22	Cigna, Giovanni Francesco, M.D.
Dec. 6	Messier, Charles.
13	Trevor, Robert, Lord; afterwards Viscount Hampden.
	1765
Jan. 24	Stebbing, Henry, D.D.
Feb. 14	Werthern, Johann Georg Heinrich, Graf von.
28	Nicoll, John.
Mar. 7	Percival, Thomas; afterwards M.D.
„	Stanley, Edward.
„	Morgan, John, M.D.
21	Carburi, Conte Giovanni Battista.
28	Jebb, Richard; afterwards Bt.
Apr. 25	Beaumont, Jean Baptiste Jacques Elie de.
„	Bergman, Torbern Olof.
May 9	Harrison, William.
16	Canvane, Peter, M.D.
23	Caraccioli, Marchese Domenico.
June 13	Cuthbert, John.
„	Houghton, Henry; afterwards Bt.
„	Tennent, John, M.D.
20	Cope, Sir John Mordaunt, Bt.
„	Bentinck, John.
„	Lewin, John.
27	Cardross, David, Lord; afterwards Earl of Buchan.
„	Barnewall, Hon. Matthias.
„	Hopkins, Daniel; afterwards M.D.
Nov. 7	Bruhl, Johann Moritz, Graf von.
14	Redern, Sigismond, Graf von.
21	Bevis, John, M.D.
„	Lowth, Robert, D.D.; afterwards Bishop of Oxford.
Dec. 5	Price, Richard, D.D.
„	Kaye, Rev. Richard; afterwards LL.D. and Bt.
19	Mayer, Christian.

Date of Election	**1766**
Jan. 16	Landen, John.
23	Keate, George.
„	Montigny, Charles Daniel Trudaine de.
Feb. 13	Mills, John.
20	Winthrop, John.
„	Grosley, Pierre Jean.
Mar. 13	Stephens, Tyringham.
„	Graeme, William.
20	Astle, Thomas.
„	Letch, John, M.D.
„	Coyer, François Gabriel, Abbé.
Apr. 10	Strange, John.
24	Monro, Donald, M.D.
„	Harper, Samuel.
„	Anguish, Thomas.
May 1	Banks, Joseph; afterwards D.C.L. and Bt. (P.R.S. 1778).
8	Hasted, Edward.
„	Williams, Dionysius.
15	Morse, Leonard.
„	Lort, Michael, B.D.
29	Lee, Arthur, M.D.
June 5	Portland, William Henry, Duke of.
„	Webber, William.
„	Riz, David.
12	Priestley, Joseph, LL.D.
19	Forster, Thomas.
Nov. 6	Hamilton, William; afterwards Kt. and D.C.L. (archaeologist).
Dec. 11	Poland, Stanislaus Augustus, King of.
	1767
Jan. 8	Putman, Rev. Henry.
15	Exeter, Brownlow, Earl of.
22	Pollok, Allan, M.D.
29	Holwell, John Zephaniah.
„	Tissington, Anthony.
Feb. 5	Woulfe, Peter.
„	Hunter, John (anatomist).
12	Nasmyth, Sir James, Bt. (botanist).
„	Fludyer, Sir Thomas.
„	Hope, John, M.D.
„	Eyre, Richard, D.D.
26	Baltimore, Frederick, Lord.
„	Pennant, Thomas.
„	Mytton, John.
„	Butt, John Martin, M.D.
Mar. 19	Wright, Richard; afterwards M.D.
26	Kirby, Joshua.

Date of Election	**1767** (*continued*)
Mar. 26	Roy, Col. William; afterwards Maj.-General.
Apr. 2	Winterton, Edward, Earl.
,,	Grinfield, Steddy.
,,	Malliet, John.
,,	Watson, Henry.
9	Parker, John; afterwards Lord Boringdon.
,,	James, William.
,,	Horsley, Samuel; afterwards D.C.L., Bp. of St. Asaph.
30	Hunter, William, M.D.
May 7	Geach, Francis; afterwards M.D.
14	King, Edward.
21	Smith, Adam ('The Wealth of Nations').
,,	Mylne, Robert.
28	Chamier, Anthony.
,,	Steevens, George.
,,	Dillon, Hon. Charles; afterwards Dillon Lee.
,,	Weston, Robert.
June 4	Barrington, Hon. Dainas.
18	Howard, Hon. Charles; afterwards Duke of Norfolk.
,,	Minet, Daniel.
July 9	L'Epinasse, Charles.
,,	Witchell, George.
Dec. 10	Bennet, Richard Henry Alexander.
,,	Watson, William, M.B.; afterwards M.D. and Kt.
,,	Manning, Owen, B.D.
17	Greville, George, Lord; afterwards Earl of Warwick.
,,	Radnor, William, Earl of.
	1768
Feb. 18	Huck, Richard, M.D.; afterwards Huck-Saunders.
25	Moore, Charles.
Mar. 17	Dargent, James.
24	Howard, Charles; afterwards Duke of Norfolk.
,,	Harris, Daniel.
Apr. 14	Horsfall, James.
,,	Penneck, Richard.
,,	Nugent, Christopher, M.D.
,,	Cowley, John Lodge.
21	Majendie, John James; afterwards D.D.
May 5	Darker, John.
,,	Dundas, Thomas; afterwards Bt. and Lord.
12	Heathcote, John.
June 2	Spallanzani, Lazzaro.
,,	Bertier, Joseph Étienne.
16	Morell, Thomas, D.D.
Sept. 1	Christian VII, King of Denmark.
Nov. 10	Emlyn, Thomas.

Date of Election	**1768** (*continued*)
Nov. 24	Clive, Robert, Lord.
,,	Lashley, Thomas, M.D.
	1769
Feb. 2	Watson, Richard; afterwards D.D. and Bp. of Llandaff.
9	Caverhill, John; afterwards M.D.
16	Waring, Richard Hill.
23	Greive, James, M.D.
Mar. 16	Dimsdale, Thomas, M.D. (Russian Baron).
,,	Huxham, John Corham.
Apr. 13	Wollaston, Rev. Francis, LL.B.
20	Sharpe, William.
May 11	Burzynski, Thaddeus Joseph, Count de.
25	Ingenhousz, John, M.D.
June 1	Raspe, Rudolf Eric.
,,	Morand, Jean François Clément, M.D.
8	Wyatt, William.
Nov. 16	Ibbetson, John.
	1770
Jan. 11	Masseran, ——, Prince de.
,,	Lane, Timothy.
Mar. 1	Farr, William, M.D.
8	Beauclerk, Hon. Topham.
,,	Hewson, William.
15	Welsh, James, M.D.
,,	Planta, Andrew Joseph.
,,	Russell, Francis.
Apr. 5	Macarthy, Justin.
26	Bayford, David; afterwards M.D.
May 3	Salis, Henry Jerome de; afterwards D.D.
,,	Collignon, Charles, M.D.
10	Pitcairn, William, M.D.
,,	Dickson, Thomas, M.D.
17	Douglas, Charles; afterwards Bt. and Admiral.
31	Bergius, Peter Jonas, M.D.
,,	Le Roy, Charles, M.D.
June 21	Healde, Thomas, M.D.
,,	Thomas, Edward.
July 5	Browne, Isaac Hawkins; afterwards D.C.L.
Nov. 8	Walsh, John.
,,	Thomson, Rev. Samuel Welles, D.D.
22	Arbuthnot, John.
	1771
Jan. 31	Erskine, Robert.
Feb. 14	Dalrymple, Alexander.

Date of Election	**1771** (*continued*)
Feb. 17	Baker, John Wynn.
21	King, Rev. John Glen; afterwards D.D.
28	Tyrwhitt, Thomas (Chaucerian scholar).
Mar. 14	Howard, Samuel.
Apr. 11	Tunstall, Marmaduke.
May 2	Maseres, Francis.
,,	Paradise, John; afterwards D.C.L.
16	Maty (Matty), Paul Henry.
30	Walker, George.
,,	Poczobut, Rev. Father Martin.
,,	Limbourg, John Philip de, M.D.
June 6	Stephens, Philip; afterwards Bt.
,,	Petty, James.
,,	Frere, John.
Nov. 7	Courland, Peter, Duke of.
14	Duncan, Sir William, Bt.
Dec. 5	Way, Benjamin.
12	Phipps, Hon. Constantine John; afterwards Lord Mulgrave.
,,	Hopton, Richard Cope.
	1772
Jan. 9	Jodrell, Richard Paul.
,,	Aubert, Alexander.
,,	Booth, Benjamin.
16	Jackson, Rev. Cyril; afterwards D.D.
,,	Pigott, Nathaniel.
Feb. 13	Greville, Hon. Charles Francis.
20	Carnac, Brigadier-General John.
27	Forster, Johann Reinhold; afterwards LL.D.
Apr. 2	Folkes, Martin; afterwards Bt.
,,	Swinden, Philip van.
9	Pownall, Thomas ('Governor Pownall').
30	Jones, William; afterwards Kt.
May 7	Milman, Francis; afterwards M.D. and Bt.
28	Lytton, Richard Warburton.
,,	Perrin, William Philip.
June 4	Kuckahn, Tesser Samuel.
,,	Caldani, Marc' Antonio Leopoldo.
18	Gosset, Rev. Isaac, M.A.; afterwards D.D.
25	Blagden, Charles, M.D.; afterwards Kt.
July 9	Poore, Edward.
,,	Greg, John.
Nov. 12	Seaforth, Kenneth, Earl of.
19	Jackson, Humphry.
,,	Mahon, Charles, Viscount; afterwards Earl Stanhope.
Dec. 24	Lauder, John.

Date of Election	**1773**
Feb. 18	Yorke, Hon. John.
„	Bethune, John.
„	Lever, Ashton; afterwards Kt.
„	Bayley, Thomas Butterworth.
25	Guernsey, Heneage, Lord; afterwards E. of Aylesford.
Mar. 4	Earle, William Benson.
„	Brydone, Patrick.
18	Falconer, William, M.D.
25	Ives, John.
Apr. 1	Polwarth, Alexander, Lord.
„	Carmarthen, Francis, Marquess of.
22	Plymouth, Other, Earl of.
29	Livius, Peter.
„	Blyke, Richard.
May 20	Henley, William.
„	Bancroft, Edward; afterwards M.D.
27	Dummer, Thomas.
„	Smith, John; afterwards Bt.
„	O'Brien, Sir Lucius Henry, Bt.
June 10	Frankland, Thomas; afterwards Bt.
„	Garden, Alexander, M.D.
„	Stehelin, Jacob de.
„	Le Roy, Jean Baptiste.
„	De Luc, Jean André.
17	Preston, Jacob.
„	Wynn, Sir Watkin Williams, Bt.
Nov. 18	Lettsom, John Coakley, M.D.
„	Dixon, Jeremiah.
25	Lind, John.
Dec. 16	Burney, Charles, Mus.Doc.
	1774
Feb. 17	Planta, Joseph.
Mar. 3	Paoli, Gen. Pasquale de.
„	Nooth, John Mervin, M.D.
10	Teighe, Michael, M.D.
17	Musgrave, Sir William, Bt.
Apr. 21	Magalhaens (or Magellan), Jean Hyacinth de.
28	Young, Arthur.
May 12	Duval, Rev. Philip; afterwards D.D.
„	Michell, Richard.
19	Gould, Rev. William; afterwards D.D.
„	M^c^Kenzie, Murdoch.
„	Ellis, John.
June 2	Pigott, Granado.
„	Poissonnier, Pierre, M.D.
„	Eckhardt, Anton Georg.
„	De Born, le Chevalier Ignace.

Date of Election	**1774** (*continued*)
June 9	Walker, James, M.D.
,,	Craufurd, Patrick George.
,,	Twiss, Richard.
16	Hutton, Charles ; afterwards LL.D.
Nov. 10	Duroure, Francis.
24	Cotton, Robert Salusbury.
Dec. 8	Bagnall, John.
,,	Adye, John Willett.
15	Lloyd, John.
22	Shuckburgh[-Evelyn], Sir George Augustus William, Bt.
	1775
Feb. 2	Hunter, Alexander, M.D.
16	Melvill, General Robert.
23	Milles, Rev. Jeremiah ; afterwards D.D.
Mar. 2	Cullum, Rev. Sir John, Bt.
9	Gough, Richard.
16	Barker, Sir Robert, Kt.
23	Garthshore, Maxwell, M.D.
30	Rawlinson, Sir Walter, Kt.
,,	James, William ; afterwards Bt.
,,	Napier, James ; afterwards Kt.
,,	Hey, William.
Apr. 27	Dutens, Rev. Louis.
May 4	Constable, William.
18	Henry, Thomas.
25	Latham, John ; afterwards M.D.
June 1	Sterling, Robert.
,,	Séjour, Achille Pierre Dionis du.
,,	Le Sage, Georges Louis.
22	Jones, Rev. William.
Nov. 9	Call, John ; afterwards Bt.
,,	Pitt, John.
Dec. 7	Hatton, George Finch.
14	Justamond, John Obadiah.
,,	Hume, Sir Abraham, Bt.
	1776
Jan. 11	Bruce, James (the African Explorer).
,,	Combe, Charles ; afterwards M.D.
18	Elliot, John ; afterwards Admiral.
25	Ker, Robert.
Feb. 15	Fordyce, George, M.D.
29	Cook, James (the Circumnavigator).
Mar. 14	Marsham, Hon. Charles ; afterwards Earl Romney.
21	Prime, Samuel.

Date of Election	**1776** (*continued*)
Apr. 18	Norton, Sir Fletcher; afterwards Lord Grantley.
25	Chambers, Sir William, Kt.
„	Cooper, William, D.D.
May 9	Taylor, John; afterwards Bt.
„	Meyrick, Owen Putland.
16	Alleyne, John.
„	Chetwode, Sir John, Bt.
23	Stewart, John.
„	Stinton, George, D.D.
June 6	Calderwood, William.
„	Rezzonico, il principe Abondio.
„	Villoison, Jean Gaspar d'Ansse.
„	Davila, Pedro.
13	Atwood, George.
„	Crofts, Thomas.
20	Nairne, Edward.
„	Hemming, Samuel.
Nov. 7	Palmerston, Henry, Viscount.
„	Wales, William.
Dec. 19	Chesterfield, Philip, Earl of.
	1777
Jan. 9	Russell, William.
„	Forster, Georg; afterwards M.D.
„	Mackworth, Sir Herbert, Bt.
Feb. 13	Cowper, George Nassau Clavering, Earl.
„	Grosvenor, Richard, Lord; afterwards Earl.
20	Brown, William.
Mar. 13	Shuldham, Molyneux, Lord; Admiral.
„	Bridgen, Edward.
Apr. 10	Wolf, Nathaniel Matthew, M.D.
17	Osborne, John.
24	Shuttleworth, Robert.
May 1	Hamilton, Anthony, D.D.
8	Nolcken, Gustavus Adam, Baron.
„	Cullen, William, M.D.
„	Pelham, Charles Anderson; afterwards Lord Yarborough.
29	Amiens, Edward, Lord.
„	Peachey, John; afterwards Lord Selsey.
„	Mudge, John.
June 3	Ortega, Casimir Gomez de, M.D.
„	Toaldo, Giuseppe.
19	White, Thomas.
Nov. 13	Wegg, George Samuel.
27	Russell, Patrick, M.D.
Dec. 18	Lind, James, M.D.

Date of Election	**1778**
Jan. 8	Fraser, Hon. Archibald Campbell.
Feb. 12	Dobson, Matthew, M.D.
„	Wyatt, John.
„	Englefield, Henry Charles; afterwards Bt.
19	Partridge, Henry.
Mar. 5	Walsingham, Hon. Robert Boyle; afterwards Lord Walsingham.
„	De Grey, Thomas.
12	Wright, William, M.D.
„	Watson, James; afterwards Kt.
26	Layard, Rev. Charles Peter; afterwards D.D.
Apr. 2	Caulfeild, Wade Toby.
9	Nash, Joseph.
„	Cave, Thomas; afterwards Bt.
30	Heath, Benjamin.
„	Hodgkinson, Robert Banks.
May 14	Howard, William Augustus, M.D.
„	Else, Joseph.
June 4	Shadwell, Lancelot.
18	Worsley, Sir Richard, Bt.
„	Hay, Alexander, M.D.
25	Preston, Rev. William.
„	Lockman, Rev. John, D.D.
„	Douglas, Rev. John; afterwards D.D., Bp. of Carlisle, and then of Salisbury.
Nov. 5	Dawkins, Henry.
12	Fothergill, Anthony, M.D.
Dec. 24	Alstroemer, John.
	1779
Jan. 21	Wenman, Hon. Thomas Francis.
Feb. 4	Carysfort, John Joshua, Earl of.
11	Seward, William.
„	Gray, Edward Whitaker, M.D.
„	Tyson, Rev. Michael.
18	Jebb, Rev. John, M.D.
25	Richardson, Rev. Robert, D.D.
„	Farr, Samuel, M.D.
„	Vage, Thomas; afterwards M.D.
Mar. 11	Dagge, Henry.
18	Glenie, Lieut. James.
Apr. 15	Bromfield, Robert, M.D.
„	Topham, John.
22	Buxton, George, M.D.
„	Thompson, Benjamin; afterwards Kt. and Count Rumford.
29	Payne, Sir Ralph, K.B.; afterwards Lord Lavington.
May 6	Smyth, James Carmichael, M.D.

Date of Election	**1779** (*continued*)
May 6	Poli, Giuseppe.
,,	Rogerson, John, M.D.
13	Whitehurst, John.
,,	Rainsford, Maj.-Gen. Charles.
June 3	Dupré, Josias.
17	Kippis, Andrew, D.D.
,,	Fullarton, William.
24	Murray, Hon. James.
Nov. 4	Simmons, Samuel Foart, M.D.
11	Henniker, John ; afterwards Bt. and Baron.
,,	Grant, John.
18	Jennings, John.
,,	Wilmot, John.
Dec. 9	Cavallo, Tiberius.
16	Hamersley, Hugh.
	1780
Jan. 10	Gloucester, William Henry, Duke of.
20	Belluga, Bernardo de.
27	Onslow, Hon. Edward.
Feb. 10	Anspach und Bayreuth, Christian Friedrich Carl Alexander, Margraf von.
17	Upper Ossory, John, Earl of.
24	Kirwan, Richard.
,,	Desaguliers, Lieut.-Gen. Thomas.
Mar. 2	Silvester, John.
9	Marsham, Robert.
Apr. 6	Petre, Robert Edward, Lord.
,,	Althorp, George John, Visc. ; afterwards E. Spencer.
13	Casaux, Charles, marquis de.
27	Moultou, Pierre.
May 25	Duroure, Lieut.-Col. John.
June 1	Ord, John.
8	Podmanctzky, Baron Joseph Louis de.
15	Milner, Rev. Isaac ; afterwards D.D.
Nov. 9	Atholl, John, Duke of.
,,	Pepys, Lucas, M.D. ; afterwards Bt.
16	Hurlock, Philip.
,,	Penton, Henry.
	1781
Feb. 8	Daschaw, Paul, Prince.
,,	Haygarth, John.
15	Young, George ; afterwards Kt.
,,	Lee, John, M.D.
,,	De Ferrars, George, Lord ; afterwards Earl of Leicester.
Mar. 1	King, Capt. James, R.N., LL.D.
8	Yeats, Thomas Pattinson.

Date of Election	**1781** (*continued*)
Mar. 8	Lightfoot, Rev. John.
,,	Rennell, James.
,,	Davies, Capt. Thomas.
,,	Franks, William.
15	Cheston, Richard Brown.
22	Agar, Welbore Ellis.
29	Calvert, Peter, LL.D.
Apr. 5	Wevelinchoven, Anthony de.
May 3	Lewisham, George, Viscount; afterwards Earl of Dartmouth.
,,	Barbiano and Belgiojoso, Charles Maria Lewis, Count of.
,,	Price, Richard Parry.
10	Bowdler, Thomas, M.D. (Editor of Shakspeare).
,,	Shepherd, Rev. Richard; afterwards D.D.
,,	Price, James; afterwards M.D.
,,	Fly, Rev. Henry; afterwards D.D.
17	Vyse, William, LL.D.
,,	Reynolds, Henry Revell, M.D.
June 14	Blackburne, Thomas, M.D.
July 5	Edgworth, Richard Lovell.
Nov. 8	Leslie, Patrick Duguid, M.D.
,,	Windham, Joseph.
,,	Egerton, Rev. Francis Henry.
15	Jodrell, Paul; afterwards M.D. and Kt.
Dec. 6	Herschel, William; afterwards LL.D. and K.H.
20	Leith, Theodore Forbes, M.D.
	1782
Jan. 17	North, Hon. George Augustus; afterwards Earl of Guilford.
Feb. 14	Coxe, Rev. William.
,,	Broussonet, Peter Maria Augustus, M.D.
21	Beaufoy, Henry.
28	Peachey, Sir James; afterwards Lord Selsey.
,,	Wilbraham, Roger.
,,	Bristol, Frederick Augustus, Earl of; D.D. and Bishop of Derry.
Mar. 14	Greig, Sir Samuel.
,,	Hurlock, Joseph.
,,	Braithwaite, Daniel.
Apr. 11	Pitcairn, David; afterwards M.D.
,,	Guthrie, Matthew, M.D.
25	Gunning, John.
Nov. 7	Anker, Bernt.
	1783
Jan. 9	Wyndham, Henry Penruddock.
16	Wedgwood, Josiah.

Date of Election	**1783** (*continued*)
Jan. 23	Hollingbery, Rev. Thomas, D.D.
„	Marsden, William ; afterwards D.C.L.
Mar. 6	Raper, Matthew.
13	Wilson, John.
20	Law, John ; afterwards D.D. and Bishop of Clonfert.
Apr. 3	Sheffield, John, Lord ; afterwards Earl of Sheffield.
May 8	Brownlow, John, Lord.
15	Fournier, Gideon.
29	Barnard, Thomas, D.D., Bishop of Killaloe.
June 5	Caramanico, Francesco d'Aquino, Prince of.
„	Dreyer, Christopher William de.
„	Tooke, Rev. William.
July 10	Page, Capt. Thomas Hyde ; afterwards Kt.
	1784
Feb. 19	Breadalbane, John, Earl of.
„	Kinnaird, George, Lord.
Apr. 22	Gresley, Rev. Thomas, D.D.
29	Sheldon, John.
May 13	Salisbury, James, Earl of ; afterwards Marquess.
„	Yonge, Sir George.
27	Harwood Busick, M.B.; afterwards M.D. and Kt.
June 10	Mount Edgcumbe, George, Viscount ; afterwards Earl.
17	Hoare, Henry Hugh.
24	Malaspina di Sannazzaro, Luigi Marchese di.
„	Sinclair, John ; afterwards Bt.
„	Whitefoord, Caleb.
„	Gordon, Alexander, Duke of.
Aug. 12	Bavaria, Carl Theodor, Elector Palatine of.
Dec. 16	Potter, Thomas.
23	Blane, Gilbert, M.D.
	1785
Jan. 13	Tennant, Smithson ; afterwards M.D.
Feb. 3	Buckinghamshire, John, Earl of.
„	Shaftesbury, Anthony Ashley, Earl of.
24	Morton, George, Earl of.
Mar. 17	Pretyman, Rev. George ; afterwards D.D., Bishop of Lincoln, and Bt. ; assumed name of Tomline.
„	Graham, Aaron.
Apr. 21	Hallifax, Robert, M.D.
„	Woide, Rev. Charles Godfrey ; afterwards D.C.L.
28	Pringle, Lieut.-Col. Robert.
May 12	Holford, Stayner.
26	Smith, James Edward ; afterwards M.D. and Kt.
June 9	Beauvoir, Rev. Osmond, D.D.
16	Udny, Robert.
„	Neave, Richard.

Date of Election	**1785** (*continued*)
Nov. 24	Ussher, Rev. Henry.
„	Watt, James; afterwards LL.D.
„	Withering, William, M.D.
„	Boulton, Matthew.
Dec. 8	Galton, Samuel.
„	Keir, James.
15	Henniker, Major John; afterwards Lord Henniker.
„	Cracherode, Rev. Clayton Mordaunt.
22	Sullivan (Sulivan), Richard Joseph; afterwards Bt.
	1786
Jan. 12	Ramsden, Jesse.
„	Hunter, John, M.D.
19	Arden, Charles George, Baron.
Feb. 2	Grimston, James Bucknal.
9	Thomson, Alexander; afterwards Kt.
23	Parkinson, Rev. Thomas.
Mar. 9	Holliday, John.
„	Seale, Rev. John Barlow.
„	Whitefield, Rev. Henry, D.D.
16	Thomson, William, M.B.; afterwards M.D.
23	Eden, Rt. Hon. William; afterwards Baron Auckland.
Apr. 6	Goodricke, John.
May 4	Vallancey, Col. Charles.
„	Molesworth, Richard.
11	D'Auvergne, Philip, Capt. R.N.; afterwards duc de Bouillon.
„	Crawford, Adair, M.D.
18	Webster, Sir Godfrey, Bt.
„	Palmer, William Finch.
„	Martyn, Rev. Thomas, B.D.
25	Hewett, Rev. John.
„	Marlborough, George, Duke of.
June 1	Rees, Rev. Abraham, D.D.
15	Turnor, Edmund.
„	Young, William; afterwards Bt.
22	Vince, Rev. Samuel.
Nov. 9	MacBean, Col. Forbes.
16	Oldershaw, Rev. John.
23	Wollaston, Rev. Francis John Hyde; afterwards B.D.
„	Rose, Rev. William.
	1787
Jan. 11	Fordyce, Sir William, Kt.
18	Piggott, Arthur; afterwards Kt.
25	Pitt, William Morton.
„	Middleton, Henry Willoughby, Lord.
Feb. 15	Home, Everard; since Kt.

Date of Election	**1787** (*continued*)
Feb. 15	Staunton, Sir George Leonard, Bt.
22	Erskine, Hon. Thomas; afterwards Lord Erskine.
Mar. 15	Salisbury, Richard Anthony; formerly Markham.
29	Fife, James, Earl of.
Apr. 19	Coutinho, L. Pinto de Sousa (Chevalier de Pinto).
,,	Cullum, Sir Thomas Gery, Bt.
,,	Macie, James Lewis; afterwards James Smithson.
May 3	Rawdon, Francis, Lord; afterwards Earl of Moira and Marquess of Hastings.
,,	Ord, Craven.
,,	Blizard, William; afterwards Kt.
17	Bentinck, William.
June 14	Saxe-Gotha and Altenburg, Ernest, Duke of.
Nov. 8	Ash, John, M.D.
22	Vay de Vaja, Baron Nicolas.
,,	Parsons, William.
Dec. 6	Loughborough, Alexander Wedderburn, Lord; afterwards Earl of Rosslyn.
,,	Parkyns, Thomas Boothby; afterwards Lord Rancliffe.
,,	Goodenough, George Trenchard.
,,	Relhan, Rev. Richard.
	1788
Jan. 17	Crisp, John.
Feb. 21	Darwin, Robert Waring, M.D.
Mar. 6	Northumberland, Hugh, Duke of.
,,	Sibthorp, John, M.D.
Apr. 3	Hardinge, George.
,,	Crell, Florens Laurentius Fridericus, M.D.
,,	Perronet, Jean Rodolphe.
,,	Guyton de Morveau, Louis Bernard.
,,	Lorgna, Antonio Mario.
,,	Bugge, Thomas.
,,	Jacquin, Nicolas Joseph de, M.D.
,,	Hedwig, Johann, M.D.
,,	Bulgaris, Eugenius, Archbishop of Cherson.
,,	Mann, Theodor Augustin.
,,	Bowdoin, James.
,,	Thunberg, Carolus Petrus, M.D.
,,	De Saussure, Horace Bénedict.
,,	Lavoisier, Antoine Laurent.
10	Adair, James.
17	Johnson, Robert Augustus.
24	Pole-Carew, Reginald.
May 1	Pearce, William, D.D.
,,	Supple, Richard Brooke; afterwards Bt., and de Capell Brooke.
8	Wall, Martin, M.D.

Date of Election	**1788** (*continued*)
May 29	Rashleigh, Philip.
June 5	Finlay, John.
,,	Glasgow, George, Earl of.
12	Wilkins, Charles.
Nov. 13	Arden, Sir Richard Pepper, Kt.; afterwards B. Alvanley.
27	Gibbon, Edward (the Historian).
	1789
Jan. 26	Cumberland, Henry Frederick William, Duke of.
,,	York, Frederick, Duke of.
29	Gillies, John, LL.D.
Feb. 26	Shaw, George, M.D.
,,	Jenner, Edward; afterwards M.D. (Discoverer of Vaccination).
Mar. 5	Fitzwilliam of Meryon, Richard, Viscount.
19	Bennet, Rev. Abraham.
Apr. 2	Davies, Jonathan, D.D.
30	Herzberg, Ewald Friedrich, Graf von.
,,	Berthollet, Claude Louis.
,,	Laplace, Pierre Simon, marquis de.
,,	Cassini, Jean Dominique, comte de.
,,	Le Gendre, Adrien Marie.
,,	Méchain, Pierre François André.
,,	Wilcke, John Charles.
,,	Bode, John Elert.
,,	Heyne, Christian Gottlob.
,,	Kästner, Abraham Gotthelf.
,,	Michaelis, John David.
May 14	Goodenough, Samuel, D.C.L.; afterwards Bp. of Carlisle.
Nov. 5	Eardley, Samson, Earl of.
12	Morse, Col. Robert.
19	Rogers, George.
,,	Wood, Robert.
	1790
Jan. 21	Hillsborough, Arthur, Earl of; afterwards Marquess of Downshire.
Feb. 11	Fisher, Rev. Richard; afterwards Belward.
18	Beaufoy, Mark.
Mar. 18	Reeves, John.
Apr. 29	Green, Maj.-Gen. Sir William, Bt.
,,	Stanley, John Thomas; afterwards Bt.
,,	Elford, William; afterwards Bt.
,,	Warren, Charles.
May 6	Morgan, William.
13	Barnard, Frederick Augustus.
June 3	Baillie, Matthew, M.D.

Date of Election	**1790** (*continued*)
June 3	Jekyll, Joseph.
24	Elphinstone, Hon. George Keith; afterwards Lord Keith.
Nov. 4	Metcalfe, Philip.
11	Robertson, James, M.D.; afterwards J. R. Barclay.
25	Hardwicke, Philip, Earl of.
	1791
Feb. 17	Farmer, Rev. Richard, D.D.
24	Heberden, William; afterwards M.D.
Mar. 10	Townley, Charles.
,,	Pocock, George.
,,	Grant, Lewis Alexander.
17	Best, George.
24	Macleod, Col. Norman.
,,	Spranger, John.
31	Poniatowski, Prince Michael.
,,	Freire, Cypriano Ribeiro.
,,	Lambert, Aylmer Bourke.
,,	Walker, Fowler.
Apr. 14	Fraser, William; afterwards Bt.
May 5	Chalmers, George.
,,	Hawkins, John.
,,	D'Aubant, Lieut.-Col. Abraham.
,,	Walker, Thomas.
,,	Eyre, Sir James, Kt.
,,	Volta, Alessandro.
,,	Scarpa, Antonio.
,,	Pictet, Marc Auguste.
,,	Lagrange, Joseph Louis Marie, comte de.
,,	Delambre, Jean Baptiste Joseph.
,,	L'Huilier, Simon.
26	Bruce, John.
,,	Stanley, Richard.
June 23	Pearson, George, M.D.
30	Seally, Rev. John, D.C.L.
Nov. 17	Giddy, Davies; afterwards Gilbert (P.R.S. 1827).
,,	Bisshopp, Sir Cecil, Bt.; afterwards Lord Zouche.
,,	Huddart, Joseph.
,,	Turnbull, John.
Dec. 15	Willis, Henry Norton.
	1792
Jan. 19	Six, James.
Feb. 2	Long, Charles.
16	Montagu, Rt. Hon. Frederick.
Mar. 1	Weston, Rev. Stephen.

Date of Election	**1792** (*continued*)
Mar. 8	Hussey, Rev. Thomas, D.D.
15	Chappelow, Rev. Leonard.
Apr. 19	Clarke, Rev. James Stanier.
26	Hoare, Sir Richard Colt, Bt.
May 10	Komarzewski, Lt.-Gen. John.
June 7	Macartney, George, Lord; afterwards Earl.
,,	Bosville, William.
28	Davies, Samuel.
,,	Shackleford, Rev. Richard Dickson, D.D.
Nov. 15	Alison, Rev. Archibald, B.C.L.
,,	Pennant, David.
22	Solly, Samuel.
Dec. 20	Currie, James, M.D.
	1793
Feb. 7	Ingilby, Sir John, Bt.
14	Scott, Sir John, Kt.; afterwards Earl of Eldon.
,,	Scott, Sir William, Kt.; afterwards Baron Stowell.
,,	Abbot, Charles; afterwards Baron Colchester.
,,	Richards, Richard.
Mar. 7	Douglas, Andrew.
,,	Stephens, Francis.
Apr. 11	Mendoza y Rios, Joseph.
,,	Lichtenberg, Gottfried Carl.
,,	Blumenbach, Johann Friedrich.
18	Tighe, Robert Stearne.
May 9	Saunders, William, M.D.
,,	Wollaston, William Hyde, M.D. (P.R.S. 1820).
June 6	Bosanquet, Samuel.
,,	Day, Sir John, Kt.
20	Abbot, John Far.
Nov. 7	Campbell, Lord Frederick.
,,	Wells, William Charles, M.D.
21	Greatheed, Richard Wilson.
Dec. 12	Mountmorres, Harvey, Viscount.
,,	Gostling, George.
	1794
Jan. 23	Watkins, Rev. Thomas.
Feb. 6	North, Hon. Frederick.
Mar. 6	Mitford, Sir John, Kt.; afterwards Lord Redesdale.
,,	Earle, James; since Kt.
,,	Plumer, Thomas.
,,	Wynne, Rt. Hon. Sir William, Kt.
13	Hutchinson, Rt. Hon. John Hely.
20	Henslow, Sir John, Kt.
,,	Schmeisser, John Godfrey.

Date of Election	**1794** (*continued*)
Mar. 27	Keate, Thomas.
„	Walker, John.
Apr. 3	Greville, Hon. Robert Fulke.
May 1	Walter, Johann Gottlieb, M.D.
22	Edwards, Bryan.
„	Grieve, John, M.D.
29	Jenkinson, Hon. Robert Banks; afterwards Lord Hawkesbury, and Earl of Liverpool.
June 19	Young, Thomas; since M.D.
26	Mackenzie, Francis Humberstone; afterwards Lord Seaforth.
July 3	Peirson, Peter.
„	Aldersey, Robert.
„	Hulme, Nathaniel, M.D.
„	Majendie, Lewis.
10	Martin, Matthew.
„	Symmons, John.
„	Dirom, Major Alexander.
Nov. 13	Sotheby, William.
20	Blackburne, John.
Dec. 11	Ross, Lieut.-Col. Patrick.
	1795
Feb. 12	Radnor, Jacob, Earl of.
„	Gillan, Hugh, M.D.
26	Boringdon, John, Lord; afterwards Earl of Morley.
„	Morpeth, George, Lord.
Mar. 5	Douglas, Rt. Hon. Sylvester; afterwards Lord Glenbervie.
„	Montagu, Matthew.
19	Pegge, Christopher, M.D.; afterwards Kt.
„	Mathias, Thomas James.
„	Hutchinson, Rev. Benjamin.
26	Young, Samuel.
„	Heath, Rev. George, D.D.
Apr. 16	Blane, William.
„	Fontana, Gregorio.
„	Oriani, Barnaba.
„	Rittenhouse, David.
„	Schreber, Johann Christian Daniel von, M.D.
„	Fortis, Alberto.
„	Willett, John Willett.
„	Klaproth, Martin Heinrich.
„	Veltheim, August Ferdinand, Graf von.
23	Hamilton, Archibald.
„	Crathorne, Henry.
May 21	Robertson, Rev. Abraham.
June 4	Campbell, John; afterwards Lord Cawdor.

Date of Election	**1795** (*continued*)
Nov. 19	Petrie, William.
„	Smith, Matthew.
	1796
Feb. 1	Gibbes, George Smith; since M.D.
Mar. 3	Correa de Serra, Joseph, LL.D.
17	Langford, Rev. William, D.D.
Apr. 14	Larkins, William.
„	Mordaunt, Lieut.-Gen. Thomas Osbert.
„	Abernethy, John.
28	Wilson, Glocester.
May 5	Lax, Rev. William.
„	Riou, Capt. Edward, R.N.
26	Dalrymple, Admiral John.
June 2	Hyett, Benjamin.
Nov. 10	Lefevre, Charles Shaw.
„	Latham, William.
17	Sumner, George Holme.
„	Howley, Rev. William; afterwards D.D., Bishop of London, Abp. of Canterbury.
„	Rogers, Samuel.
24	Smith, Robert.
„	Valentia, George, Viscount.
Dec. 22	Hellins, Rev. John.
„	Pemberton, Christopher Robert, M.D.
	1797
Jan. 14	Gloucester, William Frederick, Duke of.
26	Capper, Robert.
Feb. 2	Lysons, Samuel.
Mar. 2	Hamond, Sir Andrew Snape, Bt.
9	Hatchett, Charles.
„	Aust, George.
„	Somerset, Edward Adolphus, Duke of.
23	Parr, Bartholomew, M.D.
30	Ferris, Samuel, M.D.
Apr. 27	Eaton, Rev. Stephen.
May 4	Towneley, John.
11	Wirtemberg, Frederic Charles William, Prince of.
18	St. Aubin, Sir John, Bt.
„	Ellis, George.
25	Lysons, Rev. Daniel.
„	Browne, Henry.
June 1	Clifford, Hon. Robert.
„	Battine, William, LL.D.
„	Cruikshank, William.
15	Freeman, Charles.
22	Titsingh, Isaac.

Date of Election	**1797** (*continued*)
July 6	Brodie, James.
„	Spalding, John.
Nov. 23	Whitmore, Rev. George.
Dec. 7	Egremont, George, Earl of.
14	Holmes, Rev. Robert, D.D.
„	Heaviside, John.
	1798
Mar. 22	Greene, Thomas.
29	Rennie, John.
Apr. 19	Ryan, John.
„	Lee, Stephen.
„	Duncan, Alexander.
„	Gallitzin, Prince Demetrius.
„	Afzelius, Adam, M.D.
„	Schroeter, Johann Jerom.
„	Marum, Martin van, M.D.
May 10	Paterson, Lieut.-Col. William.
June 7	Hills, Philip.
21	Fergusson, Finlay.
28	Mudge, Capt. William.
Nov. 8	Jackson, Samuel.
15	Gay, Nicholas.
Dec. 6	Gregg, Henry.
13	Hobhouse, Benjamin.
	1799
Jan. 17	Howard, Edward.
Apr. 4	Drummond, William.
11	East, Edward; since Kt. and Bt.
„	Clark, James, M.D.
18	Hills, Philip.
„	Popham, Capt. Home, R.N.
May 2	Blair, Archibald.
23	Cocks, Hon. Reginald.
30	Mills, Abraham.
Nov. 7	Sabine, Joseph.
14	Moussin Puschkin, Count Apollon of.
21	Carnegie, Sir David, Bt.
Dec. 12	Roberts, Edward, M.D.
„	Bute, John, Marquess of.
	1800
Jan. 9	Jones, Thomas.
16	Scott, John Corse.
Feb. 6	Henley, Frederick Morton, Lord.
Apr. 24	Pelham, Thomas; afterwards Earl of Chichester.
May 8	Crichton, Alexander, M.D.

Date of Election	**1800** (*continued*)
May 8	Exeter, Henry Cecil, Earl of.
15	Macdonald, John.
22	Parry, Caleb Hillier, M.D.
29	Jordan, Gibbes Walker.
,,	Pole, Rear-Adm. Charles Morice; afterwards Bt.
,,	Carrington, Robert, Lord.
June 12	Hippisley, Sir John Cox, Bt.
19	Meyrick, James.
26	Maton, William George, M.B.
Nov. 27	Dickinson, Charles.
Dec. 18	Douglas, Rev. William.
,,	Carrington, Codrington Edmund; afterwards Kt.
,,	Symes, Lieut-Col. Michael.
,,	Mountnorris, Arthur, Earl of.
	1801
Jan. 8	Marsh, Rev. Herbert; afterwards D.D. and Bishop of Peterborough.
15	Turner, Samuel.
Feb. 26	Smith, Capt. Matthew, R.N.
Mar. 5	Stirling, Sir Walter, Bt.
,,	Chenevix, Richard.
12	Ellis, John.
,,	Balme, Rev. Edward.
26	Antrobus, Edmund.
Apr. 16	Isted, George.
,,	Wilson, Giffin.
,,	Long, William.
23	Davy, Martin, M.D.
30	Latham, John, M.D.
May 7	Hailstone, Rev. John.
21	Bligh, Capt. William, R.N.
,,	Williams, John Lloyd.
June 4	Roberts, Roger Elliot.
11	Gordon, Lt.-Col. James Willoughby; afterwards Bt.
,,	Nixon, Rev. Robert, B.D.
18	Ash, Edward, M.D.
25	Hastings, Warren, Governor-General of India; afterwards D.C.L.
Nov. 12	Yorke, Rt. Hon. Charles Philip.
Dec. 10	Forster, Rev. Edward.
24	Wissett, Robert.
	1802
Feb. 18	Cooper, Astley Paston; afterwards Bt.
25	Knox, Hon. George.
,,	Burney, Charles; afterwards D.D.
,,	Bournon, Jacques Louis, comte de.

Date of Election	**1802** (*continued*)
Mar. 4	Liptrap, John.
„	Bavaria, Maximilian Joseph, Elector Palatine of.
11	Ware, James.
Apr. 1	Fowler, Richard, M.D.
May 6	Knatchbull, Edward; afterwards Bt.
„	Millington, Langford.
20	Douglas, Alexander, Marquess of; afterwards Duke of Hamilton.
„	Mansfield, William, Earl of.
June 24	Cruickshank, William.
July 1	Biggin, George.
8	Trotter, John.
Nov. 11	Seymour, Lord Webb.
„	Castlereagh, Henry Robert, Viscount.
Dec. 9	Turner, Dawson.
16	Woodhouse, Robert.
23	Minto, Gilbert, Lord.
„	Hilliard, Edward.
	1803
Jan. 13	Blaquiere, John, Lord de.
Feb. 10	Upton, Hon. Fulke Greville.
17	Raine, Rev. Matthew, D.D.
„	Rackett, Rev. Thomas.
24	Glandore, John, Earl of.
Mar. 3	Brougham, Peter Henry; afterwards Lord Brougham and Vaux.
10	Smith, John Spencer.
„	Blizard, Thomas.
17	Brinkley, Rev. John; afterwards D.D. and Bishop of Cloyne.
24	Forbes, James.
„	Pearson, John.
31	Charleville, Charles William, Viscount.
Apr. 28	Staunton, Sir George Thomas, Kt.; afterwards D.C.L.
May 19	Wilson, James.
Nov. 17	Davy, Humphry; afterwards Kt. and Bt. (P.R.S. 1820).
24	Gregory, Richard.
	1804
Feb. 2	Dillwyn, Lewis Weston.
23	Huntingford, George Isaac, D.D., Bp. of Gloucester.
Mar. 1	Anker, Carsten.
8	Howell, Thomas Bayly.
„	Carlisle, Anthony; afterwards Kt.
15	Conolly, Valentine.
Apr. 12	Piazzi, Rev. Giuseppe.
„	Zach, Franz Xaver, Freiherr von.

Date of Election	**1804** (*continued*)
Apr. 12	Olbers, Wilhelm, M.D.
,,	Gauss, Carl Friedrich, Ph.D.
,,	Kirkwall, John, Viscount.
26	Hutchinson, Andrew, M.B.
May 10	Nares, Rev. Robert.
17	Short, Charles.
31	Robertson, Robert, M.D.
June 7	Harrison, Thomas.
21	Hanmer, Sir Thomas, Bt.
Nov. 15	Wrangham, Rev. Francis.
Dec. 6	Turner, Col. Tomkyns Hilgrove.
,,	Hope, Thomas.
,,	Cockshutt, James.
13	Finch, Thomas.
	1805
Jan. 10	[1] Winnington, Sir Edward, Bt.
,,	Warberg, Olaus.
31	Rudge, Edward.
Feb. 14	Morris, George Paulet, M.D.
21	Blaquiere, Hon. William.
Mar. 7	Ferguson, Robert.
14	Fermor, Hon. Thomas William; afterwards Earl of Pomfret.
21	Knight, Thomas Andrew.
28	Holford, Robert.
Apr. 25	Smith, William.
May 2	Cust, Hon. John; afterwards Earl Brownlow.
23	Bristol, Frederick William, Earl of.
30	Babington, William, M.D.
June 13	Rigaud, Stephen Peter.
July 4	Murdoch, Thomas.
,,	Barrow, John; afterwards LL.D. and Bt.
Nov. 7	Dysart, Wilbraham, Earl of.
14	Loveden, Edward Loveden.
21	Whidbey, Joseph.
,,	Dimsdale, Nathaniel (Russian Baron).
	1806
Jan. 16	Guillemard, John.
,,	Carr, Rev. William Holwell.
,,	Thomas, Honoratus Leigh.
23	Malet, Sir Charles Warre, Bt.
Feb. 13	Smith, William.
20	Foster, Rt. Hon. John.
27	Wigram, Robert; afterwards Kt.
Mar. 13	Horsburgh, James.
20	Nicholl, Sir John.

[1] Died the day before.

Date of Election	**1806** (*continued*)
Mar. 20	Clayton, Sir Richard, Bt.
„	Arnold, James Henry.
Apr. 17	Cuvier, Georges, baron.
„	Lacépède, Bernard Germain Étienne de la V., comte.
„	Prevost, Pierre.
„	Harding, Charles.
May 1	Moor, Edward.
„	Griffiths, John.
„	Buchanan, Francis, M.D.; afterwards Hamilton.
15	Kearney, John, Bishop of Ossory.
22	Hall, Sir James, Bt.
June 12	Sharp, Richard.
„	Higgins, William.
19	Stirling, Rear-Adm. Charles.
Nov. 13	Penn, William.
Dec. 18	Reid, Thomas.
	1807
Jan. 8	Mahon, Philip Henry, Visc.; afterwards Earl Stanhope.
15	Cline, Henry.
22	Leslie, Maj.-Gen. Hon. John.
Feb. 5	Stratton, George Frederick.
„	Harrison, George.
„	Playfair, Rev. John, D.D.
19	Burgess, Thomas, D.D., Bp. of St. David's; afterwards of Salisbury.
26	Pond, John (Astronomer Royal in 1811).
Mar. 5	Greenough, George Bellas.
„	Garrow, William.
„	Combe, Taylor.
12	Children, John George.
Apr. 16	Gell, William.
23	Hodgson, William.
„	Jacob, William.
May 7	Winchilsea, George, Earl of.
„	Solly, Richard Horsman.
14	Blake, William.
June 4	Nicholson, Maj.-Gen. Robert.
11	Humphreys, Col. David.
Nov. 19	Allen, William.
Dec. 10	Petit, Louis Hayes.
17	Trye, Charles Brandon.
	1808
Jan. 14	Auriol, James Peter.
„	Hamilton, Alexander (Orientalist).
28	Bridgewater, John William, Earl of.
„	Pepys, William Hasledine.

Date of Election	**1808** (*continued*)
Feb. 11	Bree, Robert, M.D.
18	St. John of Bletsoe, St. Andrew, Lord.
Mar. 24	Hope, Capt. William Johnstone, R.N.; afterwards Admiral and K.C.B.
31	Good, John Mason.
Apr. 7	Watson, William.
28	Aberdeen, George, Earl of.
May 12	Mount Edgcumbe, Richard, Earl of.
26	Goldingham, John.
June 2	Astle, Edward.
,,	Marcet, Alexander, M.D.
July 7	Selkirk, Thomas, Earl of.
Nov. 10	White, William Henry.
24	Chisholm, Colin, M.D.
Dec. 8	Duckett, George.
15	Salis, Jerome de.
?	Howard, Lt.-Col. Hon. Fulke Greville.
	1809
Jan. 19	McLeay, Alexander.
Feb. 9	Rowley, Lieut.-Col. John.
16	Warburton, Henry.
23	Henry, William, M.D.
,,	Willan, Robert, M.D.
Mar. 2	Heathfield, Francis Augustus, Lord.
9	Barnwell, Charles Frederick.
23	Gillon, John.
Apr. 13	Noguier, John Anthony.
,,	Brande, William Thomas; afterwards D.C.L.
May 11	Cowper, Peter Leopold, Earl.
,,	Smith, John, F.S.A.
June 8	Burney, Capt. James, R.N.
22	Bingley, Robert.
Dec. 7	Beauclerk, Lord Amelius; afterwards Admiral, G.C.H. and G.C.B.
21	Hoare, Charles.
,,	St. Vincent, John, Earl of.
	1810
Jan. 18	König, Charles Dietrich Eberhard.
Feb. 1	Canning, George; afterwards Lord Garvagh.
15	Brodie, Benjamin Collins; afterwards Bt. (P.R.S. 1858).
22	Bickerton, Admiral Sir Richard Hussey, Bt.; afterwards K.C.B.
Mar. 8	Halford, Sir Henry, M.D., Bt. (formerly Vaughan).
15	Tuthill, George Leman; afterwards M.D. and Bt.
,,	Troughton, Edward.
,,	Cotton, Joseph.

Date of Election	**1810** (*continued*)
Mar. 15	Sparke, Bowyer Edward, Bishop of Chester.
22	Darnley, John, Earl of.
May 10	Shee, Sir George.
„	Brisbane, Lieut.-Col. Thomas Macdougall.
31	Hope, Thomas Charles, M.D.
June 7	Stracey, Edward.
„	Thornton, Edward.
28	Moore, Daniel.
„	Cadell, William Archibald.
July 5	Croker, John Wilson.
„	Hodgson, Rev. Robert.
„	Ridge, George.
„	Lowther, William, Viscount.
12	Wharton, Richard.
„	Wix, William.
Nov. 22	Johnston, Sir Alexander, Kt.
Dec. 6	Lygon, Hon. William Beauchamp.
13	Robertson, James.
„	Baker, John.
	1811
Jan. 17	Milton, Charles William, Viscount.
Feb. 21	Corry, Rt. Hon. Isaac.
„	Macartney, James; afterwards M.D.
28	Dealtry, Rev. William; afterwards D.D.
Mar. 7	Kaye, Rev. John.
14	Baker, Sir Frederick, Bt.
„	Carstairs, John.
„	Wade, Walter, M.D.
21	Dixon, Rev. Richard.
28	Thomson, Thomas, M.D.
„	Congreve, William; afterwards Bt.
Apr. 4	Lansdowne, Henry, Marquess of.
„	Chaloner, Robert.
„	Egan, Thomas, M.D.
May 16	Dent, John.
„	Elliot, John.
23	Anderdon, John Proctor.
30	Hibbert, George.
„	Ellis, Henry, LL.B.
June 13	Smith, Rear-Adml. Sir Wm. Sidney; afterwards G.C.B.
27	Hoblyn, Thomas.
July 4	Sampson, Rev. Thomas, D.D.
Nov. 14	Rowley, Rev. George.
21	Stevenson, William Ford.
Dec. 5	Locker, Edward Hawke.
12	Brown, Robert; afterwards D.C.L.
„	Franks, William.

Date of Election	**1811** (*continued*)
Dec. 19	Randolph, John, D.D., Bishop of London.
,,	Holland, Henry Richard Vassall Fox, Lord.
	1812
Jan. 9	Hasted, Rev. Henry.
,,	Hooker, William Jackson; afterwards D.C.L. and K.H.
Feb. 20	Parry, Charles Henry, M.D.
27	Groombridge, Stephen.
Mar. 5	Bennet, Hon. Henry Grey.
,,	Phipps, Hon. Augustus.
,,	Lowry, Wilson.
12	Lawson, James.
Apr. 9	Dwyer, Rev. Edmund.
16	Crampton, Philip.
23	Hall, Benjamin.
,,	Davis, Richard Hart.
May 7	Saunders, George.
,,	Eardley-Wilmot, John Eardley; afterwards Bt.
14	Solly, Samuel.
28	Speer, William.
June 11	Campbell, Hon. John.
,,	Bridge, Rev. Bewick.
18	Morris, Edward.
Nov. 5	Montyon, Antoine Jean Baptiste Robert Auget, baron de.
19	Tomline, William Edward.
26	Salt, Henry.
Dec. 10	Hare, Francis George.
17	Towneley, Peregrine Edward.
24	Wood, William.
	1813
Feb. 4	Fitzgerald, Rt. Hon. Maurice.
11	Pemberton, George.
25	Fleming, John, M.D.
,,	Wix, Rev. Samuel.
Mar. 4	Inglis, Robert Harry; afterwards Bt.
11	Simmons, Richard, M.D.
18	Johnstone, John, M.D.
Apr. 8	Hamilton, William Richard.
,,	Hardwicke, Lieut.-Col. Thomas.
,,	Warren, Pelham, M.D.
29	Berzelius, Jöns Jakob, Baron, M.D. (For. Mem.).
May 6	Talbot, Charles Chetwynd, Earl.
27	Herschel, John Frederick William; afterwards Bt.
June 24	Vaughan, William.
Nov. 11	Mackintosh, Sir James, Kt.
,,	Magee, William, D.D.

Date of Election	**1813** (*continued*)
Nov. 11	Horner, Leonard.
,,	Lawrence, William; afterwards Bt.
	1814
Feb. 10	Elmsley, Rev. Peter.
17	Davy, John.
24	Law, George Henry, Bishop of Chester.
Mar. 3	Hay, Robert William.
10	Sims, John, M.D.
17	Dickenson, John.
24	Brunel, Marc Isambard; afterwards Kt.
May 5	Neave, Sir Thomas, Bt.
,,	Yelloly, John, M.D.
,,	Boughton, Sir Charles William Rouse, Bt.
,,	Boughton, William Edward Rouse.
,,	Daniell, John Frederic.
19	Middleton, Thomas Fanshawe, D.D., Bp. of Calcutta.
,,	Hobhouse, John Cam; afterwards Lord Broughton.
,,	Carlisle, Nicholas.
June 9	Weyland, John.
,,	Ducie, Thomas Reynolds Moreton, Lord.
16	Italinsky, Chevalier A. d'.
23	Boyle, Hon. Courtenay.
,,	Stewart, Dugald.
30	Beaufort, Francis, Capt. R.N.
Nov. 10	Seppings, Robert.
17	Deane, Rev. William.
,,	Rudge, Rev. James.
Dec. 15	Kater, Capt. Henry.
,,	Rashleigh, William.
22	Burney, Rev. Charles Parr.
	1815
Jan. 19	Bold, Peter Patten.
,,	Holland, Henry, M.D.
Feb. 16	Grey, Thomas, M.D.
23	Whishaw, John.
Mar. 2	Eliott, Sir William Francis.
,,	Hartopp, George Harry Fleetwood.
9	Dawkins, James.
,,	Cocks, James, Lieut.-Col.
16	Roget, Peter Mark, M.D.
,,	Bond, Phineas.
,,	D'Oyly, Rev. George, B.D.
Apr. 6	Allan, Thomas.
,,	Haighton, John. M.D.
,,	Ivory, James; afterwards Kt.
,,	Humboldt, Baron Alexander von (For. Mem.).

Date of Election	**1815** (*continued*)
Apr. 6	Biot, Jean Baptiste } (For. Mem.).
„	Gay-Lussac, Joseph Louis } (For. Mem.).
13	Mackenzie, Sir George Steuart, Bt.
„	Leake, Major William Martin.
27	Carr, Thomas William.
„	Rickman, John.
May 4	Brewster, David; afterwards Kt.
11	Harrison, William.
June 1	Blackford, Barrington Pope.
„	Mackenzie, Charles.
„	Parker, Thomas Lister.
8	Warrender, Sir George, Bt.
15	Phelps, John Delafield.
Nov. 9	Fitton, William Henry, M.D.
16	Travers, Benjamin.
„	Ward, Hon. John William.
23	Pettiward, Roger.
Dec. 14	Beaufoy, Henry.
21	Hawkins, Sir Christopher, Bt.
„	Turner, Samuel.
	1816
Jan. 11	Byron, George Gordon, Lord.
„	Cumming, Rev. James.
„	Broderip, Charles.
25	Douglas, Col.; afterwards General Sir Howard.
Feb. 8	Austria, Archduke John of } (For. Mem.).
„	Austria, Archduke Louis of } (For. Mem.).
„	Bland, Michael.
15	Leach, William Elford, M.D.
„	Norfolk, Bernard, Duke of.
„	Gray, Francis, Baron.
22	Colebrooke, Henry Thomas.
29	Fellowes, Sir James, Kt., M.D.
„	Pollock, Frederick.
„	Hook, Rev. James, LL.D.
Mar. 7	Handfield, John, Lieut.-Col.
„	Pasley, Charles William, Lieut.-Col.
14	Babbage, Charles.
„	Batten, Rev. Joseph Hallet, D.D.
„	Beckett, John.
„	McGrigor, Sir James.
28	Hall, Basil, Capt. R.N.
„	Markland, James Heywood.
Apr. 4	Gardiner, Rev. Samuel John.
25	Kingston, John.
„	Smith, Thomas.
May 2	Fitzgerald, Rt. Hon. William Vesey.

Date of Election	**1816** (*continued*)
May 23	Baber, Rev. Henry Hervey.
„	Hosack, David, M.D.
30	Morgan, Charles.
June 20	Frazer, Lieut.-Col. Sir Augustus.
„	Dalton, Henry.
27	Stanhope, John Spencer.
„	Storer, John, M.D.
July 4	Thursby, Rev. George Augustus.
Nov. 7	Ellis, Hon. George Agar.
21	Chapman, Stephen Remnant, Lieut.-Col.
„	Mountnorris, George, Earl of.
30	Saxe-Coburg, Leopold, Prince of.
	1817
Jan. 9	Lambton, William, Lieut.-Col.
23	Hanmer, Edward.
Feb. 13	Carpue, Joseph Constantine.
Mar. 6	Petre, William Francis Henry, Lord.
13	Bromhead, Edward French.
20	Raffles, Thomas Stamford; afterwards Kt.
27	Macmichael, William, M.D.
„	Selsey, Henry John, Lord; afterwards Earl of Selkirk.
Apr. 24	Burroughs, Sir William, Bt.
May 1	Douglas, Hon. Frederic Silvester North.
„	Warre, John Ashley.
15	Melville, Robert, Viscount.
„	Mackie, Rev. John William.
June 5	Ebrington, Hugh, Viscount.
„	Baillie, John, Lieut.-Col.
„	Turnbull, Peter Evan.
12	Legh, Thomas.
„	Maddy, Rev. John, D.D.
„	Napier, Macvey.
„	Reeves, John.
19	Torrington, George, Viscount.
26	Johnson, James Rawlins.
„	Strutt, William.
Nov. 20	Granville, Augustus Bozzi, M.D.
Dec. 11	Somerville, William, M.D.
18	Ouseley, Sir Gore, Bt.
	1818
Jan. 8	Bute, John, Marquess of.
„	Hume, Joseph.
15	Gurney, Hudson.
29	Mayne, John Thomas.
„	Peacock, George.
„	Tavel, Rev. George Frederic.

Date of Election	**1818** (*continued*)
Feb. 26	Buckland, Rev. William, D.D.
„	Burrow, Rev. Edward John.
„	Drury, Rev. Henry.
„	Swinburne, Sir John Edward, Bt.
Mar. 5	Croft, John; afterwards Bt.
„	Kirby, Rev. William.
„	Malthus, Rev. Thomas Robert.
12	Prony, Baron Gaspard Clair François Marie Riche de (For. Mem.).
„	Bowditch Nathaniel (For. Mem.).
„	Arago, François Jean Dominique (For. Mem.).
„	Poisson, Siméon Denis (For. Mem.).
„	[1] Haüy, René Just, Abbé (For. Mem.).
„	Badham, Charles, M.D.
„	Lloyd, Edward, Capt. R.N.
„	Tooke, William.
Apr. 2	Bostock, John, M.D.
9	Prudhoe, Algernon Percy, Lord.
„	Murray, Lord James.
16	Sabine, Capt. Edward; afterwards K.C.B. (P.R.S. 1861).
23	Grenville, William Wyndham, Lord.
30	Beatty, William, M.D.
„	Chantrey, Francis, R.A.; afterwards Kt.
May 7	Crawford, John.
28	Barretto, Joseph.
„	Carne, Joseph.
„	Heath, George Crauford.
June 11	Money, William Taylor.
„	Whitaker, Rev. Thomas Dunham.
Nov. 5	Macclesfield, George, Earl of.
12	Watson, Frederick Beilby; afterwards Kt.
„	Barnwell, Rev. Frederick Henry.
Dec. 10	Churchill, Francis, Lord.
17	Torrens, Major Robert.
	1819
Jan. 14	Tweedie, Charles.
21	Austria, Maximilian, Archduke of (For. Mem.).
„	Barlow, Sir Robert, Kt.; afterwards Admiral and K.C.B.
„	Brooke, Rev. John.
28	Currey, George Gilbert, M.D.
„	Gompertz, Benjamin.
„	Phillips, Thomas, R.A.
„	Rainier, John Sprat, Capt. R.N.
Feb. 4	Foster, John Leslie.
„	Morier, James.
11	Ellis, Henry.
„	Hamilton, Rev. Robert, D.D.

[1] *Not* J. P. Haüy, as entered in the annual lists of Foreign Members.

Date of Election	**1819** (*continued*)
Feb. 11	Lunn, Francis.
18	Chevalier, Thomas.
,,	Harvey, Charles.
,,	Maxwell, Capt. Sir Murray, Kt.
,,	Cassillis, Archibald, Earl of; afterwards Marq. of Ailsa.
25	Ormerod, George.
Mar. 11	Abel, Clarke.
,,	Greatorex, Thomas.
,,	Prout, William, M.D.
18	Fisher, John, Bishop of Salisbury.
Apr. 1	Rosebery, Archibald John, Earl of.
,,	Stockler, Francisco de Borja Garçao } (For. Mem.).
,,	Bauza, Felipe } (For. Mem.).
22	Brooke, Henry James.
May 13	Marryat, Frederick, Capt. R.N.
20	Campbell, Rt. Hon. Lord John.
,,	Butler, George, D.D.
,,	Cooper, John Hutton, Lieut.-Col.
27	Clerk, Sir George, Bt.
June 10	Ker, Henry Bellenden.
,,	Mackenzie, Colin, Lieut.-Col.
24	Magrath, George, M.D.
,,	Ramsbottom, John.
July 1	Pearson, Rev. William.
,,	Yeats, Grant David, M.D.
Nov. 11	Hunt, Rev. George.
,,	Walter, Rev. Henry.
18	Brookes, Joshua.
,,	Hustler, Rev. James Devereux.
25	Le Marchant, Alfred.
,,	Smith, Joseph.
Dec. 9	Conybeare, Rev. William Daniel.
,,	Collingwood, George Lewis Newnham.
16	Ives, Rev. Jeremiah.
23	De la Beche, Henry Thomas; afterwards Kt.
,,	Dollond, George.
	1820
Jan. 13	Fitz-Clarence, Lieut.-Col. George.
20	Farquhar, Robert Towsend.
Feb. 17	Corrie, Rev. John.
Mar. 2	Sewell, Sir John.
,,	Card, Rev. Henry.
16	Kyd, Lieut.-Gen. Alexander.
,,	Friend, Mathew Curling.
Mar. 23	Higman, John Philips.
,,	Ricketts, Charles Milner.
,,	Sleath, Rev. John, D.D.

Date of Election	**1820** (*continued*)
Mar. 23	Saussure, Theodore de (For. Mem.).
Apr. 13	Colby, Thomas, Capt. R.E.
,,	Tylden, Lieut.-Col. Sir John Maxwell, Kt.
,,	Whewell, William.
20	Haggitt, Rev. Francis, D.D.
,,	Phillipps, Thomas; afterwards Bt.
27	Hall, John.
,,	Goulburn, Henry.
May 4	Nepean, Rt. Hon. Sir Evan, Bt.
,,	Noehden, George Henry.
18	Clarke, Loftus Longueville.
,,	Franklin, William, M.D.
,,	Macculloch, John, M.D.
,,	Napier, Henry E., Capt. R.N.
	King George IV, Patron.
June 8	Fallows, Rev. Fearon.
,,	Lewis, Thomas Frankland.
Nov. 16	Althorp, John Charles, Viscount.
,,	Lefevre, John George Shaw.
,,	Thomson, John Deas.
Dec. 7	Watt, James.
14	Swainson, William.
21	Cockburn, Sir George, K.C.B.
	1821
Jan. 18	Stokes, Charles.
Feb. 1	Camac, William.
,,	Sedgwick, Rev. Adam.
8	Bauer, Francis.
,,	Gordon, Thomas.
,,	Macaulay, Zachary.
15	Parry, Capt. William Edward.
,,	South, James; afterwards Kt.
22	Baily, Francis.
,,	Forster, Edward.
Mar. 1	Jennings, Rev. Philip.
8	Bicknell, John Laurens.
,,	Brandreth, Thomas Shaw.
,,	Bright, Richard, M.D.
,,	Hallam, Henry.
,,	Howard, Luke.
,,	Strangways, Hon. William Thomas Horner Fox.
,,	Wilbraham, George.
15	Bridgman, William.
22	Dibdin, Rev. Thomas Frognall.
,,	Tooke, Thomas.
29	Andrew, James.
Apr. 5	Cartwright, Rev. Edmund, D.D.

Date of Election	**1821** (*continued*)
Apr. 12	Bland, Rev. Miles.
„	Oersted, Hans Christian } (For. Mem.).
„	Schumacher, Heinrich Christian } (For. Mem.).
May 17	Monro, Charles.
24	Cotton, William.
„	Hawkins, Edward.
„	Turner, Charles Hampden.
„	Wilmot, Robert John.
31	Catton, Rev. Thomas.
June 7	Caley, John.
„	Clarke, William Stanley.
„	Russell, Jesse Watts.
„	Stodart, James.
21	Paris, John Ayrton, M.D.
28	Majendie, Ashhurst.
July 5	Knowles, John.
12	Franck, James, M.D.
Nov. 15	Cohen, Francis.
„	Haughton, Graves Chamney.
„	Lubbock, Sir John William, Bt.
„	Soane, John, R.A.; afterwards Kt.
Dec. 6	Cooke, John, M.D.
13	Ure, Andrew, M.D.
20	Colebrooke, Sir James Edward, Bt.
„	Thomson, James.
	1822
Feb. 7	Vansittart, Rt. Hon. Nicholas; afterwards Lord Bexley.
21	Forbes, William Nairn.
28	Batty, Capt. Robert.
„	Lawrence, Sir Thomas, P.R.A.
Mar. 7	Dalton, John.
14	Phillips, Richard.
21	Butter, John, M.D.
„	Rennie, George.
„	Webb, Frederick.
28	Bankes, William John.
„	Davis, John Francis; afterwards Bt.
„	Kidd, John, M.D.
Apr. 18	Earle, Henry.
„	De Candolle, Augustin Pyramus (For. Mem.).
25	Rennell, Rev. Thomas, B.D.
May 23	Lemon, Sir Charles.
June 6	Christian Frederick, Crown Prince of Denmark.
13	Ross, Capt. Daniel.
27	Butler, Rev. Samuel, D.D.
„	Sawbridge, Henry Barne.
Nov. 7	Dartmouth, William, Earl of.

Date of Election	**1822** (*continued*)
Nov. 7	Townley, George.
14	Edgeworth, Lovell.
„	Snodgrass, Thomas.
„	Tulk, Charles Augustus.
21	Codrington, Rear-Adm. Sir Edward.
Dec. 5	Peel, Rt. Hon. Sir Robert.
„	Boughey, Sir John Fenton.
„	Mudge, Capt. Richard Zachary.
19	Daubeny, Charles Giles Bridle, M.D.
	1823
Jan. 9	Vivian, John Henry.
Feb. 13	Baron, John, M.D.
20	Franklin, John, Capt. R.N.; afterwards Kt.
May 1	Northumberland, Hugh, Duke of.
8	Clift, William.
29	Barlow, Peter.
„	Brooke, Arthur Brooke de Capell; afterwards Bt.
„	Evans, Rev. Lewis.
„	Harford, John Scandret.
„	Solly, Samuel Reynolds.
„	Traherne, Rev. John Montgomery.
June 12	Rennie, John; afterwards Kt.
19	Murray, Maj.-Gen. Sir George.
Nov. 20	Bayley, John.
„	Cresswell, Rev. Daniell, D.D.
27	Storey, Anthony Mervin Reeve.
Dec. 11	Fourier, Jean Baptiste Joseph, baron } (For. Mem.).
„	Vauquelin, Louis Nicholas } (For. Mem.).
	1824
Jan. 8	Faraday, Michael.
15	Scudamore, Charles, M.D.
22	Amyot, Thomas.
Feb. 5	Wavell, William, M.D.
19	Maltby, Rev. Edward, D.D.
26	Jebb, John, Bishop of Limerick.
„	King, Phillip Parker, Capt. R.N.
„	Malcolm, Maj-Gen. Sir John; afterwards G.C.B.
Mar. 4	Orford, Horatio, Earl of.
„	Parish, Woodbine; afterwards K.H.
11	Shuckburgh, Sir Francis.
18	Lushington, Edmund Henry.
25	Webb, Philip Barker.
Apr. 1	Goodenough, Rev. Edmund, D.D.
8	Gage, John; afterwards John Gage Rokewode.
29	Macintosh, Charles.
„	Vernon, Rev. William V.

Date of Election	**1824** (*continued*)
May 6	Foster, Henry, Lieut. R.N.
13	Clavering, Douglas Charles, Capt. R.N.
„	Powell, Rev. Baden.
„	Smith, Maj. Charles Hamilton.
June 3	Thomson, John, M.D.
17	Scoresby, Rev. William.
Nov. 18	Penn, Richard.
Dec. 9	Thénard, baron Louis Jacques (For. Mem.).
16	Bell, John.
„	Wetherell, Sir Charles.
23	Beechey, Frederick William, Capt. R.N.
	1825
Jan. 20	Mangles, James, Capt. R.N.
27	Fisher, Rev. George.
Feb. 3	Strangford, Percy Clinton Sidney, Viscount.
17	Harvey, Henry.
24	Green, Joseph Henry.
„	Richardson, John, M.D.
Mar. 3	Tiarks, Dr. John Lewis.
10	D'Urban, Maj.-Gen. Sir Benjamin.
Apr. 14	Southey, Henry Herbert, M.D.
21	Home, Everard, Capt. R.N.
May 5	Harvey, George.
„	Smirnove, John.
„	Taylor, John.
12	Morrison, Rev. Robert, D.D.
June 9	Clarke, Charles Mansfield.
„	Bessel, Friedrich Wilhelm (For. Mem.).
„	Brongniart, Alexandre (For. Mem.).
„	Chaptal, Jean Antoine, comte de Chanteloup. (For. Mem.).
„	Encke, Johann Franz (For. Mem.).
„	Fresnel, Augustin Jean (For. Mem.).
Nov. 24	Mantell, Gideon Algernon.
	1826
Jan. 12	Canning, Rt. Hon. George.
„	Christie, Samuel Hunter.
„	Edmonstone, Neil Benjamin.
„	Hawkins, John.
19	Davy, Edmund.
Feb. 2	Franklin, Capt. James.
„	Holman, James.
„	Lyell, Charles; afterwards Kt. and Bt.
„	Ogle, James Adey, M.D.
9	Carleton, Hon. Rev. Richard.
16	Taylor, George Watson.

Date of Election	**1826** (*continued*)
Feb. 23	Donkin, Lieut.-Gen. Sir Rufane Shaw.
„	Nicoll, Rev. Alexander.
„	Vigors, Nicholas Aylward.
„	Wilks, Col. Mark.
Mar. 9	Douglas, William Robert Keith.
„	Pearson, William.
„	Weaver, Thomas.
16	Mylne, William Chadwell.
Apr. 6	Murchison, Roderick Impey; afterwards Kt.
13	Copley, Sir John Singleton, Bt.
„	Sharpe, John.
20	Bourne, Rt. Hon. William Sturges.
May 4	Chaumette, Lewis Andrew de la.
11	Philip, Alexander Philip Wilson, M.D.
25	Jameson, Robert.
June 1	Nayler, Sir George.
8	Denham, Major Dixon.
„	Vyvyan, Sir Richard Rawlinson.
15	Brown, Nicholas.
„	Smyth, William Henry, Capt. R.N.
Nov. 16	Bell, Charles; afterwards Kt.
23	Bouvard, Alexis (For. Mem.).
„	Chevreul, Michel Eugène (For. Mem.).
„	Dulong, Pierre Louis (For. Mem.).
Dec. 7	Scrope, George Julius Poulett.
21	Joseph Francis Oscar, Crown Prince of Sweden and Norway.
	1827
Feb. 1	Pettigrew, Thomas Joseph.
„	Melville, Alexander.
8	Moreau, César.
„	Prichard, James Cowles, M.D.
Mar. 1	Mayo, Rev. Charles.
8	Everest, Capt. George.
„	Ampère, André Marie (For. Mem.).
„	Erman, Paul (For. Mem.).
„	Morichini, Domenico Pini (For. Mem.).
15	Plana, Giovanni Antonio (For. Mem.).
„	Soemmering, Samuel Thomas von (For. Mem.).
„	Stromeyer, Friedrich (For. Mem.).
„	Struve, Friedrich Georg Wilhelm (For. Mem.).
22	Mahon, Philip Henry, Viscount; afterwards Earl Stanhope.
29	Blackman, James, M.D.
Apr. 26	Clarence, H.R.H. William Henry, Duke of.
May 10	Bicheno, James Ebenezer.
„	Blanshard, Richard.

Date of Election	**1827** (*continued*)
May 24	Pendarves, Edward William Wynne.
„	Miller, Lieut.-Col. George.
„	Harwood, John, M.D.
„	Guthrie, George James.
„	Wavell, Maj.-Gen. Arthur Goodall.
„	Wynn, Rt. Hon. Charles Watkin Williams.
31	Telford, Thomas.
June 14	Mackinnon, William Alexander.
Nov. 15	Phillips, William.
„	Beamish, Maj. North Ludlow.
„	Lyon, George, Capt. R.N.
22	Hall, Thomas Henry.
	1828
Jan. 10	Betham, William.
„	Bell, Thomas.
„	Horsfield, Thomas, M.D.
17	Hamilton, Rev. Henry Parr.
„	Lindley, John.
Feb. 14	Broderip, William John.
21	Baylay, Rev. William Frederick.
28	Lardner, Rev. Dionysius.
Mar. 6	Williams, John.
13	Chambers, William Frederick, M.D.
„	Hutchison, Alexander Copland.
„	Goldsmid, Isaac Lyon.
„	Sutherland, Alexander Robert, M.D.
20	Babington, Benjamin Guy.
27	Grant, Rt. Hon. Charles.
Apr. 17	Goderich, Frederick, Viscount.
„	Mayo, Herbert, M.D.
„	Walker, James.
24	Cumberland, H.R.H. Ernest Augustus, Duke of.
May 8	Ritchie, William.
15	Mitscherlich, Eilhard } (For. Mem.).
„	Buch, Baron Leopold von } (For. Mem.).
22	Sussex, H.R.H. Augustus Frederick, Duke of (P.R.S. 1830).
June 5	Barnard, Edward.
„	Daniell, Edmund Robert.
„	Clifton, Marshall Waller.
12	Forshall, Rev. Josiah.
Nov. 20	Thompson, Major Thomas Perronet.
„	Prinsep, James.
„	Borlase, George Simon.
Dec. 11	Baird, Andrew, M.D.
„	Ross, James Clark, Commander R.N.

Date of Election	**1829**
Jan. 15	Lubbock, John William; afterwards Bt.
„	Cole, William Willoughby, Viscount; afterwards Earl of Enniskillen.
„	Steuart, John Robert.
29	Jussieu, Antoine Laurent de (For. Mem.).
Feb. 5	Forbes, John, M.D.
„	Crombie, Rev. Alexander.
12	Coddington, Rev. Henry.
„	Evelyn, George.
19	Tennyson, Charles.
26	Edwards, W. F., M.D.
„	Maxwell, John.
„	Wollaston, Alexander Luard.
Mar. 5	Phillips, Charles, Capt. R.N.
12	Hennell, Henry.
„	Wallich, Nathaniel, M.D.
19	Elliotson, John, M.D.
„	Hutchinson, Capt. George Henry.
Apr. 9	Dunstanville, Francis, Baron de.
„	Pole, William.
„	Pollock, David; afterwards Kt.
May 28	Maitland, Ebenezer Fuller.
June 4	Bosworth, Rev. Joseph.
„	Wortley, Hon. John Stuart.
18	Cooper, Bransby Blake.
Nov. 26	Robinson, Isaac.
Dec. 10	Cavendish, William.
	1830
Jan. 14	Colquhoun, James Nisbet, Capt. R.A.
28	Douglas, George.
„	Farquharson, Rev. James.
Feb. 11	Broughton, Samuel Daniel.
„	Shaw, John.
18	Collier, Charles.
„	Moss, Joseph William.
„	Nicholl, Whitlock, M.D.
Mar. 4	Blake, Capt. Benjamin.
„	Knowles, Francis Charles.
„	Turner, Edward, M.D.
11	Lloyd, John Augustus.
„	Stanley, Edward.
18	Meredith, William George.
„	Audubon, John James.
„	Knight, James Lewis; afterwards Bruce, and Kt.
25	Lee, Robert, M.D.
Apr. 1	Wall, Charles Baring.
„	Burns, John, M.D.

Date of Election	**1830** (*continued*)
Apr. 1	Cubitt, William; afterwards Kt.
„	Sheepshanks, Rev. Richard.
22	Willis, Rev. Robert.
„	Grover, Capt. John.
May 6	Straton, Maj.-Gen. Joseph.
„	Vetch, Capt. James.
27	Pusey, Philip.
„	Wyatville, Sir Jeffrey.
„	Woolmore, John.
„	Watson, Ralph.
„	Northampton, Spencer Joshua Alwyne Compton, Marquess of (P.R.S. 1838).
June 10	Hawkins, John Heywood.
„	Greswell, Rev. Richard.
„	Guest, Josiah John; afterwards Bt.
„	Brunel, Isambard Kingdom.
Dec. 9	Gordon, Henry Percy.
„	Warren, Rev. John.
23	Smith, James (of Jordan Hill).
	1831
Jan. 13	Selkirk, Thomas James, Earl of.
20	Blake, William John.
Feb. 10	Egerton, Sir Philip de Malpas Grey.
24	Carr, Robert James, D.D., Bishop of Chichester.
„	Wilson, Isaac, M.D.; afterwards Kt.
„	Lee, John.
Mar. 3	Walker, Rev. Robert.
10	King William IV, Patron.
„	Caldcleugh, Alexander.
„	Morris, John Carnac.
17	Talbot, Christopher Rice Mansel.
„	Talbot, William Henry Fox.
„	Turnbull, Rev. Thomas Smith.
Apr. 14	Hodgson, Joseph.
21	Shee, Sir Martin Archer, Kt., P.R.A.
28	Henderson, James.
May 5	Beverly, Charles James.
12	Manby, Capt. George William.
June 2	Harris, William Snow.
„	Wilkins, William.
9	Coleman, Edward.
„	Roos, Hon. Frederick de.
16	Davies, Griffith.
Dec. 8	Maclear, Thomas.
„	Hardwick, Philip.
„	Oxmantown, Lord; afterwards William, Earl of Rosse (P.R.S. 1848).

Date of Election	**1831** (*continued*)
Dec. 8	Palmer, Henry Robinson.
22	Graham, Rt. Hon. Sir James R. G., Bt.
	1832
Feb. 2	Morgan, Charles Octavius.
,,	Lister, Joseph Jackson.
,,	Gravatt, William.
,,	Ponsonby, Hon. William Francis Spencer.
,,	Pechell, Sir Samuel J. Brooke, Capt. R.N.
,,	Madden, Frederick.
,,	Gray, John Edward.
,,	Barry, Alexander.
Apr. 5	Hall, Marshall, M.D.
,,	Stephens, Archibald John.
,,	Russell, Sir William, Bt.
,,	Barry, Sir David, Kt.
,,	Elliott, Charles Boileau.
June 9	Churchill, Lord Henry John Spencer.
,,	Agar, Hon. George Charles.
,,	Disney, John.
,,	Clark, James.
,,	Hope, James, M.D.
,,	Glover, Venerable George.
,,	Sadler, Michael Thomas.
,,	Stratford, William Samuel.
,,	Forbes, James David.
,,	Elphinstone, Howard.
,,	Damoiseau, Marie Charles Théodore, baron de (For. Mem.).
,,	Blainville, Henri Marie Ducrotay de (For. Mem.).
,,	Carlini, Francesco (For. Mem.).
,,	Cauchy, Augustin Louis (For. Mem.).
,,	Tiedemann, Friedrich (For. Mem.).
Dec. 6	Burton, Decimus.
,,	Cooper, Charles Purton.
,,	Sanford, Edward Ayshford.
	1833
Feb. 7	Chandler, Rev. George, D.D.
,,	Greig, Woronzow.
,,	Nolan, Rev. Frederick.
Apr. 18	Botfield, Thomas.
,,	Burnett, Sir William, Kt.
,,	Clerke, Maj. F. H. Shadwell.
,,	Dundas, Robert Adam.
,,	Saunders, Rev. Augustus Page.
,,	Davies, Thomas Stephens.
May 2	Darnley, Edward, Earl of.

Date of Election	**1833** (*continued*)
June 6	Lihou, John, Capt. R.N.
„	Desfontaines, René
„	Jacobi, Carl Gustav Jacob
„	Lindenau, Bernhard August von
„	Meckel, Joh. Fred.
„	Pontécoulant, Philippe Gustave Doulcet de
	(For. Mem.).
June 20	Buccleuch, Walter Francis, Duke of.
„	Denman, Sir Thomas, Kt.; afterwards Lord Denman.
Dec. 5	Copland, James, M.D.
„	Pearson, Edwin.
„	Terry, Charles.
	1834
Jan. 9	Tyrconnel, John Delavel, Earl of.
Feb. 6	Chesney, Francis Rawdon, Capt. R.A.
„	Copeland, Thomas.
„	Cust, Sir Edward, K.C.B.
„	Horne, James.
„	Reeves, John Russell.
„	Sykes, Lieut.-Col. William Henry.
„	Waterhouse, John.
Apr. 10	Adare, Edward Richard Windham, Viscount.
„	Ansell, Charles.
„	Booth, Felix.
„	Burnes, Lieut. Alexander.
„	Corbaux, Francis.
„	Folkes, Sir William Browne, Bt.
„	Freshfield, James William.
„	Gilbert, John Davies.
„	Griffith, Edward.
„	Halswell, Edmund.
„	Henry, William Charles, M.D.
„	Hudson, Robert.
„	Lloyd, Rev. William Forster.
„	Phillips, John.
„	Smee, Capt. Walter Nugent.
„	Spence, William.
„	Thornton, Henry Sykes.
„	Warburton, John, M.D.
„	Wilson, Horace Hayman.
June 5	Breadalbane, John, Marquess of.
„	Teignmouth, Charles John, Lord.
„	Elliot, Hon. George.
„	Hope, Rev. Frederick William.
„	Jekyll, Joseph.
„	Murphy, Rev. Robert.
„	Rose, Sir George, Kt.

Date of Election	**1834** (*continued*)
June 5	Twining, Richard.
„	Whatton, William Robert.
„	Witt, George, M.D.
Dec. 18	Barlow, Rev. John.
„	Bellamy, Rev. James William.
„	Brockedon, William.
„	Galloway, Thomas.
„	Hawkins, Bisset, M.D.
„	Hay, Andrew Leith.
„	Kiernan, Francis.
„	Lowe, George.
„	Owen, Richard; afterwards K.C.B.
„	Phillips, Benjamin.
„	Saumarez, Richard.
„	Tynte, Charles John Kemys.
„	Wilkinson, John Gardner; afterwards Kt.
	1835
Feb. 5	Betham, Albert William.
„	Edye, John.
„	Hamett, John, M.D.
„	Harris, John Greathed.
„	Tattam, Rev. Henry.
„	Tupper, Martin.
Apr. 2	Burnes, James, M.D.
„	Delafield, Joseph.
„	Featherstonhaugh, George William.
„	Gordon, James Alexander, M.D.
„	Harvey, Col. Sir Robert John.
„	Leybourn, Thomas.
„	Moore, George.
„	Morgan, Arthur.
„	Oakes, Charles Henry.
„	Pelly, John Henry.
„	Taunton, Richard, M.D.
„	Tite, William; afterwards Kt.
„	Warren, Samuel.
„	Wigram, James.
„	Williams, Charles James Blasius, M.D.
June 4	Beaumont, Edward Blackett.
„	Borrer, William.
„	Davidson, John.
„	Dobson, Sir Richard.
„	Jones, Thomas.
„	Mayo, Thomas, M.D.
„	Oliveira, Benjamin.
„	Symonds, William, Capt. R.N.

Date of Election	**1835** (*continued*)
June 4	Beaumont, Élie de (For. Mem.).
„	Cuvier, Georges Léopold Christian Frédéric Dagobert (For. Mem.).
„	Flourens, Marie Jean Pierre (For. Mem.).
„	Hansen, Peter Andreas (For. Mem.).
„	Rosenberger, Otto August (For. Mem.).
Nov. 19	Hawkins, Rev. William Bentinck Latham.
26	Alexander, Robert.
„	Elliott, Charles.
„	Molesworth, Sir William, Bt.
	1836
Jan. 21	Airy, George Biddell; afterwards K.C.B. (P.R.S. 1871).
„	Budd, George.
„	Lloyd, Rev. Humphrey.
„	Taylor, Rev. William.
„	Wheatstone, Charles; afterwards Kt.
28	Clark, William, M.D.
„	Marcet, Francis.
Feb. 4	Drory, George William.
„	Grant, Robert Edmond, M.D.
„	Llewelyn, John Dillwyn.
11	Baillie, David.
„	Robertson, Archibald.
18	Crosse, John Green.
Mar. 3	Minto, Gilbert, Earl of.
„	Field, Joshua.
10	Johnson, Edward John.
17	Burt, T. Seymour, Capt. R.E.
24	Beamish, Richard.
Apr. 28	Chapman, John James, Capt. R.A.
May 5	Burton, Edward.
„	Cox, William Sands.
„	Lewis, Thomas Locke, Capt. R.E.
June 16	Montefiore, Moses Haim; afterwards Kt. and Bt.
Dec. 15	Graham, Thomas.
22	Wood, William Page; afterwards Kt., and Lord Hatherley.
	1837
Jan. 19	Cabbell, Benjamin Bond.
„	Holland, Charles, M.D.
„	Rastrick, John Urpeth.
„	Solly, Samuel.
Feb. 23	Partridge, Richard.
Mar. 16	Burnet, John.
Apr. 6	Hunter, Robert.
„	Royle, John Forbes, M.D.

Date of Election	**1837** (*continued*)
Apr. 6	Wellsted, James Raymond.
13	White, William Archibald Armstrong.
20	Skey, Frederic Carpenter.
27	Becquerel, Antoine César (For. Mem.).
„	Ehrenberg, Christian Gottfried (For. Mem.).
„	Krusenstern, Adam Johann von (For. Mem.).
„	Mirbel, C. F. Brisseau (For. Mem.).
May 11	Boase, Henry Samuel, M.D.
„	Clarke, William Tierney.
25	Walton, Rev. William.
„	Westmacott, Richard.
June 1	Ayrton, William.
„	Carson, James, M.D.
„	Hopkins, William.
„	Smith, Capt. John T.
8	Bigsby, Robert.
„	Frere, George Edward.
„	Portlock, Joseph Ellison, Capt. R.E.
15	Johnston, James Finlay Weir.
	1838
Jan. 18	Donkin, Bryan.
„	Hansler, Sir John Jacob.
„	Johnson, Rev. George Henry Sacheverell.
„	Porter, George Richardson.
25	Arnott, Neil, M.D.
„	Cureton, Rev. William.
„	Eastlake, Sir Charles Lock, P.R.A.
Feb. 8	Bateman, James.
„	Glynn, Joseph.
„	Miller, William Hallowes.
„	Reade, Rev. Joseph Bancroft.
„	Todd, Robert Bentley, M.D.
„	Tweedie, Alexander, M.D.
22	Denison, William Thomas; afterwards Kt., and K.C.B.
„	Locke, Joseph.
Mar. 1	Wilson, Alexander.
15	Jervis, Capt. Thomas Best.
„	Twiss, Travers; afterwards Kt.
29	McGillivray, Simon.
Apr. 5	Hardwick, John.
„	Macneill, John.
„	Tuson, Edward William.
May 3	Burnet, Thomas, D.D.
„	Carnac, Sir James Rivett, Bt.
„	Merewether, John, D.D.
„	Outram, Benjamin Fonseca, M.D.
„	Pereira, Jonathan, M.D.

Date of Election	**1838** (*continued*)
May 3	Stirling, Edward Hamilton.
24	Tuscany, Leopold II, Grand Duke of.
31	Hymers, Rev. John.
June 20	Queen Victoria, Patron.
Nov. 22	Briggs, Col. John.
Dec. 6	Kelland, Rev. Philip.
20	Agassiz, Jean Louis Rodolphe } (For. Mem.).
„	Martius, Carl Friedrich Philip P. von } (For. Mem.).
	1839
Jan. 10	Frodsham, William James.
„	Hilton, John.
17	Botfield, Beriah.
„	Hardy, Peter.
24	Darwin, Charles Robert.
31	Williams, John Wesley.
„	Yates, James.
Feb. 7	Heywood, James.
„	Moseley, Rev. Henry.
14	Carrington, Robert John, Lord.
21	Conolly, Capt. Arthur.
„	Reid, William, Lieut.-Col. R.E.; afterwards K.C.B.
28	Denham, Henry Mangles.
„	Drew, Richard.
Mar. 7	Godwin, George.
„	Gulliver, George.
14	Swanston, Clement Tudway.
21	Fletcher, Thomas William.
„	Gaskin, Rev. Thomas.
Apr. 11	Ormsby, H. Alexander.
18	Graves, John Thomas.
„	Maitland, Rev. Samuel Roffey.
25	Rigg, Robert.
„	Sylvester, James Joseph.
May 2	Farre, Arthur, M.D.
9	Sharpey, William, M.D.
„	Turnor, Rev. Charles.
30	Hansteen, Christopher } (For. Mem.).
„	Melloni, Macedonio } (For. Mem.).
„	Quetelet, Lambert Adolphe Jacques } (For. Mem.).
„	Savart, Felix } (For. Mem.).
„	Davenport, Edward Davies.
„	Halliwell, James Orchard; afterwards Halliwell-Phillipps.
„	Mackmurdo, Gilbert Wakefield.
„	Thorp, Charles, D.D.
June 6	Barker, George.
20	Acland, Sir Thomas Dyke, Bt.

Date of Election	**1839** (*continued*)
June 20	Guest, Edwin.
„	Hogg, John.
Dec. 5	Rogers, John.
12	Roupell, George Leith, M.D.
19	Drummond, Henry.
	1840
Jan. 9	Whatman, James.
23	Smith, John Pye, D.D.
30	Annesley, James.
Feb. 6	Parkinson, John.
„	Pritchard, Rev. Charles.
13	Barry, Martin, M.D.
„	Phillimore, Joseph.
20	Caldecott, John.
27	Henwood, William Jory.
Mar. 5	Boileau, John Theophilus.
Apr. 2	Richmond, Charles, Duke of.
„	Jeffreys, John Gwyn.
9	Gassiot, John Peter.
„	Henderson, Thomas.
30	Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, H.R.H. Prince Albert of (the Prince Consort).
„	Lyttelton, George William, Lord.
„	Jones, Thomas Wharton.
„	Malcolmson, John Grant, M.D.
May 7	Auldjo, John.
„	Sharp, William, M.D.
21	Burge, William.
„	Ewer, Walter.
„	Grant, Thomas Tassell.
„	Lawson, Henry.
June 4	Cook, Thomas.
„	Hutton, William.
„	Stanley, Edward, Bishop of Norwich.
„	Liebig, Justus } (For. Mem.).
„	Müller, Johann } (For. Mem.).
„	Sturm, Jacques Charles François } (For. Mem.).
June 18	Bonner, Lieut.-Col. John George.
„	Narrien, John.
„	Dumas, Jean Baptiste André (For. Mem.).
Nov. 19	Kater, Edward.
26	Archibald, Charles Dickson.
„	Grove, William Robert; afterwards Kt.
	1841
Jan. 7	Jeffreys, Julius.
14	Enderby, Charles.
„	Melvill, James Cosmo.

Date of Election	**1841** (*continued*)
Jan. 21	Blakistone, Peyton, M.D.
„	Brandreth, Henry Rowland, Capt. R.E.
„	Edye, Joseph.
Feb. 4	Atcherley, David Francis.
11	Vivian, Rt. Hon. Sir Richard Hussey.
„	Cartwright, Samuel.
18	Clendinning, John, M.D.
„	Hodgkinson, Eaton.
„	Jenkins, Sir Richard, G.C.B.
25	Melbourne, William, Viscount.
„	Tierney, Rev. Mark Aloysius.
Mar. 4	Sievier, Robert William.
„	Kerrison, Robert Masters, M.D.
18	Lewis, Rt. Hon. Thomas Frankland.
Apr. 22	Bowman, William; afterwards Bt.
29	Monteagle, Thomas, Lord.
„	De Grey, Thomas Philip, Earl.
„	Wrottesley, John, Lord (P.R.S. 1854).
„	Woodward, Charles.
May 6	Byng, Rt. Hon. George Stevens; afterwards Earl of Strafford.
13	Liston, Robert.
„	Spry, Henry Harpur.
20	Davis, Hart.
„	Denham, Rev. Joshua Frederick.
„	Hoppus, Rev. John.
„	Knight, Henry Gally.
„	Wood, Lieut.-Col. Thomas.
27	Carnarvon, Henry John George, Earl of.
„	Cursetjee, Ardaseer.
June 10	Westminster, Robert Grosvenor, Marquess of.
„	Baring, Sir Thomas, Bt.
„	Blore, Edward.
„	Seaward, Samuel.
„	Smee, Alfred.
17	Crewe, Hungerford, Lord.
„	Alderson, James, M.D.; afterwards Kt.
„	Seymour, Edward James, M.D.
Nov. 18	Allen, William, Capt. R.N.
„	Smith, Sir John Mark Frederick, Lieut.-Col. R.E.
25	Lovelace, William, Earl of.
Dec. 16	Bennett, John Joseph.
	1842
Jan. 6	Newbold, Thomas John.
13	Baily, Edward Hodges, R.A.
„	Donkin, William Fishburn.

Date of Election	**1842** (*continued*)
Jan. 13	Riddell, Charles James Buchanan.
20	Frederick William IV, King of Prussia.
27	Pratt, Samuel Peace.
Feb. 10	Taylor, Thomas Glanville.
17	Broughton, Robert Edwards.
Mar. 3	Morison, Maj.-Gen. William.
„	Stanley, Owen, Capt. R.N.
10	Johnson, Cuthbert William.
„	Toynbee, Joseph.
Apr. 14	Christmas, Rev. Henry; afterwards Noel-Fearn.
May 5	Fielding, George Hunsley, M.D.
„	Jesse, John.
„	Link, Henry Frederic (For. Mem.).
„	Ohm, Georg Simon (For. Mem.).
„	Poncelet, Jean Victor (For. Mem.).
„	Rose, Heinrich (For. Mem.).
26	Chapman, Thomas.
Nov. 17	Bowerbank, James Scott.
„	Towneley, Charles.
Dec. 15	Norfolk, Henry Howard, Duke of.
22	Creuze, Augustin F. B.
„	Widdrington, Samuel Edward, Capt. R.N.
	1843
Jan. 19	Gould, John.
„	Heywood, Sir Benjamin, Bt.
„	Solly, Edward.
Feb. 2	Heath, John Benjamin.
„	MacCullagh, James.
„	Rees, George Owen, M.D.
23	Rendel, James Meadows.
Mar. 9	Miers, John.
16	O'Shaughnessy, William Brooke, M.D.; afterwards O'Shaughnessy Brooke, and Kt.
30	Miller, Joseph.
Apr. 6	Blake, Henry Wollaston.
„	Heygate, James, M.D.
May 11	Basevi, George.
„	Le Couteur, Col. John.
18	Tulloch, James.
25	Arnott, James Moncrieff.
„	Hoskins, Samuel Elliott, M.D.
June 1	Boileau, Sir John Peter, Bt.
„	Wright, Rev. John.
Nov. 23	Laing, Rev. David.
Dec. 7	Crozier, Francis Rawdon Moira, Capt. R.N.
„	Hood, Charles.

Date of Election	**1844**
Jan. 11	Ansted, David Thomas.
Feb. 1	Bury, Edward.
,,	Stanford, John Frederick.
,,	Ronalds, Francis; afterwards Kt.
,,	Carpenter, William Benjamin, M.D.
Feb. 29	Kerigan, Thomas.
,,	Hyett, William Henry.
,,	Quain, Richard.
,,	Crum, Walter.
Mar. 7	Webster, John, M.D.
21	Jones, Thomas Rymer.
Apr. 18	Hargreave, Charles James.
,,	Haddington, Thomas, Earl of.
May 9	Bishop, John.
16	Larcom, Thomas Aiskew, Capt. R.E.
June 6	Billing, Archibald, M.D.
13	Saxony, Frederick Augustus II, King of.
Dec. 12	Barrow, John.
	1845
Jan. 9	Simon, John; afterwards K.C.B.
Feb. 6	Miller, William Allen, M.D.
,,	Wilson, Rev. John, D.D.
13	Monteith, Maj.-Gen. William.
,,	Forbes, Edward.
,,	Fownes, George.
,,	Martin, James Ranald; afterwards Kt.
,,	Washington, John, Capt. R.N.
,,	Falconer, Hugh, M.D.
20	Wilson, William James Erasmus; afterwards Kt.
Mar. 6	Dickinson, John.
Apr. 3	Jackson, Col. Julius.
,,	Stebbing, Rev. Henry, D.D.
10	Tupper, Martin Farquhar.
May 8	Harrison, Thomas Charles.
22	Rennie, James.
June 5	Bandon, James, Earl of.
,,	Adair, Robert Alexander Shafto; afterwards Lord Waveney.
,,	Johnston, Alexander Robert; afterwards Campbell-Johnston.
,,	Sopwith, Thomas.
19	Thesiger, Sir Frederick; afterwards Lord Chelmsford.
Nov. 20	Barlow, Peter William.
,,	Taylor, Alfred Swaine.
Dec. 18	Wilberforce, Samuel, Bishop of Oxford.
,,	Lankester, Edwin, M.D.

Date of Election	**1846**
Jan. 15	Neilson, James B.
22	Bird, Golding, M.D.
„	Booth, Rev. James, LL.D.
„	Grainger, Richard Dugard.
„	Thompson, Theophilus, M.D.
29	Addison, William.
„	Buist, George.
Feb. 5	Cooper, Samuel.
19	Matheson, James.
„	West, William.
„	Wilson, John, M.D.
26	Kay, Joseph Henry, Lieut. R.N.
„	Moore, John Arthur.
Mar. 26	Newport, George.
Apr. 2	Cautley, Lieut.-Col. Proby Thomas; afterwards K.C.B.
23	Henry, Thomas Hetherington.
„	Argelander, Friedrich Wilhelm August } (For. Mem.).
„	Kupffer, Adolph Theodor } (For. Mem.).
„	De la Rive, Auguste Arthur. } (For. Mem.).
30	Johnson, Percival Norton.
„	Jones, Henry Bence, M.D.
May 7	Armstrong, William George; afterwards Lord.
June 11	Goodsir, John.
18	Gilbart, James William.
„	Liddell, John, M.D.
„	Sutherland, Alexander John, M.D.
	1847
Jan. 7	Back, Sir George; afterwards Admiral.
21	Acland, Henry Wentworth Dyke, M.D.; afterwards Bt.
Feb. 4	Le Verrier, Urbain Jean Joseph (For. Mem.).
18	Rudge, Edward John.
25	Hardwicke, Charles Philip, Earl of.
Mar. 4	Brooke, Charles.
18	Christie, James Robert.
„	Webster, Thomas.
Apr. 15	Baly, William, M.D.
„	Ellis, Thomas Flower.
„	Maitland, John Gorham.
„	Plowden, William Henry Chicheley.
22	Alexander, Henry.
„	Burrows, George.
„	Dwarris, Sir Fortunatus William Lilley.
„	Hall, William Hutcheson.
„	Hooker, Joseph Dalton; afterwards G.C.S.I., O.M. (P.R.S. 1873).
„	Percy, John, M.D.
„	Simpkinson, Sir John A. Francis.

Date of Election	**1847** (*continued*)
Apr. 22	Mountcashel, Stephen, Earl of.
May 6	Russell, Lord John.
June 3	Morpeth, George, Viscount.
Nov. 25	Wellington, Arthur Wellesley, Duke of.
	1848
Mar. 30	Ritter, Carl } (For. Mem.).
„	Milne-Edwards, Henri } (For. Mem.).
June 9	Bishop, George.
„	Challis, Rev. James.
„	Clerk, Henry, Capt. R.A.
„	Fergusson, William.
„	Fox, Robert Were.
„	James, Capt. Henry.
„	Latham, Robert Gordon.
„	Lefroy, John Henry, Capt. R.A.
„	MacWilliam, James Ormiston, M.D.
„	Oldham, Thomas.
„	Playfair, Lyon; afterwards Lord Playfair.
„	Porrett, Robert.
„	Stenhouse, John.
„	Thomson, Allen.
Dec. 14	Sumner, John Bird, Archbishop of Canterbury.
	1849
Feb. 22	Baring, Sir Francis Thornhill, Bt.; afterwards Lord Northbrook.
June 7	Adams, John Couch.
„	Andrews, Thomas.
„	Austen, Robert Alfred Cloyne; afterwards Godwin-Austen.
„	Barry, Charles, R.A.; afterwards Kt.
„	Brodie, Benjamin Collins; afterwards Bt.
„	Dalrymple, John.
„	Glaisher, James.
„	Kane, Sir Robert John.
„	Lassell, William.
„	Leeson, Henry Beaumont.
„	Ramsay, Andrew Crombie; afterwards Kt.
„	Russell, John Scott.
„	Sibson, Francis.
„	Stephenson, Robert.
„	Yorke, Lieut.-Col. Philip.
21	Lee, James P., Bishop of Manchester.
Nov. 22	Macaulay, Thomas Babington; afterwards Lord.
	1850
June 6	Barlow, William Henry.
„	Busk, George.
„	Curling, Thomas Blizard.

Date of Election	**1850** (*continued*)
June 6	Day, George Edward.
,,	De la Rue, Warren.
,,	Fairbairn, William; afterwards Bt.
,,	Graves, Robert James.
,,	Ibbetson, Capt. Levett Landon Boscawen.
,,	Jones, Charles Handfield.
,,	Joule, James Prescott.
,,	Miller, John Fletcher.
,,	Rawlinson, Major Henry Creswicke; afterwards Bt.
,,	Schunck, Edward.
,,	Sharpe, Daniel.
,,	Tomes, John; afterwards Kt.
13	Londesborough, Albert, Lord.
Nov. 21	Dove, Heinrich Wilhelm (For. Mem.).
,,	Liouville, Joseph (For. Mem.).
,,	Purkyně, Johann E. (For. Mem.).
,,	Weber, Wilhelm Eduard (For. Mem.).
	1851
June 5	Babington, Charles Cardale.
,,	Beck, Thomas Snow.
,,	Bunbury, Charles James Fox; afterwards Bt.
,,	Doo, George T.
,,	Eastwick, Edward Backhouse.
,,	Elliot, Capt. Charles.
,,	Fitz Roy, Capt. Robert; afterwards Vice-Admiral.
,,	Hind, John Russell.
,,	Hofmann, Augustus William.
,,	Huxley, Thomas Henry (P.R.S. 1883).
,,	Logan, William Edmond; afterwards Kt.
,,	Paget, James; afterwards Bt.
,,	Stokes, George Gabriel; afterwards Bt. (P.R.S. 1885).
,,	Thomson, William; afterwards Lord Kelvin (P.R.S. 1890).
,,	Waller, Augustus Volney.
June 19	Argyll, George Douglas Campbell, Duke of.
	1852
June 3	Barclay, Arthur Kett.
,,	Cape, Rev. Jonathan.
,,	Cayley, Arthur.
,,	Gray, Henry.
,,	Harding, Wyndham.
,,	Henfrey, Arthur.
,,	Higginbottom, John.
,,	Mercer, John.
,,	Pattinson, Hugh Lee.
,,	Price, Rev. Bartholomew.

Date of Election	**1852** (*continued*)
June 3	Simms, William.
„	Strickland, Hugh Edwin.
„	Tyndall, John.
„	Ward, Nathaniel Bagshaw.
„	Younghusband, Charles Wright, Capt. R.A.
Nov. 25	Brongniart, Adolphe Théodore (For. Mem.).
„	Lamont, Johann (For. Mem.).
„	Peirce, Benjamin (For. Mem.).
„	Regnault, Victor (For. Mem.).
	1853
Jan. 13	Granville, George, Earl.
Mar. 17	Palmerston, Henry John, Viscount.
June 2	Apjohn, James, M.D.
„	Appold, John George.
„	Broun, John Allan.
„	Claudet, Antoine Jean François.
„	Cooper, Edward Joshua.
„	Frankland, Edward; afterwards K.C.B.
„	Gladstone, John Hall.
„	Inglefield, Capt. Edward; afterwards Kt.
„	Jukes, Joseph Beete.
„	MacAndrew, Robert.
„	Manby, Charles.
„	Prestwich, Joseph; afterwards Kt.
„	Rankine, William John Macquorn.
„	Saunders, William Wilson.
„	Spottiswoode, William (P.R.S. 1878).
„	Strzelecki, Paul Edmund de; afterwards K.C.M.G.
Nov. 24	Harrowby, Dudley, Earl of.
	1854
Apr. 27	Ashburton, William Bingham Baring, Lord.
June 1	Allman, George James.
„	Brayley, Edward William.
„	Bryson, Alexander.
„	Clarke, Jacob Lockhart.
„	Dickinson, Joseph, M.D.
„	Gunn, Ronald Campbell.
„	Hunt, Robert.
„	Lawes, John Bennet; afterwards Bt.
„	Mallet, Robert.
„	May, Charles.
„	Moore, Thomas E. L., Capt. R.N.
„	Strachey, Capt. Richard; afterwards G.C.S.I.
„	Thomson, Robert Dundas, M.D.
„	Whitbread, Samuel Charles.

Date of Election	**1854** (*continued*)
June 1	Williamson, William Crawford.
15	Baer, Carl Ernst von } (For. Mem.).
„	Chasles, Michel } (For. Mem.).
„	Wöhler, Friedrich } (For. Mem.).
	1855
Feb. 15	Hatherton, Edward John Littleton, Lord.
22	Ducie, Henry John Reynolds Moreton, Earl of.
June 7	Connell, Arthur.
„	Farr, William, M.D.
„	Fischer, William Lewis Ferdinand.
„	Fletcher, Isaac.
„	Hamilton, William John.
„	Hawkshaw, John ; afterwards Kt.
„	Hippisley, John.
„	Luke, James.
„	Osler, Abraham Follett.
„	Thomson, Thomas, M.D.
„	Vignoles, Charles Blacker.
„	Walker, Charles Vincent.
„	Wight, Robert, M.D.
„	Williamson, Alexander William.
„	Wilson, George Fergusson.
14	Dirichlet, Gustav Lejeune } (For. Mem.).
„	Plücker, Julius } (For. Mem.).
„	Rathke, Heinrich } (For. Mem.).
„	Rümker, Carl } (For. Mem.).
	1856
June 5	Balfour, John Hutton, M.D.
„	Binney, Edward William.
„	Bowring, Sir John.
„	Burgoyne, Sir John Fox, Bt.
„	Gosse, Philip Henry.
„	Harkness, Robert.
„	Hawkins, Caesar Henry.
„	Johnson, Manuel John.
„	Moore, John Carrick.
„	Noad, Henry Minchin.
„	Potter, Edmund.
„	Robinson, Rev. Thomas Romney, D.D.
„	Salter, Henry Hyde.
„	Smith, Archibald.
„	Spratt, Thomas Abel Brimage, Capt. R.N.
Nov. 20	Haidinger, Carl } (For. Mem.).
„	Secchi, Antonio } (For. Mem.).

Date of Election	**1857**
June 11	Beale, Lionel Smith.
„	Boole, George.
„	Buckton, George Bowdler.
„	Davidson, Thomas.
„	Grote, George.
„	Hill, Rowland; afterwards K.C.B.
„	Kirkman, Rev. Thomas Penyngton.
„	Marcet, William, M.D.
„	Marshall, John, F.R.C.S.
„	Smith, Andrew, M.D.
„	Smith, Robert Angus.
„	Smyth, Charles Piazzi.
„	Sorby, Henry Clifton.
„	Welsh, John.
„	Whitworth, Joseph; afterwards Bt.
	1858
Feb. 18	Talbot de Malahide, James, Lord.
June 3	Balfour, Thomas Graham, M.D.
„	Boxer, Edward Mounier, Capt. R.A.
„	Currey, Frederick.
„	Forbes, David.
„	Garrod, Alfred Baring, M.D.; afterwards Kt.
„	Harvey, William Henry, M.D.
„	Haughton, Rev. Samuel.
„	Hennessy, Henry.
„	Livingstone, David, LL.D.
„	Lubbock, John; afterwards Bt., and Lord Avebury.
„	Rogers, Henry Darwin.
„	Savory, William Scovell; afterwards Bt.
„	Smyth, Warington Wilkinson; afterwards Kt.
„	Waugh, Lieut.-Col. Andrew Scott.
„	Williams, Thomas, M.D.
17	Pakington, Sir John, Bt.; afterwards Lord Hampden.
Nov. 25	Bunsen, Robert Wilhelm } (For. Mem.).
„	Poinsot, Louis } (For. Mem.).
„	Siebold, Carl Theodor von } (For. Mem.).
Dec. 16	Bickersteth, Robert, Bishop of Ripon.
	1859
Jan. 27	Tait, Archibald Campbell; afterwards Archbishop of Canterbury.
June 2	Schomburgk, Sir Robert Hermann.
9	Beckles, Samuel Husbands.
„	Calvert, Frederick Crace.
„	Carter, Henry John.
„	Galton, Douglas; afterwards K.C.B.
„	Herapath, William Bird, M.D.

Date of Election	**1859** (*continued*)
June 9	Humphry, George Murray; afterwards Kt.
,,	Hunt, Thomas Sterry.
,,	Macdonald, John Denis; afterwards K.C.B.
,,	Odling, William.
,,	Patterson, Robert.
,,	Penn, John.
,,	Watson, Thomas, M.D.
,,	Woodcroft, Bennett.
,,	Yolland, William, Lieut.-Col. R.E.
Dec. 15	Stanley, Henry Edward, Lord; afterwards Earl of Derby.
	1860
Feb. 2	Ryan, Rt. Hon. Sir Edward.
Mar. 22	Belper, Edward, Lord.
May 24	De Grey and Ripon, George Frederick Samuel Robinson, Earl; afterwards Marquess of Ripon.
,,	Bache, Alexander Dallas (For. Mem.).
,,	Helmholtz, Hermann Ludwig Ferdinand von (For. Mem.).
,,	Kölliker, Albert von (For. Mem.).
,,	Verneuil, Philippe Édouard Poulletier de (For. Mem.).
June 7	Abel, Frederick Augustus; afterwards Bt.
,,	Baring, Thomas.
,,	Bateman, John Frederic.
,,	Brown-Séquard, Edward, M.D.
,,	Carrington, Richard Christopher.
,,	Galton, Francis; afterwards Kt.
,,	Gilbert, Joseph Henry; afterwards Kt.
,,	Jardine, Sir William, Bt.
,,	Key, Thomas Hewitt.
,,	Lister, Joseph; afterwards Lord Lister, and O.M. (P.R.S. 1895).
,,	Main, Rev. Robert.
,,	Mylne, Robert William.
,,	Palmer, Roundell; afterwards Earl of Selborne.
,,	Quekett, John Thomas.
,,	Smith, Edward, M.D.
21	Sheffield, George, Earl of.
Nov. 22	Walpole, Rt. Hon. Spencer Horatio.
,,	Erle, Rt. Hon. Sir William.
Dec. 6	Ellesmere, George Granville Francis Egerton, Earl of.
	1861
Jan. 6	Bate, Charles Spence.
,,	Debus, Heinrich.
,,	De Morgan, Campbell Greig.
June 6	Hirst, Thomas Archer.

Date of Election	**1861** (*continued*)
June 6	Matthiessen, Augustus.
,,	Maxwell, James Clerk.
,,	Mueller, Ferdinand; afterwards Baron.
,,	Newmarch, William.
,,	Parkes, Edmund Alexander, M.D.
,,	Pole, William.
,,	Sclater, Philip Lutley.
,,	Shadwell, Sir Charles F. A., Capt.; afterwards Adm.
,,	Smith, Henry John Stephen.
,,	Stokes, William, M.D.
,,	Stoney, George Johnstone.
	1862
June 5	Bentham, George.
,,	Bristow, Henry William.
,,	Clarke, Alexander Ross, Capt. R.E.
,,	Dawson, John William; afterwards Kt.
,,	Evans, Frederick John Owen; afterwards K.C.B.
,,	Hicks, John Braxton, M.D.
,,	Hook, Rev. Walter Farquhar, D.D.
,,	Rolleston, George.
,,	Siemens, Charles William; afterwards Kt.
,,	Simpson, Maxwell.
,,	Stewart, Balfour.
,,	Teale, Thomas Pridgin.
,,	Tennant, Sir James Emerson; afterwards Bt.
,,	Todhunter, Isaac.
,,	Williams, Charles Greville Hanson.
19	Despretz, César M. } (For. Mem.).
,,	Neumann, Franz Ernst } (For. Mem.).
,,	Weber, Ernst Heinrich } (For. Mem.).
Nov. 20	Caithness, James Sinclair, Earl of.
	1863
Feb. 12	Albert Edward, Prince of Wales, Patron, 1901.
19	Bouverie, Rt. Hon. Edward Pleydell.
,,	Thomson, William, D.D., Archbishop of York.
Apr. 16	Head, Sir Edmund Walker, Bt.
30	Magnus, Heinrich Gustav (For. Mem.).
June 4	Cooke, Edward William.
,,	Crookes, William; afterwards Kt. and O.M.
,,	Eardley-Wilmot, Frederick Marow, Col. R.A.
,,	Fergusson, James.
,,	Field, Frederick.
,,	Harley, Rev. Robert.
,,	Hind, John Russell.
,,	Merrifield, Charles Watkins.
,,	Oliver, Daniel

Date of Election	**1863** (*continued*)
June 4	Pavy, Frederick William, M.D.
„	Pengelly, William.
„	Roscoe, Henry Enfield; afterwards Kt.
„	Salmon, Rev. George, D.D.
„	Salter, Samuel James Augustus.
„	Stanley, Rev. Arthur Penrhyn, D.D.
„	Kummer, Ernst Eduard } (For. Mem.).
18	Steenstrup, Johannes Japetus Smith } (For. Mem.).
	1864
June 2	Barkly, Sir Henry, K.C.B.
„	Brinton, William, M.D.
„	Cobbold, Thomas Spencer, M.D.
„	Ellis, Alexander John.
„	Evans, John; afterwards K.C.B.
„	Flower, William Henry; afterwards K.C.B.
„	Grubb, Thomas.
„	Hay, Sir John Charles Dalrymple, Bt.; afterwards Admiral and G.C.B.
„	Jenner, William, M.D.; afterwards Bt. and G.C.B.
„	Locock, Sir Charles, Bt., M.D.
„	Sanders, William.
„	Smythe, William James, Col. R.A.
„	Strange, Lieut-Col. Alexander.
„	Warington, Robert.
„	Wood, Nicholas.
9	Bernard, Claude } (For. Mem.).
„	Foucault, Jean Bernard Léon } (For. Mem.).
„	Wurtz, Adolph Charles } (For. Mem.).
	1865
Feb. 9	Dufferin and Claneboye, Frederick Temple Blackwood, Lord; afterwards Marq. of Dufferin and Ava.
Mar. 16	Turner, Sir George James, Lord Justice.
23	Donoughmore, Richard John Hely Hutchinson, Earl of.
Apr. 27	Orléans, Louis Philippe d', comte de Paris.
June 1	Cockle, Hon. James; afterwards Kt.
„	Dawes, Rev. William Rutter.
„	Geikie, Archibald; afterwards K.C.B. (P.R.S. 1908).
„	Gore, George.
„	Grant, Robert.
„	Gray, George Robert.
„	Harley, George, M.D.
„	Jenkin, Henry Charles Fleeming.
„	Huggins, William; afterwards K.C.B. and O.M. (P.R.S. 1900).
„	McClintock, Sir Francis Leopold.
„	McDonnell, Robert, M.D.

Date of Election	**1865** (*continued*)
June 1	Parker, William Kitchen.
„	Tennyson, Alfred; afterwards Lord Tennyson.
„	Thwaites, George Henry Kendrick.
„	Walker, James Thomas, Lieut.-Col. R.E.
Nov. 23	Villiers, Rt. Hon. Charles Pelham.
	1866
June 7	Bucknill, John Charles, M.D.
„	Farrar, Rev. Frederick William.
„	Guy, William Augustus.
„	Hector, James, M.D.; afterwards K.C.M.G.
„	Kaye, John William.
„	Müller, Hugo.
„	Murchison, Charles, M.D.
„	Perkin, William Henry; afterwards Kt.
„	Pratt, Rev. John Henry.
„	Richards, George Henry, Capt. R.N.; afterwards K.C.B.
„	Richardson, Thomas.
„	Russell, William Henry Leighton.
„	Selwyn, Rev. William, D.D.
„	Townsend, Rev. Richard.
„	Watts, Henry.
14	Donders, Franz Cornelius (For. Mem.).
„	Riemann, Georg Friedrich Bernhard (For. Mem.).
„	Rose, Gustav (For. Mem.).
	1867
May 9	Bovill, Sir William, Lord Chief Justice.
June 6	Baird, William, M.D.
„	Dawkins, William Boyd.
„	Duppa, Baldwin Francis.
„	Günther, Albert Charles Lewis Gotthilf, M.D.
„	Haast, Julius; afterwards K.C.M.G.
„	Haig, Robert Wolseley, Capt. R.A.
„	Hanbury, Daniel.
„	Hulke, John Whitaker.
„	Hull, Edward.
„	Lowe, Edward Joseph.
„	Napier, James Robert.
„	Richardson, Benjamin Ward, M.D.; afterwards Kt.
„	Sanderson, John Scott Burdon, M.D.; afterwards Bt.
„	Stainton, Henry Tibbats.
„	Tomlinson, Charles.
Dec. 19	Rosse, Laurence Parsons, Earl of.
	1868
Mar. 26	Bischoff, Theodor Ludwig Wilhelm (For. Mem.).
„	Clausius, Rudolph Julius Emmanuel (For. Mem.).

Date of Election	**1868** (*continued*)
Mar. 26	Mohl, Hugo von } (For. Mem.).
„	Schwabe, Samuel Heinrich } (For. Mem.).
June 4	Ball, John.
„	Bastian, Henry Charlton, M.D.
„	Cameron, John, Lieut.-Col. R.E.
„	Clifton, Robert Bellamy.
„	Crofton, Morgan William.
„	Davis, Joseph Barnard, M.D.
„	Duncan, Peter Martin.
„	Griess, John Peter.
„	Harcourt, Augustus George Vernon.
„	Key, Rear-Adm. Astley Cooper; afterwards G.C.B.
„	Ommanney, Rear-Adm. Erasmus; afterwards K.C.B.
„	Pettigrew, James Bell, M.D.
„	Stone, Edward James.
„	Tristram, Rev. Henry Baker.
„	Vaux, William Sandys Wright.
Dec. 10	Houghton, Richard Monckton Milnes, Lord.
	1869
Jan. 28	Salisbury, Robert Arthur Talbot Gascoigne Cecil, Marquess of.
Apr. 29	De Candolle, Alphonse } (For. Mem.).
„	Delaunay, Charles Eugène } (For. Mem.).
„	Pasteur, Louis } (For. Mem.).
June 3	Baker, Sir Samuel White.
„	Bigsby, John Jeremiah, M.D.
„	Chambers, Charles.
„	Esson, William.
„	Foster, George Carey.
„	Gull, William Withey, M.D.; afterwards Bt.
„	Lockyer, Joseph Norman; afterwards K.C.B.
„	McClean, John Robinson.
„	Mivart, St. George Jackson.
„	Reynolds, John Russell, M.D.; afterwards Bt.
„	Robinson, Vice-Adm. Sir Robert Spencer, K.C.B.
„	Tennant, James Francis, Maj. R.E.
„	Thomson, Wyville; afterwards Kt.
„	Thuillier, Henry E. Landor, Col. R.A.; afterwards Kt.
„	Walker, Edward.
Dec. 16	Napier of Magdāla, Robert Cornelis, Lord.
	1870
June 2	Froude, William.
„	Greenhow, Edward Headlam, M.D.
„	Jago, James, M.D.
„	Maskelyne, Nevil Story.
„	Masters, Maxwell Tylden, M.D.

Date of Election	**1870** (*continued*)
June 2	Newton, Alfred.
„	Noble, Andrew; afterwards Bt. and K.C.B.
„	Osborn, Sherard, Capt. R.N.
„	Parkinson, Rev. Stephen.
„	Parsons, Robert Mann, Capt. R.E.
„	Ransom, William Henry, M.D.
„	Scott, Robert Henry.
„	Verdon, George Frederic; afterwards K.C.M.G.
„	Voelcker, John Christopher Augustus.
„	Wilks, Samuel, M.D.; afterwards Bt.
Nov. 24	Sutherland, George Granville William Sutherland, Duke of.
„	Ångström, Anders Jöns } (For. Mem.).
„	Plateau, Joseph Antoine Ferdinand } (For. Mem.).
	1871
May 25	Lowe, Rt. Hon. Robert; afterwards Visc. Sherbrooke.
June 8	Besant, William Henry.
„	Budd, William, M.D.
„	Callender, George William.
„	Carruthers, William.
„	Etheridge, Robert.
„	Guthrie, Frederick.
„	Herschel, John, Capt. R.E.
„	Moncrieff, Capt. Alexander; afterwards K.C.B.
„	Quain, Richard, M.D.; afterwards Bt.
„	Schorlemmer, Carl.
„	Thomas, Edward.
„	Tylor, Edward Burnet; afterwards Kt.
„	Varley, Cromwell Fleetwood.
„	Walden, Arthur, Viscount; afterwards Marquess of Tweeddale.
„	Wood, John.
Nov. 23	Pedro II, Emperor of Brazil.
	1872
Jan. 18	Goschen, Rt. Hon. George Joachim; afterwards Visc.
June 6	Adams, Andrew Leith.
„	Adams, William Grylls.
„	Clark, Frederick Le Gros.
„	Cleland, John, M.D.
„	Foster, Michael, M.D.; afterwards K.C.B.
„	Fox, Wilson, M.D.
„	Gamgee, Arthur, M.D.
„	Hincks, Rev. Thomas.
„	Jevons, William Stanley.
„	Johnson, George, M.D.; afterwards Kt.

Date of Election	**1872** (*continued*)
June 6	Jones, Thomas Rupert.
,,	Montgomerie, Thomas George, Maj. R.E.
,,	Ormerod, Edward Latham, M.D.
,,	Routh, Edward John.
,,	Russell, William James.
	1873
Jan. 16	Childers, Rt. Hon. Hugh Culling Eardley.
June 12	Aitken, William, M.D.; afterwards Kt.
,,	Armstrong, Sir Alexander, M.D., K.C.B.
,,	Ball, Robert Stawell; afterwards Kt.
,,	Beddoe, John, M.D.
,,	Bramwell, Frederick Joseph; afterwards Bt.
,,	Calver, Edward Killwick, Capt. R.N.
,,	Ellery, Robert Lewis John.
,,	Grant, Lieut.-Col. James Augustus.
,,	Markham, Clements Robert; afterwards K.C.B.
,,	Paget, George Edward, M.D.; afterwards K.C.B.
,,	Royston-Pigott, George West, M.D.
,,	Salvin, Osbert.
,,	Strutt, Hon. John William; afterwards Lord Rayleigh, and O.M. (P.R.S. 1905).
,,	Woodward, Henry.
,,	Young, James.
Nov. 27	Erman, Georg Adolf (For. Mem.).
,,	Gray, Asa (For. Mem.).
,,	Halloy, Jean Baptiste Julien D'Omalius d' (For. Mem.).
,,	Henle, Franz Gustav Jakob (For. Mem.).
,,	Hermite, Charles (For. Mem.).
,,	Struve, Otto Wilhelm (For. Mem.).
Dec. 18	Cardwell, Rt. Hon. Edward; afterwards Viscount.
	1874
June 4	Bell, Sir Isaac Lowthian; afterwards Bt.
,,	Blanford, William Thomas.
,,	Brady, Henry Bowman.
,,	Brunton, Thomas Lauder, M.D.; afterwards Bt.
,,	Clifford, William Kingdon.
,,	Franks, Augustus Wollaston; afterwards K.C.B.
,,	Henrici, Olaus Magnus F. E.
,,	Hewett, Prescott Gardner; afterwards Bt.
,,	Howard, John Eliot.
,,	Maine, Sir Henry James Sumner, K.C.S.I.
,,	Mills, Edmund James.
,,	Perry, Rev. Stephen Joseph, S.J.
,,	Rumsey, Henry Wyldbore, M.D.

Date of Election	**1874** (*continued*)
June 4	Selwyn, Alfred Richard Cecil.
,,	Wilson, Charles William, Maj. R.E.; afterwards K.C.B.
	1875
Feb. 18	Northcote, Rt. Hon. Sir Stafford Henry; afterwards Earl of Iddesleigh.
Apr. 8	Carnarvon, Henry Howard Molyneux Herbert, Earl of.
,,	Forster, Rt. Hon. William Edward.
,,	Beneden, Pierre Joseph van (For. Mem.).
,,	Bertrand, Joseph Louis François (For. Mem.).
,,	Des Cloizeaux, Alfred Louis Olivier (For. Mem.).
,,	Fizeau, Hippolyte Louis (For. Mem.).
,,	Fries, Elias Magnus (For. Mem.).
,,	Janssen, Pierre Jules César (For. Mem.).
,,	Kekulé, August (For. Mem.).
,,	Kirchhoff, Gustav Robert (For. Mem.).
,,	Ludwig, Carl (For. Mem.).
22	Gurney, Rt. Hon. Russell.
29	Colvile, Rt. Hon. Sir James William.
June 3	Archer, William.
,,	Bennett, James Risdon, M.D.; afterwards Kt.
,,	Brandis, Dietrich; afterwards K.C.I.E.
,,	Caird, James; afterwards K.C.B.
,,	Casey, John.
,,	Dupré, August.
,,	Geikie, James.
,,	Glaisher, James Whitbread Lee.
,,	Hennessey, John Baboneau Nickterlien.
,,	Klein, Edward Emanuel, M.D.
,,	Lankester, Edwin Ray; afterwards K.C.B.
,,	Nares, George Strong, Capt. R.N.; afterwards K.C.B.
,,	Newall, Robert Stirling.
,,	Roberts, William Chandler; afterwards Roberts-Austen and K.C.B.
,,	Scott, Henry Young Darracott, Major-Gen. R.E.
	1876
Jan. 20	Aberdare, Henry Austin Bruce, Lord.
,,	Sclater-Booth, Rt. Hon. George; afterwards Lord Basing.
Feb. 10	Disraeli, Rt. Hon. Benjamin; afterwards Earl of Beaconsfield.
June 1	Abney, William de Wiveleslie, Capt. R.E.; afterwards K.C.B.
,,	Armstrong, Henry Edward.
,,	Clarke, Rev. William Branwhite.
,,	Croll, James.
,,	Dunkin, Edwin.

Date of Election	**1876** (*continued*)
June 1	Erichsen, John Eric; afterwards Bt.
,,	Ferrier, David, M.D.; afterwards Kt.
,,	Lane-Fox, Col. Augustus Henry; afterwards Lt.-Genl. Pitt-Rivers.
,,	Garrod, Alfred Henry.
,,	Hayward, Robert Baldwin.
,,	Meldrum, Charles.
,,	Reed, Edward James; afterwards K.C.B.
,,	Rutherford, William, M.D.
,,	Swinhoe, Robert.
,,	Thorpe, Thomas Edward; afterwards Kt.
	1877
May 3	Coleridge, John Duke, Lord.
,,	Frere, Rt. Hon. Sir Henry Bartle Edward.
June 7	Dewar, James; afterwards Kt.
,,	Fayrer, Sir Joseph, M.D.; afterwards Bt.
,,	Ferrers, Rev. Norman Macleod.
,,	Fraser, Thomas Richard, M.D.; afterwards Kt.
,,	Hodgson, Brian Haughton.
,,	Judd, John Wesley.
,,	McIntosh, William Carmichael, M.D.
,,	McLachlan, Robert.
,,	Mallet, John William.
,,	Medlicott, Henry Benedict.
,,	Moseley, Henry Nottidge.
,,	Reynolds, Osborne.
,,	Roberts, William, M.D.; afterwards Kt.
,,	Thomson, James.
,,	Turner, William; afterwards K.C.B.
Dec. 13	Berthelot, Marcelin (For. Mem.).
,,	Decaisne, Joseph
,,	Du Bois-Reymond, Emil Heinrich
,,	Kolbe, Adolph Wilhelm Hermann
,,	Leuckart, Rudolph
,,	Newcomb, Simon
,,	Tchebitchef, Pafnutij
	1878
Feb. 14	Smith, Rt. Hon. William Henry.
,,	Gregory, Rt. Hon. Sir William Henry, K.C.B.
June 6	Baker, John Gilbert.
,,	Balfour, Francis Maitland.
,,	Bonney, Rev. Thomas George.
,,	Cotterill, James Henry.
,,	Elliot, Sir Walter, K.C.S.I.
,,	Greenwell, Rev. Canon William.
,,	Hawksley, Thomas.

Date of Election	**1878** (*continued*)
June 6	Hopkinson, John.
„	Jackson, John Hughlings, M.D.
„	Lindsay, James Ludovic, Lord; afterwards Earl of Crawford and Balcarres.
„	Roberts, Samuel.
„	Schäfer, Edward Albert.
„	Sprengel, Hermann Johann Philipp.
„	Symons, George James.
„	Tomes, Charles Sissmore.
	1879
Apr. 3	Cross, Rt. Hon. Richard Assheton; afterwards Viscount.
„	Auwers, Arthur (For. Mem.).
„	Cremona, Luigi (For. Mem.).
„	Quatrefages de Bréau, Jean Louis Armand de (For. Mem.).
„	Quincke, Georg Hermann (For. Mem.).
„	Schwann, Theodor (For. Mem.).
„	Stas, Jean Servais (For. Mem.).
June 12	Anderson, John, M.D.
„	Berkeley, Rev. Miles Joseph.
„	Bessemer, Sir Henry.
„	Brown, Alexander Crum.
„	Buller, Walter Lowry; afterwards K.C.M.G.
„	Darwin, George Howard; afterwards K.C.B.
„	Everett, Joseph David.
„	François de Chaumont, Francis Stephen Bennet, M.D.
„	Liveing, George Downing.
„	Matthey, George.
„	Romanes, George John.
„	Schuster, Arthur.
„	Seeley, Harry Govier.
„	Williamson, Benjamin.
„	Wright, Thomas, M.D.
	1880
Jan. 8	Northbrook, Thomas George Baring, Earl of.
June 3	Attfield, John.
„	Blanford, Henry Francis.
„	Clifford-Allbutt, Thomas, M.D.; afterwards K.C.B.
„	Dallinger, Rev. William Henry.
„	Thiselton-Dyer, William Turner; afterwards K.C.M.G.
„	Godwin-Austen, Lieut.-Col. Henry Haversham.
„	Graves, Charles, Bishop of Limerick.
„	Hughes, David Edward.
„	Jeffery, Henry Martyn.
„	M'Coy, Frederick; afterwards K.C.M.G.
„	Moulton, John Fletcher; afterwards Lord Justice.

Date of Election	**1880** (*continued*)
June 3	Niven, Charles.
„	Rae, John.
„	Reynolds, James Emerson, M.D.
„	Tilden, William Augustus; afterwards Kt.
17	Beresford-Hope, Rt. Hon. Alexander James Beresford.
Nov. 25	Jessel, Rt. Hon. Sir George.
	1881
Jan. 13	Gladstone, Rt. Hon. William Ewart.
Feb. 3	Grant Duff, Rt. Hon. Mountstuart Elphinstone; afterwards G.C.S.I.
May 12	Daubrée, Gabriel Auguste (For. Mem.).
„	Marignac, Jean Charles Gallisard de (For. Mem.).
„	Nägeli, Carl (For. Mem.).
„	Weierstrass, Carl Wilhelm von (For. Mem.).
June 2	Ayrton, William Edward.
„	Bates, Henry Walter.
„	Bristowe, John Syer, M.D.
„	Christie, William Henry Mahoney; afterwards K.C.B.
„	Dickie, George, M.D.
„	Kempe, Alfred Bray; afterwards Kt.
„	Macalister, Alexander, M.D.
„	McLeod, Herbert.
„	Phillips, John Arthur.
„	Preece, William Henry; afterwards K.C.B.
„	Samuelson, Bernhard; afterwards Bt.
„	Stoney, Bindon Blood.
„	Traquair, Ramsay H., M.D.
„	Watson, Rev. Henry William.
„	Wright, Charles Romley Alder.
Dec. 15	Harcourt, Rt. Hon. Sir William George Granville Venables Vernon.
	1882
Jan. 12	Fawcett, Rt. Hon. Henry.
„	Bramwell, Rt. Hon. Sir George William Wilshere; afterwards Lord.
Mar. 9	Mundella, Rt. Hon. Anthony John.
16	Edinburgh, H.R.H. the Duke of; afterwards Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha.
June 8	Ball, Valentine.
„	Brady, George Stewardson, M.D.
„	Buchanan, George, M.D.; afterwards Kt.
„	Clarke, Charles Baron.
„	Darwin, Francis.
„	Dittmar, William.
„	Gaskell, Walter Holbrook, M.D.
„	Glazebrook, Richard Tetley.

Date of Election	**1882** (*continued*)
June 8	Godman, Frederick Du Cane.
„	Hutchinson, Jonathan; afterwards Kt.
„	Liversidge, Archibald.
„	Malet, John C.
„	Niven, William Davidson; afterwards K.C.B.
„	Palgrave, Robert Harry Inglis; afterwards Kt.
„	Weldon, Walter.
Dec. 14	Chamberlain, Rt. Hon. Joseph.
	1883
June 7	Aitchison, Surgeon-Major James Edward Tierney, M.D.
„	Browne, James Crichton, M.D.; afterwards Kt.
„	Dobson, Surgeon-Major George Edward.
„	Duncan, James Matthews, M.D.
„	Fitzgerald, George Francis.
„	Flight, Walter.
„	Frost, Rev. Percival.
„	Gill, David; afterwards K.C.B.
„	Groves, Charles Edward.
„	Grubb, Howard; afterwards Kt.
„	Langley, John Newport.
„	Reinold, Arnold William.
„	Trimen, Roland.
„	Venn, John.
„	Walker, John James.
Dec. 13	Fry, Sir Edward, Lord Justice.
	1884
Jan. 31	De Bary, Anton (For. Mem.).
„	Gegenbaur, Carl (For. Mem.).
„	Kronecker, Leopold (For. Mem.).
„	Virchow, Rudolph (For. Mem.).
„	Wiedemann, Gustav (For. Mem.).
June 12	Allman, George Johnston.
„	Balfour, Isaac Bayley.
„	Baxendell, Joseph.
„	Bell, James.
„	Hartley, Walter Noel; afterwards Kt.
„	Herschel, Alexander Stewart.
„	Hudleston, Wilfred Hudleston.
„	Lamb, Horace.
„	McKendrick, John Gray, M.D.
„	Ransome, Arthur, M.D.
„	Roy, Charles Smart, M.D.
„	Rücker, Arthur William; afterwards Kt.
„	Thomson, Joseph John; afterwards Kt. and O.M.
„	Warren, Col. Sir Charles, G.C.M.G.; afterwards K.C.B.

Date of Election	**1884** (*continued*)
June 12	Watson, Morrison, M.D.
Dec. 18	Cornu, Alfred } (For. Mem.).
„	Dana, James Dwight } (For. Mem.).
	1885
May 21	Bowen, Sir Charles Synge Christopher, Lord Justice.
June 4	Baird, Andrew Wilson, Major R.E.
„	Carpenter, Philip Herbert.
„	Clark, Sir Andrew, Bt.
„	Common, Andrew Ainslie.
„	Creak, Ettrick William.
„	Divers, Edward.
„	Hicks, Henry, M.D.
„	Hicks, William Mitchinson.
„	Japp, Francis Robert.
„	Marshall, Arthur Milnes, M.D.
„	Martin, Henry Newall.
„	O'Sullivan, Cornelius.
„	Perry, John.
„	Ringer, Sydney.
„	Vines, Sidney Howard.
Dec. 10	Baeyer, Adolf } (For. Mem.).
„	Klein, Felix } (For. Mem.).
„	Kowalewski, Alexander Onufrievitch } (For. Mem.).
„	Lovén, Sven Ludwig } (For. Mem.).
	1886
June 4	Bidwell, Shelford.
„	Colenso, William.
„	Dixon, Harold Baily.
„	Festing, Edward Robert, Maj.-Gen. R.E.
„	Forsyth, Andrew Russell.
„	Green, Alexander Henry.
„	Horsley, Victor Alexander Haden; afterwards Kt.
„	Meldola, Raphael.
„	Pye-Smith, Philip Henry, M.D.
„	Russell, Henry Chamberlaine.
„	Sedgwick, Adam.
„	Unwin, William Cawthorne.
„	Warington, Robert.
„	Wharton, William James Lloyd, Capt. R.N.; afterwards K.C.B.
„	Wilde, Henry.
10	Rosebery, Archibald Philip Primrose, Earl of.
„	Thurlow, Thomas John Hovell-Thurlow Cumming Bruce, Lord.

Date of Election	**1887**
Jan. 13	Halsbury, Rt. Hon. Hardinge Stanley Giffard, Lord.
June 9	Buchanan, John Young.
,,	Cash, John Theodore, M.D.
,,	Douglass, Sir James Nicholas.
,,	Ewing, James Alfred; afterwards K.C.B.
,,	Forbes, George.
,,	Gowers, William Richard, M.D.; afterwards Kt.
,,	Kennedy, Alexander B. W.; afterwards Kt.
,,	King, George; afterwards K.C.I.E.
,,	Kirk, Sir John, G.C.M.G.
,,	Lodge, Oliver Joseph; afterwards Kt.
,,	Milne, John.
,,	Pickard-Cambridge, Rev. Octavius.
,,	Snelus, George James.
,,	Walsingham, Thomas, Lord.
,,	Whitaker, William.
	1888
Jan. 12	Balfour, Rt. Hon. Arthur James.
Mar. 22	Sudeley, Charles Douglas Richard Hanbury-Tracy, Lord.
May 3	Macdonald, Rt. Hon. John Hay Athole (Lord Kingsburgh).
31	Becquerel, Alexandre Edmond (For. Mem.).
,,	Kopp, Hermann (For. Mem.).
,,	Pflüger, Eduard Friedrich Wilhelm (For. Mem.).
,,	Sachs, Julius (For. Mem.).
June 7	Andrews, Thomas.
,,	Bottomley, James Thomson.
,,	Boys, Charles Vernon.
,,	Church, Arthur Herbert; afterwards K.C.V.O.
,,	Greenhill, Alfred George; afterwards Kt.
,,	Jervois, Sir William F. D., Lieut.-Gen. R.E.
,,	Lapworth, Charles.
,,	Parker, Thomas Jeffery.
,,	Poynting, John Henry.
,,	Ramsay, William; afterwards K.C.B.
,,	Teale, Thomas Pridgin.
,,	Topley, William.
,,	Trimen, Henry.
,,	Ward, Henry Marshall.
,,	White, William Henry; afterwards K.C.B.
	1889
Apr. 4	De Worms, Rt. Hon. Baron Henry; afterwards Lord Pirbright.
June 6	Aitken, John.
,,	Ballard, Edward, M.D.

Date of Election	**1889** (*continued*)
June 6	Basset, Alfred Barnard.
,,	Brown, Horace Tabberer.
,,	Clark, Latimer.
,,	Cunningham, David Douglas.
,,	Fletcher, Lazarus.
,,	Hemsley, William Botting.
,,	Hudson, Charles Thomas.
,,	Hughes, Thomas McKenny.
,,	Poulton, Edward Bagnall.
,,	Sollas, William Johnson.
,,	Todd, Charles; afterwards K.C.M.G.
,,	Tomlinson, Herbert.
,,	Yeo, Gerald Francis, M.D.
Dec. 5	Cannizzaro, Stanislao } (For. Mem.).
,,	Chauveau, Jean Baptiste Auguste } (For. Mem.).
,,	Rowland, Henry Augustus. } (For. Mem.).
	1890
June 5	Baker, Sir Benjamin, K.C.M.G.
,,	Bosanquet, Robert Holford Macdowall.
,,	Burbury, Samuel Hawkesley.
,,	Gardiner, Walter.
,,	Kerr, John.
,,	Lea, Arthur Sheridan.
,,	MacMahon, Percy Alexander, Maj. R.A.
,,	Norman, Rev. Alfred Merle.
,,	Perkin, William Henry.
,,	Pickering, Spencer Umfreville.
,,	Roberts, Isaac.
,,	Sharp, David.
,,	Teall, J. J. Harris.
,,	Thorne, Richard Thorne; afterwards K.C.B.
,,	Weldon, Walter Frank Raphael.
	1891
Feb. 5	Jackson, Rt. Hon. William Lawies; afterwards Lord Allerton.
Mar. 12	Hannen, Rt. Hon. James, Lord.
June 4	Anderson, William; afterwards K.C.B.
,,	Bower, Frederick Orpen.
,,	Conroy, Sir John, Bt.
,,	Cunningham, Daniel John, M.D.
,,	Dawson, George Mercer.
,,	Elliott, Edwin Bailey.
,,	Frankland, Percy Faraday.
,,	Gilchrist, Percy Carlyle.
,,	Halliburton, William Dobinson, M.D.
,,	Heaviside, Oliver.

Date of Election	**1891** (*continued*)
June 4	Marr, John Edward.
,,	Mond, Ludwig.
,,	Shaw, William Napier.
,,	Thompson, Silvanus Phillips.
,,	Tizard, Thomas Henry, Capt. R.N.
Nov. 26	Agassiz, Alexander (For. Mem.).
,,	Gould, Benjamin Apthorp (For. Mem.).
,,	Strasburger, Eduard (For. Mem.).
,,	Tacchini, Pietro (For. Mem.).
	1892
Jan. 21	Herschell, Rt. Hon. Farrer, Lord.
Mar. 3	Devonshire, Spencer Compton Cavendish, Duke of.
May 19	Kühne, Willy (For. Mem.).
,,	Mascart, Éleuthère Élie Nicolas (For. Mem.).
,,	Mendeleeff, Dmitri Ivanovich (For. Mem.).
,,	Newton, Hubert Anson (For. Mem.).
June 2	Armstrong, Robert Young, Lieut.-Col. R.E.
,,	Beddard, Frank Evers.
,,	Fleming, John Ambrose.
,,	Foster, Clement Le Neve; afterwards Kt.
,,	Gadow, Hans Friedrich.
,,	Giffen, Robert; afterwards K.C.B.
,,	Gotch, Francis.
,,	Herdman, William Abbott.
,,	Hutton, Frederick Wollaston, Capt. R.E.
,,	Joly, John.
,,	Larmor, Joseph; afterwards Kt.
,,	Miall, Louis Compton.
,,	Peach, Benjamin Neeve.
,,	Pedler, Alexander; afterwards Kt.
,,	Waller, Augustus Désiré, M.D.
Dec. 15	Morley, Rt. Hon. John; afterwards Visc. and O.M.
	1893
June 1	Burnside, William.
,,	Dunstan, Wyndham Rowland.
,,	Ellis, William.
,,	Ewart, James Cossar, M.D.
,,	Gairdner, William Tennant, M.D.; afterwards K.C.B.
,,	Hobson, Ernest William.
,,	Howorth, Sir Henry Hoyle, K.C.I.E.
,,	Newton, Edwin Tulley.
,,	Sherrington, Charles Scott, M.D.
,,	Stirling, Edward Charles, M.D.
,,	Thornycroft, John Isaac; afterwards Kt.
,,	Trail, James William Helenus, M.D.
,,	Wallace, Alfred Russel; afterwards O.M.

Date of Election	**1893** (*continued*)
June 1	Worthington, Arthur Mason.
„	Young, Sydney.
8	York, George, Duke of; afterwards Prince of Wales, and King George V. Patron, 1910.
Dec. 14	Bryce, Rt. Hon. James; afterwards O.M.
	1894
Apr. 26	Baillon, Henri Ernest (For. Mem.).
„	Poincaré, Henri (For. Mem.).
„	Suess, Eduard (For. Mem.).
June 7	Bateson, William.
„	Boulenger, George Albert.
„	Bradford, John Rose, M.D.; afterwards K.C.M.G.
„	Callendar, Hugh Longbourne.
„	Cheyne, William Watson; afterwards Bt.
„	Froude, Robert Edmund.
„	Hill, Micaiah John Muller.
„	Jones, John Viriamu.
„	Love, Augustus Edward Hough.
„	Lydekker, Richard.
„	Penrose, Francis Cranmer.
„	Scott, Dukinfield Henry.
„	Smith, Rev. Frederick John; afterwards Jervis-Smith.
„	Swan, Joseph Wilson; afterwards Kt.
„	Veley, Victor Herbert.
	1895
Jan. 24	Davey, Rt. Hon. Horace, Lord.
June 13	Barry, John Wolfe; afterwards K.C.B.
„	Bourne, Alfred Gibbs.
„	Bryan, George Hartley.
„	Eliot, John; afterwards K.C.I.E.
„	Green, Joseph Reynolds.
„	Griffiths, Ernest Howard.
„	Heycock, Charles Thomas.
„	Hickson, Sydney John.
„	Holden, Henry Capel Lofft, Maj. R.A.
„	McClean, Frank.
„	Macewen, William, M.D.; afterwards Kt.
„	Martin, Sidney Harris Cox, M.D.
„	Minchin, George Minchin.
„	Power, William Henry; afterwards K.C.B.
„	Purdie, Thomas.
Dec. 12	Gaudry, Albert (For. Mem.).
„	Kohlrausch, Friedrich (For. Mem.).
„	Langley, Samuel Pierpont (For. Mem.).
„	Lie, Sophus (For. Mem.).
„	Metchnikoff, Elias (For. Mem.).

Date of Election	**1896**
Mar. 12	Temple, Rt. Hon. Sir Richard, Bt.
June 4	Clarke, Sir George Sydenham, Lieut.-Col. R.E.
,,	Collie, John Norman.
,,	Downing, Arthur Matthew Weld.
,,	Elgar, Francis.
,,	Gray, Andrew.
,,	Hinde, George Jennings.
,,	Miers, Henry Alexander; afterwards Kt.
,,	Mott, Frederick Walker, M.D.
,,	Murray, John; afterwards K.C.B.
,,	Pearson, Karl.
,,	Stebbing, Rev. Thomas Roscoe Rede.
,,	Stewart, Charles.
,,	Wilson, William Edward.
,,	Woodward, Horace Bolingbroke.
,,	Wynne, William Palmer.
Nov. 26	Heim, Albert (For. Mem.).
,,	Lippmann, Gabriel (For. Mem.).
,,	Mittag-Leffler, Gösta (For. Mem.).
,,	Schiaparelli, Giovanni (For. Mem.).
Dec. 17	Gorst, Rt. Hon. Sir John Eldon.
	1897
Mar. 4	Amagat, Émile Hilaire (For. Mem.).
,,	Cohn, Ferdinand (For. Mem.).
,,	Gibbs, Josiah Willard (For. Mem.).
,,	Heidenhain, Rudolph P. H. (For. Mem.).
,,	Koch, Robert (For. Mem.).
Apr. 1	Wislicenus, Johannes (For. Mem.).
June 3	Bell, Robert.
,,	Broadbent, Sir William Henry, Bt.
,,	Chree, Charles.
,,	Elwes, Henry John.
,,	Haldane, John Scott, M.D.
,,	Haswell, William A.
,,	Howes, George Bond.
,,	Kipping, Frederic Stanley.
,,	Mathews, George Ballard.
,,	Murray, George Robert Milne.
,,	Neville, Francis Henry.
,,	Nicholson, Henry Alleyne, M.D.
,,	Thomson, John Millar.
,,	Trouton, Frederick Thomas.
,,	Turner, Herbert Hall.
Nov. 25	van't Hoff, Jacobus Hendrik (For. Mem.).
,,	Lacaze-Duthiers, Henri de (For. Mem.).
,,	Pfeffer, Wilhelm (For. Mem.).
,,	Zirkel, Ferdinand (For. Mem.).

Date of Election	**1898**
Jan. 20	Lindley, Rt. Hon. Sir Nathaniel; afterwards Lord.
27	Maxwell, Rt. Hon. Sir Herbert Eustace.
June 9	Baker, Henry Frederick.
,,	Brown, Ernest William.
,,	Buchan, Alexander.
,,	Harmer, Sidney Frederic.
,,	Lister, Arthur.
,,	McMahon, Lieut.-Gen. Charles Alexander.
,,	Osler, William; afterwards Bt.
,,	Parsons, Hon. Charles Algernon; afterwards K.C.B.
,,	Preston, Thomas.
,,	Reid, Edward Waymouth.
,,	Scott, Alexander.
,,	Seward, Albert Charles.
,,	Shenstone, William Ashwell.
,,	Taylor, Henry Martyn.
,,	Wimshurst, James.
Dec. 15	Curzon of Kedleston, George Nathaniel, Lord; afterwards Earl.
	1899
Jan. 26	Lefevre, Rt. Hon. George John Shaw; afterwards Lord Eversley.
June 1	Barrett, William Fletcher; afterwards Kt.
,,	Booth, Charles.
,,	Bruce, Major David; afterwards Kt.
,,	Fenton, Henry John Horstman.
,,	Gamble, James Sykes.
,,	Haddon, Alfred Cort.
,,	Head, Henry, M.D.
,,	Hele-Shaw, Henry Selby.
,,	Morgan, Conwy Lloyd.
,,	Reid, Clement.
,,	Starling, Ernest Henry, M.D.
,,	Tanner, Henry William Lloyd.
,,	Threlfall, Richard.
,,	Tutton, Alfred Edwin Howard.
,,	Windle, Bertram Coghill Alan; afterwards Kt.
,,	Boltzmann, Ludwig (For. Mem.).
,,	Dohrn, Anton (For. Mem.).
,,	Fischer, Emil (For. Mem.).
,,	Neumayer, Georg von (For. Mem.).
,,	Treub, Melchior (For. Mem.).
Dec. 14	Romer, Rt. Hon. Sir Robert, Lord Justice.
	1900
June 14	Burch, George James.
,,	David, T. W. Edgeworth.

Date of Election	**1900** (*continued*)
June 14	Farmer, John Bretland.
,,	Hill, Leonard.
,,	Horne, John.
,,	Lister, Joseph Jackson.
,,	MacGregor, James Gordon.
,,	Manson, Patrick, M.D.; afterwards K.C.M.G.
,,	Muir, Thomas.
,,	Rambaut, Arthur Alcock.
,,	Sell, William James.
,,	Spencer, Walter Baldwin.
,,	Walker, James.
,,	Watts, Philip; afterwards K.C.B.
,,	Wilson, Charles Thomson Rees.
June 21	North, Rt. Hon. Sir Ford.
Nov. 22	Northumberland, Henry George Percy, Duke of.
	1901
May 9	Leydig, Franz von (For. Mem.).
June 6	Alcock, Alfred William.
,,	Dyson, Frank Watson.
,,	Evans, Arthur John; afterwards Kt.
,,	Gregory, John Walter.
,,	Jackson, Henry Bradwardine, Capt. R.N.; afterwards K.C.B.
,,	Macdonald, Hector Munro.
,,	Mansergh, James.
,,	Martin, Charles James.
,,	Ross, Ronald, Major; afterwards K.C.B.
,,	Schlich, William; afterwards K.C.I.E.
,,	Smithells, Arthur.
,,	Thomas, Michael R. Oldfield.
,,	Watson, William.
,,	Whetham, William C. Dampier.
,,	Woodward, Arthur Smith.
	1902
Mar. 20	Stirling, Rt. Hon. Sir James.
May 15	Goldie, Sir George D. Taubman, K.C.M.G.
June 5	Baker, Herbert Brereton.
,,	Bovey, Henry Taylor.
,,	Boyce, Rubert; afterwards Kt.
,,	Brown, John.
,,	Hardy, William Bate.
,,	Harker, Alfred.
,,	Hough, Sydney Samuel.
,,	Kidston, Robert.
,,	Mather, Thomas.
,,	Michell, John Henry.

Date of Election	**1902** (*continued*)
June 5	Newall, Hugh Frank.
,,	Petrie, William Matthew Flinders.
,,	Pope, William Jackson.
,,	Saunders, Edward.
,,	Willey, Arthur.
19	Alverstone, Richard Everard Webster, Lord.
,,	Long, Rt. Hon. Walter Hume.
,,	Plunkett, Rt. Hon. Horace Curzon; afterwards K.C.V.O.
Nov. 27	Brøgger, Waldemar Christofer (For. Mem.).
,,	Darboux, Gaston.
,,	Hering, Ewald
,,	Hill, George William
,,	Michelson, Albert Abraham
,,	Richthofen, Baron Ferdinand von
,,	Solms-Laubach, Graf Hermann zu
,,	Thomsen, Julius
	1903
June 11	Bayliss, William Maddock.
,,	Bridge, Thomas William.
,,	Copeman, Sydney Arthur Monckton.
,,	Darwin, Horace.
,,	Hiern, William Philip.
,,	Mallock, Henry Reginald Arnulph.
,,	Masson, David Orme.
,,	Perkin, Arthur George.
,,	Rutherford, Ernest.
,,	Sampson, Ralph Allen.
,,	Stead, John Edward.
,,	Strahan, Aubrey.
,,	Symington, Johnson.
,,	Townsend, John Sealy.
,,	Whitehead, Alfred North.
	1904
May 5	Brodie, Thomas Gregor.
,,	Burrard, Sidney Gerald.
,,	Dixon, Alfred Cardew.
,,	Dobbie, James Johnston.
,,	Holland, Thomas Henry; afterwards K.C.I.E.
,,	Joly, Charles Jasper.
,,	Marshall, Hugh.
,,	Meyrick, Edward.
,,	Muirhead, Alexander.
,,	Nuttall, George Henry Falkiner.
,,	Shipley, Arthur Everett.
,,	Travers, Morris William.

Date of Election	**1904** (*continued*)
May 5	Wager, Harold William Taylor.
„	Walker, Gilbert Thomas.
„	Watts, William Whitehead.
June 16	Strathcona, Donald Alexander Smith, Lord.
	1905
May 11	Adami, John George.
„	Bone, William Arthur.
„	Campbell, John Edward.
„	Dines, William Henry.
„	Field, Arthur Mostyn, Capt. R.N.; afterwards K.C.B.
„	Forster, Martin Onslow.
„	Goodrich, Edwin Stephen.
„	Hopkins, Frederick Gowland.
„	Lamplugh, George William.
„	MacBride, Ernest William.
„	Oliver, Francis Wall.
„	Prain, David; afterwards Kt.
„	Searle, George Frederick Charles.
„	Strutt, Hon. Robert John.
„	Whittaker, Edmund Taylor.
„	De Vries, Hugo } (For. Mem.).
„	Hermann, Ludimar } (For. Mem.).
„	Lorentz, Hendrik Antoon } (For. Mem.).
„	Moissan, Henri } (For. Mem.).
	1906
May 3	Andrews, Charles William.
„	Beilby, George Thomas.
„	Blackman, Frederick Frost.
„	Bromwich, Thomas John I'Anson.
„	Cowell, Philip Herbert.
„	Heape, Walter.
„	Jeans, James Hopwood.
„	Lees, Charles Herbert.
„	Lyons, Henry George, Capt. R.E.
„	Macallum, Archibald Byron.
„	Marsh, James Ernest.
„	Mitchell, Peter Chalmers.
„	Swinburne, James.
„	Wilson, Harold Albert.
„	Wright, Almroth Edward; afterwards Kt.
Nov. 1	Haldane, Rt. Hon. Richard Burdon; afterwards Viscount, and Lord Chancellor.
„	Iveagh, Edward Cecil Guinness, Viscount.
8	Connaught and Strathearn, H.R.H. The Duke of.

Date of Election	**1907**
May 2	Adams, Frank Dawson.
,,	Anderson, Hugh Kerr.
,,	Benham, William Blaxland Shoppee.
,,	Blythswood, Archibald Campbell Campbell, Lord.
,,	Bragg, William Henry.
,,	Chattaway, Frederick Daniel.
,,	Crossley, Arthur William.
,,	Cushny, Arthur Robertson.
,,	Duddell, William.
,,	Gamble, Frederick William.
,,	Petavel, Joseph Ernest.
,,	Pocklington, Henry Cabourn.
,,	Ridley, Henry Nicholas.
,,	Smith, Grafton Elliot.
,,	Young, William Henry.
June 6	Pawlow, Ivan Petrovitch (For. Mem.).
,,	Pickering, Edward Charles (For. Mem.).
,,	Retzius, Magnus Gustaf (For. Mem.).
,,	Righi, Augusto (For. Mem.).
	1908
May 7	Barlow, William.
,,	Berkeley, Randal Thomas Mowbray, Earl of.
,,	Clerk, Dugald.
,,	Dendy, Arthur.
,,	Dixon, Henry Horatio.
,,	Gardiner, John Stanley.
,,	Gowland, William.
,,	Grace, John Hilton.
,,	Hamilton, David James.
,,	Major, Charles Immanuel Forsyth.
,,	Nevill, Edmund Neville.
,,	Rivers, William Halse Rivers.
,,	Russell, Hon. Bertrand Arthur William.
,,	Stapf, Otto.
,,	Thorpe, Jocelyn Field.
June 4	Becquerel, Antoine Henri (For. Mem.).
,,	Helmert, Friedrich Robert (For. Mem.).
,,	Kitasato, Shibamiro (For. Mem.).
,,	Mitchell, Silas Weir (For. Mem.).
Nov. 5	Asquith, Rt. Hon. Herbert Henry.
,,	Bedford, Herbrand Arthur Russell, Duke of.
	1909
Mar. 25	Hale, George Ellery (For. Mem.).
,,	Kronecker, Hugo (For. Mem.).
,,	Picard, Charles Émile (For. Mem.).
,,	Ramón y Cajal, Santiago (For. Mem.).

Date of Election	**1909** (*continued*)
May 6	Baly, Edward Charles Cyril.
,,	Barlow, Sir Thomas, Bt.
,,	Barnes, Rev. Ernest William.
,,	Bather, Francis Arthur.
,,	Hadfield, Sir Robert Abbott.
,,	Hall, Alfred Daniel.
,,	Harden, Arthur.
,,	Jukes-Browne, Alfred John.
,,	Kerr, John Graham.
,,	Lewis, William James.
,,	McClelland, John Alexander.
,,	Orr, William McFadden.
,,	Rendle, Alfred Barton.
,,	Smith, James Lorrain.
,,	Wilson, James Thomas.
	1910
May 5	Barcroft, Joseph.
,,	Bourne, Gilbert Charles.
,,	Coleman, Arthur Philemon.
,,	Dixey, Frederick Augustus.
,,	Filon, Louis Napoleon George.
,,	Fowler, Alfred.
,,	Garrod, Archibald Edward.
,,	Hardy, Godfrey Harold.
,,	Harker, John Allen.
,,	Hewitt, John Theodore.
,,	Hopkinson, Bertram.
,,	Lapworth, Arthur.
,,	Leishman, Sir William Boog.
,,	Plimmer, Henry George.
,,	Soddy, Frederick.
June 30	Arrhenius, Svante August (For. Mem.).
,,	Bornet, Jean Baptiste Edouard (For. Mem.).
,,	Ehrlich, Paul (For. Mem.).
,,	Volterra, Vito (For. Mem.).
,,	Weismann, August (For. Mem.).
	1911
May 4	Barnes, Howard Turner.
,,	Brown, Adrian John.
,,	Cohen, Julius Berend.
,,	Dixon, Walter Ernest.
,,	Donnan, Frederick George.
,,	Hills, Edmond Herbert.
,,	Lang, William Henry.
,,	Leathes, John Beresford.
,,	Minchin, Edward Alfred.

Date of Election	**1911** (*continued*)
May 4	Muir, Robert.
,,	Oldham, Richard Dixon.
,,	Pocock, Reginald Innes.
,,	Porter, Alfred William.
,,	Richmond, Herbert William.
,,	Stoney, George Gerald.
Nov. 9	Backlund, Jöns Oskar (For. Mem.).
,,	Groth, Paul Heinrich Ritter von (For. Mem.).
,,	Kayser, Heinrich (For. Mem.).
,,	Le Bel, Joseph Achille (For. Mem.).
,,	Timiriazeff, Clement A. (For. Mem.).
23	Cromer, Evelyn Baring, Earl of, O.M.
,,	Rothschild, Hon. Lionel Walter.
	1912
May 2	Arnold, John Oliver.
,,	Barkla, Charles Glover.
,,	Cockayne, Leonard.
,,	Dixon, Arthur Lee.
,,	Heath, Sir Thomas Little, K.C.B.
,,	Jones, Humphrey Owen.
,,	Lyle, Thomas Ranken.
,,	McDougall, William.
,,	Messel, Rudolf.
,,	Moore, Benjamin.
,,	Nettleship, Edward.
,,	Newstead, Robert.
,,	Oram, Sir Henry John, K.C.B.
,,	Prior, George Thurland.
,,	Punnett, Reginald Crundall.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF FELLOWS

FROM THE FOUNDATION OF THE SOCIETY TO MAY 2ND, 1912

Reference to the Chronological Register is given by the date of election

A

Abbot, C. 1793
Abbot, J. F. 1793
Abeille, L. P. 1762
Abel, C. 1819
Abel, F. A. 1860
Abercorn, Earl of (see Paisley, Lord).
Aberdare, Lord 1876
Aberdeen, Earl of 1808
Aberdour, Lord 1733
Aberdour, Lord 1754
Abernethy, J. 1796
Abgali, Mohammed Ben Ali . . 1725
Abney, W. de W. 1876
Acland, H. W. D. 1847
Acland, T. D. 1839
Adair, J. 1688
Adair, J. 1788
Adair, R. A. S. 1845
Adam, R. 1761
Adami, J. G. 1905
Adams, A. L. 1872
Adams, F. D. 1907
Adams, J. C. 1849
Adams, W. G. 1872
Adanson, M. 1761
Adare, Viscount 1834
Addison, W. 1846
Adee, S. 1744
Adye, J. W. 1774
Afzelius, A. 1798
Aga, C. A. 1728
Agar, G. C. 1832
Agar, W. E. 1781
Agassiz, A. 1891
Agassiz, J. L. R. 1838
Aglionby, W. 1667
Agricola, G. A. 1698
Ahlers, C. 1726
Ailsa, Marq. of (see Cassillis, Earl of).
Airy, G. B. 1836
Aitchison, J. E. T. 1883
Aitken, J. 1889
Aitken, W. 1873
Akenside, M. 1753
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Albemarle, Duke of 1664
Albert, Prince Consort 1840
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Albini, M. d' 1756
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Alcock, A. W. 1901
Alcock, N. 1749
Aldersey, R. 1794
Alderson, J. 1841
Alexander, H. 1847
Alexander, R. 1835
Alfred, Duke of Edinburgh . . 1882
Algarotti, F. 1736
Alison, A. 1792
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Allen, J. 1730
Allen, T. 1667
Allen, W. 1807
Allen, W. 1841
Allerton, Lord (see Jackson, W. L.).
Alleyn, J. 1663
Alleyne, J. 1776
Allioni, C. 1758
Allix, W. 1753
Allman, G. J. 1854
Allman, G. J. 1884
Almeyda, T. de 1758
Alruz, J. W. 1729
Alstroemer, J. 1778
Althorp, George, Viscount . . 1780
Althorp, John, Viscount . . . 1820
Alvanley, B. (see Arden, R. P.).
Alverstone, Lord 1902
Amagat, E. H. 1897
Ames, J. 1743
Amiens, Lord 1777
Amman, J. 1730
Ampère, A. M. 1827
Amyand, C. 1716
Amyot, T. 1824
Anderdon, J. P. 1811
Anderson, H. K. 1907
Anderson, J. 1759
Anderson, J. 1879
Anderson, W. 1891
Andrade, A. F. de 1749
Andrew, J. 1821
Andrews, C. W. 1906
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Andrews, T. 1849
Andrews, T. 1888
Anglesey, Earl of 1668
Ångström, A. J. 1870
Anguish, T. 1766
Anker, B. 1782
Anker, C. 1804
Annesley, —. 1704
Annesley, J. 1840
Annesley, Lord 1663
Ansell, C. 1834
Anson, G. 1745
Anson, T. 1730
Anspach und Bayreuth, Margraf von 1780
Ansted, D. T. 1844
Antrobus, E. 1801
Apjohn, J. 1853
Appold, J. G. 1853
Arago, F. J. D. 1818
Arbuthnot, J. 1704
Arbuthnot, J. 1770
Archer, W. 1875
Archibald, C. D. 1840
Arden, C. G. 1786
Arden, R. P. 1788
Arderne, J. 1668
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Areskine, R. 1703
Argelander, F. W. A. 1846
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Armstrong, A. 1873
Armstrong, H. E. 1876
Armstrong, J. 1723
Armstrong, R. Y. 1892
Armstrong, W. G. 1846
Arnold, J. H. 1806
Arnold, J. O. 1912
Arnott, J. M. 1843
Arnott, N. 1838
Arrhenius, S. A. 1910
Arthington, C. 1701
Arundel, R. 1740
Ascanius, P. 1755
Ash, E. 1801
Ash, J. 1787
Ashburton, Lord 1854
Ashby, S. 1756
Ashe, St. G. 1685
Ashe, W. W. 1748
Ashley, Lord 1663
Ashmole, E. 1663
Askew, A. 1749
Asquith, H. H. 1908
Assemanni, S. E. 1737
Astle, E. 1808
Astle, T. 1766
Aston, F. 1678
Atcherley, D. F. 1841
Atholl, Duke of 1780
Atkyns, R. 1664
Attfield, J. 1880
Atwell, J. 1728
Atwood, G. 1776
Aubert, A. 1772
Aubrey (see Awbrey).
Auckland, Baron (see Eden, W.).
Audubon, J. J. 1830
Auldjo, J. 1840
Auriol, J. P. 1808
Aust, G. 1797
Austen, J. 1663
Austen, R. A. C. 1849
Austria, Archduke John of . . . 1816
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Auwers, A. 1879
Auzout, A. 1666
Avebury, Lord (see Lubbock, J.).
Averani, G. 1712
Awbrey, J. 1663
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Aylesford, Earl of (see Guernsey, Lord).
Ayloffe, J. 1731
Ayres, C. N. 1708
Ayres, T. 1707
Ayrton, W. 1837
Ayrton, W. E. 1881

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Babbage, C. 1816
Baber, H. H. 1816
Babington, B. G. 1828
Babington, C. C. 1851
Babington, W. 1805
Bache, A. D. 1860
Back, G. 1847
Backlund, J. O. 1911
Bacon, J. 1750
Bacon, T. S. 1721
Bacon, V. 1732
Baden-Dourlach, C. F. 1747
Badham, C. 1818
Baer, C. E. von 1854
Baeyer, A. 1885
Bagenall, N. 1664
Baglivi, G. 1698
Bagnall, J. 1774
Bailey, A. 1683
Baillie, D. 1836
Baillie, J. 1817
Baillie, M. 1790
Baillon, H. E. 1894
Baillou, Chevalier de 1749
Baily, E. H. 1842
Baily, F. 1821
Baird, A. 1828
Baird, A. W. 1885
Baird, W. 1867
Baker, B. 1890
Baker, F. 1811
Baker, G. 1762
Baker, H. 1740
Baker, H. B. 1902

Baker, H. F. 1898
Baker, J. 1810
Baker, J. G. 1878
Baker, J. W. 1771
Baker, S. W. 1869
Baker, T. 1684
Baldini, G. A. 1712
Baldwin, C. A. 1676
Baldwin, R. 1760
Bale, C. 1719
Balfour, A. J. 1888
Balfour, F. M. 1878
Balfour, I. B. 1884
Balfour, J. H. 1856
Balfour, T. G. 1858
Ball, J. 1868
Ball, P. 1663
Ball, R. S. 1873
Ball, V. 1882
Ballard, E. 1889
Balle, R. 1708
Balle, W. 1663
Balme, E. 1801
Baltimore, Charles, Lord . . 1731
Baltimore, Frederick, Lord . . 1767
Baly, E. C. C. 1909
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Bancroft, E. 1773
Bandon, Earl of 1845
Bankes, R. 1736
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Banks, J. 1668
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Banks, J. 1766
Barbiano and Belgiojoso, Count of . 1781
Barboza, J. M. S. 1750
Barclay, A. K. 1852
Barclay, J. R. (see Robertson, J.).
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Barham, H. 1717
Baring, F. T. 1849
Baring, T. 1841
Baring, T. 1860
Barker, G. 1839
Barker, R. 1731
Barker, R. 1775
Barkla, C. G. 1912
Barkly, H. 1864
Barlow, J. 1834
Barlow, P. 1823
Barlow, P. W. 1845
Barlow, R. 1819
Barlow, T. 1909
Barlow, W. 1908
Barlow, W. H. 1850
Barnard, E. 1828
Barnard, F. A. 1790
Barnard, T. 1783
Barnes, E. W. 1909
Barnes, H. T. 1911
Barnes, J. 1710
Barnewall, M. 1765
Barnwell, C. F. 1809
Barnwell, F. H. 1818
Baron, J. 1823
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Barrett, W. F. 1899
Barretto, J. 1818
Barrington, D. 1767
Barrington, T. 1669
Barrow, I. 1663
Barrow, J. 1805
Barrow, J. 1844
Barrowby, W. 1721
Barry, A. 1832
Barry, C. 1849
Barry, D. 1832
Barry, E. 1731
Barry, J. W. 1895
Barry, M. 1840
Barthélemy, J. J. 1755
Barton, P. 1757
Basevi, G. 1843
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Basnage de Beauval, J. 1697
Bassand, J. B. 1731
Basset, A. B. 1889
Baster, J. 1738
Bastian, H. C. 1868
Bate, C. S. 1861
Bate, G. 1663
Bateman, J. 1838
Bateman, J. F. 1860
Bateman, Viscount 1732
Bates, H. W. 1881
Bates, T. 1718
Bateson, W. 1894
Bath, Earl of 1744
Bath and Wells, Bp. of (see Moss, C.).
Bather, F. A. 1909
Bathurst, B. 1731
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Batten, J. H. 1816
Battie, W. 1741
Battine, W. 1797
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Bauer, F. 1821
Bauza, F. 1819
Bavaria, Elector Palatine of . . 1784
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Baxendell, J. 1884
Bayardi, O. A. 1755
Bayes, T. 1742
Bayford, D. 1770
Baylay, W. F. 1828
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Bayley, T. B. 1773
Bayliss, W. M. 1903
Bayne, T. 1663
Beaconsfield, Earl of (see Disraeli, B.).
Beal, J. 1663
Beale, J. 1721
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Beamish, N. L. 1827
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Beaufort, F. 1814
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Beaufoy, H. 1815
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Beaumont, J. 1685
Beaumont, J. B. J. Élie de . . 1765
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Beccari, J. B. 1728
Beccaria, G. B. 1755
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Beckett, J. 1816
Beckett, W. 1718
Beckles, S. H. 1859
Becquerel, A. C. 1837
Becquerel, A. E. 1888
Becquerel, A. H. 1908
Beddard, F. E. 1892
Beddoe, J. 1873
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Beechey, F. W. 1824
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Beilby, G. T. 1906
Bél, M. (see Belius, M.).
Belchier, J. 1732
Bélidor, B. F. de 1726
Belius, M. 1738
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Bell, I. L. 1874
Bell, J. 1824
Bell, J. 1884
Bell, R. 1897
Bell, T. 1828
Bellamy, J. W. 1834
Bellers, F. 1711
Bellers, J. 1718
Bellin, J. N. 1753
Belluga, B. de 1780
Belper, Edward, Lord 1860
Belward (see Fisher, R.).
Beneden, P. J. van 1875
Benham, W. B. S. 1907
Bennet, A. 1789
Bennet, H. G. 1812
Bennet, R. H. A. 1767
Bennett, J. J. 1841
Bennett, J. R. 1875
Bentham, G. 1862
Bentinck, J. 1765
Bentinck, W. 1731
Bentinck, W. 1787
Bentley, R. 1695
Beresford-Hope, A. J. B. . . . 1880

Bergius, P. J. 1770
Bergman, T. O. 1765
Beringhen, T. von 1667
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Berkeley, Earl of 1908
Berkeley, Lord 1663
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Berkeley, M. J. 1879
Bernard, C. 1696
Bernard, C. 1864
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Bernoulli, D. 1750
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Biot, J. B. 1815
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Bird, G. 1846
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Bischoff, T. L. W. 1868
Bishop, G. 1848
Bishop, J. 1844
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Boileau, J. T. 1840
Bold, P. P. 1815
Boltzmann, L. 1899
Bon, F. Xavier 1738
Bond, P. 1815
Bone, W. A. 1905
Bonet, L. F. 1711
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Bonner, J. G. 1840
Bonnet, C. 1743
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Borneman, J. P. 1722
Bornet, J. B. E. 1910
Borrer, W. 1835
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Bosanquet, R. H. M. 1890
Bosanquet, S. 1793
Boscovich, R. J. 1761
Bose, G. M. 1757
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Bosville, W. 1792
Bosworth, J. 1829
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Bottomley, J. T. 1888
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Bougainville, L. A. 1756
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Boughton, C. W. R. 1814
Boughton, W. E. R. 1814
Bouguer, P. 1749
Bouillon, duc de (see D'Auvergne, P.).
Boulenger, G. A. 1894
Boulton, M. 1785
Bourdelin, C. 1702
Bourne, A. G. 1895
Bourne, G. C. 1910
Bourne, W. S. 1826
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Bouverie, E. P. 1863
Bovey, H. T. 1902
Bovill, W. 1867
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Bowen, C. S. C. 1885
Bower, F. O. 1891
Bower, T. 1712
Bowerbank, J. S. 1842
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Bradford, J. R. 1894
Bradley, J. 1718
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Brady, H. B. 1874
Brady, G. S. 1882
Braganza, Joano, Duque de . . 1757
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Bramwell, F. J. 1873
Bramwell, G. W. W. 1882
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Brande, W. T. 1809
Brander, G. 1754
Brandis, D. 1875
Brandreth, H. R. 1841
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Brewster, D. 1815
Breynius, J. P. 1703
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Bridge, B. 1812
Bridge, T. W. 1903
Bridgeman, O. 1696
Bridgeman, W. 1679
Bridgen, E. 1777
Bridges, B. 1726
Bridges, J. 1708
Bridgewater, Earl of 1808
Bridgman, W. 1821
Briggs, J. 1838
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Brisbane, T. M. 1810
Bristol, Earl of 1782
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Bristow, H. W. 1862
Bristow, W. 1742
Bristowe, J. S. 1881
Broadbent, W. H. 1897
Brockedon, W. 1834
Brocklesby, R. 1746
Broderip, C. 1816
Broderip, W. J. 1828
Brodie, B. C. 1810
Brodie, B. C. 1849
Brodie, J. 1797
Brodie, T. G. 1904
Brøgger, W. C. 1902
Bromfield, R. 1779
Bromfield, T. 1713
Bromhead, E. F. 1817
Bromwich, T. J. I'A. 1906
Brongniart, A. 1825
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Brown, A. C. 1879
Brown, A. J. 1911
Brown, E. 1667
Brown, E. W. 1898
Brown, H. T. 1889
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Browne, I. H. 1749
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Browne, T. 1699
Browne, W. 1738
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Brownlow, Lord 1738
Brownrigg, W. 1742
Brown-Séquard, E. 1860
Bruce, D. 1663
Bruce, D. 1899
Bruce, J. 1776
Bruce, J. 1791
Bruce, J. L. K. (see Knight, J. L.).
Bruce, Lord 1663
Bruhl, J. M. 1765
Brunel, I. K. 1830
Brunel, M. I. 1814
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Brunton, T. L. 1874
Bryan, G. H. 1895
Bryce, J. 1893
Brydges, J. 1694
Brydone, P. 1773
Bryson, A. 1854
Buccleuch, Duke of 1833
Buccleugh, Duke of (see Dalkeith, Earl of).
Buch, L. von 1828
Buchan, A. 1898
Buchan, Earls of (see under Cardross).
Buchanan, F. 1806
Buchanan, G. 1882
Buchanan, J. Y. 1887
Büchner, A. E. 1763
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Buckton, G. B. 1857
Budd, G. 1836
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Buffon, G. L. L. 1739
Bugge, T. 1788
Buissiere, P. 1699
Buist, G. 1846
Bulgaris, E. 1788
Bulkeley, R. 1685
Buller, W. L. 1879
Bullialdus, I. 1667
Bunbury, C. J. F. 1851
Bunsen, R. W. 1858
Burbury, S. H. 1890
Burch, G. J. 1900
Burge, W. 1840
Burgess, T. 1807
Burgoyne, J. F. 1856
Burlington, Earl of 1722
Burman, E. 1728
Burnes, A. 1834
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Burney, C. 1773
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Burney, C. P. 1814
Burney, J. 1809
Burns, J. 1830
Burnside, W. 1893
Burrard, S. G. 1904
Burrell, P. 1752
Burroughs, W. 1817
Burrow, E. J. 1818
Burrow, J. 1737
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Burrows, G. 1847
Burt, T. S. 1836
Burton, D. 1832
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Bury, E. 1844
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Busby, J. 1719
Bushe, A. 1758
Busk, G. 1850
Bute, Marquess of 1799
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Butler, G. 1819
Butler, S. 1822
Butt, J. M. 1767
Butter, J. 1822
Buxton, G. 1779
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Byng, G. S. 1841
Byrd, W. 1696
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Cabbell, B. B. 1837
Cadell, W. A. 1810
Cadogan, C. 1718
Cadogan, W. 1752
Caird, J. 1875
Caithness, Earl of 1862
Calcutta, Bp. of (see Middleton, T. F.).
Caldani, M. A. L. 1772
Caldcleugh, A. 1831
Caldecott, J. 1840
Calderwood, W. 1776
Caldwell, J. 1752
Caley, J. 1821
Call, J. 1775
Callendar, H. L. 1894
Callender, G. W. 1871
Calver, E. K. 1873
Calvert, B. L. 1731
Calvert, F. C. 1859
Calvert, P. 1781
Camac, W. 1821
Camden, Earl (see Pratt, C.).
Cameron, J. 1868
Campbell, C. 1730
Campbell, F. (Lord) 1793
Campbell, G. 1730
Campbell, H. 1748
Campbell, J. 1718
Campbell, J. 1764
Campbell, J. 1795
Campbell, J. 1812
Campbell, J. (Lord) 1819
Campbell, J. E. 1905
Campbell-Johnston (see Johnston, A. R.).
Camper, P. 1750
Camus, C. É. L. 1764
Canning, G. 1810
Canning, G. 1826
Cannizzaro, S. 1889
Canterbury, Abp. of (see Howley, W.).
Canterbury, Abp. of (see Sheldon, G.).
Canterbury, Abp. of (see Sumner, J. B.).
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Canton, J. 1749
Cantwell, A. 1738
Canvane, P. 1765
Cape, J. 1852
Capeller, M. A. de 1725
Capello, P. A. 1744
Capper, R. 1797
Caraccioli, D. 1765
Carafa, G. 1759
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Carbery, Earl of (see Vaughan, Lord).
Carbone, J. B. 1729
Carburi, G. B. 1765
Card, H. 1820
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Carkess, J. 1663
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Carlisle, A. 1804
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Carne, J. 1818
Carnegie, D. 1799
Carpenter, G. 1729
Carpenter, P. H. 1885
Carpenter, W. B. 1844
Carpue, J. C. 1817
Carr, R. J. 1831
Carr, T. W. 1815
Carr, W. 1727
Carr, W. H. 1806
Carrington, C. E. 1800
Carrington, Lord 1800
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Carrington, R. C. 1860
Carruthers, W. 1871
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Cheyne, G. 1701
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Chichester, Bp. of (see Carr, R. J.).
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Childers, H. C. E. 1873
Children, J. G. 1807
Chisholm, C. 1808
Cholmondeley, Earl of (see Newborough, Lord).
Chree, C. 1897
Christie, J. R. 1847
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Christie, W. H. M. 1881
Christian VII, King of Denmark . 1768
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Clark, F. Le G. 1872
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Clarke, A. R. 1862
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Clarke, C. M. 1825
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Cobbold, T. S. 1864
Cocchi, A. 1735
Cock, G. 1665
Cockayne, L. 1912
Cockburn, G. 1820
Cockburn, W. 1696
Cockle, J. 1865
Cocks, J. 1815
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Cockshutt, J. 1804
Coddington, H. 1829
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Cohen, F. 1821
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Cohn, F. 1897
Colby, T. 1820
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Colebrooke, H. T. 1816
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Collins, J. 1667
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Combe, C. 1776
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Common, A. A. 1885
Comyn, J. 1760
Conduitt, J. 1718
Congreve, W. 1811
Connaught and Strathearn, Duke of 1906
Connell, A. 1855
Connor, B. 1695
Connor, Bp. of Down and (see Smith, E.).
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Consort, the Prince 1840
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Cooper, C. P. 1832
Cooper, E. J. 1853
Cooper, J. H. 1819
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Cope, J. M. 1765
Copeland, T. 1834
Copeman, S. A. M. 1903
Copland, J. 1833
Copley, G. 1691
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Copping, J. 1740
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Cork, Bp. of (see Clayton, R.).
Cork and Orrery, Earl of . . . 1746
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Correa de Serra, J. 1796
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Cotton, J. 1810
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Crawford and Lyndsay, Earl of . 1663
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Creed, J. 1663
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Crofts, T. 1776
Croke, G. 1676
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Croll, J. 1876
Cromarty, Earl of (see Tarbat, Lord).
Crombie, A. 1829
Cromer, Earl of 1911
Cronhelm, A. H. de 1725
Crookes, W. 1863
Croone, W. 1663
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Crosse, J. G. 1836
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Crozier, F. R. M. 1843
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Currey, F. 1858
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Cushny, A. R. 1907
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Daniell, E. R. 1828
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Darboux, G. 1902
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Devonshire, Duke of 1747
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Devonshire, Earl of 1663
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Divers, E. 1885
Dixey, F. A. 1910
Dixon, A. 1748
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Dixon, H. B. 1886
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Douglas, F. S. N. 1817
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Dove, H. W. 1850
Down and Connor, Bp. of (see Smith, E.).
Downe, Viscount 1750
Downes, J. 1667
Downing, A. M. W. . . . 1896
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Dumas, J. B. A. 1840
Dummer, T. 1773
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Du Moulin, J. 1667
Duncan, A. 1798
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Dundas, R. A. 1833
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Dungarvan, Lord 1663
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Dunstan, W. R. 1893
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Duroure, J. 1780
Dutens, L. 1775
Duval, F. P. 1741
Duval, P. 1774
Dwarris, F. W. L. 1847
Dwyer, E. 1812
Dyer, S. 1760
Dysart, Earl of 1805
Dyson, F. W. 1901

E

Eames, J. 1724
Eardley, Earl of 1789
Eardley-Wilmot, F. M. . . . 1863
Eardley-Wilmot, J. E. . . . 1812
Earle, H. 1822
Earle, J. 1794
Earle, W. B. 1773
East, E. 1799
East, W. 1720
Eastlake, C. L. 1838
Eastwick, E. B. 1851
Eaton, S. 1797
Ebrington, Viscount . . . 1817
Eckersall, G. 1761
Eckhardt, A. G. 1774
Eden, W. 1786
Edgcumbe, R. 1676
Edgeworth, L. 1822
Edgworth, R. L. 1781
Edinburgh, Duke of 1882
Edmonstone, N. B. 1826
Edward, Duke of York . . . 1760
Edward VII, King (see Albert Edward, Prince of Wales).
Edwards, B. 1794
Edwards, G. 1757
Edwards, J. 1731
Edwards, W. F. 1829
Edye, J. 1835
Edye, J. 1841
Effen, J. van 1715
Egan, T. 1811
Egerton, F. H. 1781
Egerton, P. de M. G. . . . 1831
Egmont, Earl of 1764
Egmont, Earl of (see Percivale, J., 1701).
Egremont, Earl of 1797
Ehrenberg, C. G. 1837
Ehret, G. D. 1757
Ehrlich, P. 1910
Eldon, Earl of (see Scott, J.).
Elford, W. 1790
Elgar, F. 1896
Eliot, J. 1895
Eliott, W. F. 1815

Ellery, R. L. J. 1873
Ellesmere, Earl of 1860
Ellicott, J. 1738
Elliot, C. 1851
Elliot, G. 1834
Elliot, J. 1776
Elliot, J. 1811
Elliot, W. 1878
Elliotson, J. 1829
Elliott, C. 1835
Elliott, C. B. 1832
Elliott, E. B. 1891
Ellis, A. 1663
Ellis, A. J. 1864
Ellis, G. 1797
Ellis, G. A. 1816
Ellis, H. 1749
Ellis, H. 1811
Ellis, H. 1819
Ellis, J. 1754
Ellis, J. 1774
Ellis, J. 1801
Ellis, T. F. 1847
Ellis, W. 1745
Ellis, W. 1893
Ellys, A. 1723
Elmsley, P. 1814
Elphinstone, G. K. 1790
Elphinstone, H. 1832
Else, J. 1778
Elwes, H. J. 1897
Ely, Bp. of (see Laney, E.).
Emlyn, T. 1768
Emmet, M. 1697
Encke, J. F. 1825
Enderby, C. 1841
Englefield, H. C. 1778
Enniskillen, Earl of (see Cole, Viscount).
Ent, G. 1663
Ent, G. 1676
Ericeyra, Conde da (see Xavier de Menezes).
Erichsen, J. E. 1876
Erle, W. 1860
Erman, G. A. 1873
Erman, P. 1827
Erskine, R. 1771
Erskine, T. 1787
Erskyn (Aerskine), W. 1663
Essex, Earl of 1737
Esson, W. 1869
Etheridge, R. 1871
Euler, L. 1746
Eustace, M. 1667
Evans, A. J. 1901
Evans, F. J. O. 1862
Evans, J. 1864
Evans, L. 1823
Eve, H. 1681
Evelyn, G. 1829
Evelyn, J. 1663
Evelyn, J. 1722
Everest, G. 1827
Everett, J. D. 1879
Eversley, Lord (see Lefevre, G. J. S.).
Ewart, J. C. 1893
Ewer, W. 1840
Ewing, J. A. 1887
Exeter, Bp. of (see Lyttelton, C).
Exeter, Bp. of (see Ward, S.).
Exeter, Earl of 1767
Exeter, Earl of 1800
Eyre, J. 1791
Eyre, K. 1726
Eyre, R. 1767

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Faget, J. B. 1752
Fagnani, G. C. de 1723
Fahrenheit, D. G. 1724
Fairbairn, W. 1850
Fairfax, H. C. 1727
Falconer, H. 1845
Falconer, W. 1773
Fallows, F. 1820
Fane, F. 1663
Faraday, M. 1824
Faria, G. de 1682
Farmer, J. B. 1900
Farmer, R. 1791
Farquhar, R. T. 1820
Farquharson, J. 1830
Farr, S. 1779
Farr, W. 1770
Farr, W. 1855
Farrar, F. W. 1866
Farre, A. 1839
Fauquier, F. 1753
Fauquier, W. 1746
Fawcett, H. 1882
Fawconer, J. 1735
Fayrer, J. 1877
Feake, C. 1748
Featherstonhaugh, G. W. 1835
Fellowes, J. 1816
Fellowes, W. 1704
Fellowes, W. 1708
Fellowes, W. 1731
Felton, S. 1762
Fenton, H. J. H. 1899
Fenton, W. 1723
Ferguson, J. 1763
Ferguson, R. 1805
Fergusson, F. 1798
Fergusson, J. 1863
Fergusson, W. 1848
Fermor, T. W. 1805
Ferner, B. 1760
Feronce, J. B. de 1764
Ferrari, D. 1723
Ferrers, Earl 1761
Ferrers, N. M. 1877
Ferrier, D. 1876
Ferris, S. 1797
Festing, E. R. 1886
Fetherstonhaugh, M. 1752
Field, A. M. 1905

Field, F. 1863
Field, J. 1836
Fielding, G. H. 1842
Fife, Earl of 1787
Filenius, P. 1737
Filon, L. N. G. 1910
Finch, D. 1668
Finch, H. 1742
Finch, J. 1663
Finch, T. 1804
Finlater, Earl of (see Seafield, Viscount).
Finlay, J. 1788
Firmin, T. 1679
Fischer, E. 1899
Fischer, J. B. 1744
Fischer, W. L. F. 1855
Fisher, G. 1825
Fisher, J. 1819
Fisher, R. 1790
Fitton, W. H. 1815
Fitz-Clarence, G. 1820
Fitzgerald, G. F. 1883
FitzGerald, K. 1756
Fitzgerald, M. 1813
Fitzgerald, W. V. 1816
Fitzhardinge, Viscount 1668
Fitzherbert, W. 1762
FitzRoy, R. 1851
Fitzwilliam of Meryon, Viscount . 1747
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Fizeau, H. L. 1875
Flamsteed, J. 1676
Flatman, T. 1668
Fleming, J. 1813
Fleming, J. A. 1892
Fletcher, I. 1855
Fletcher, L. 1889
Fletcher, T. W. 1839
Fleury, F. W. de 1715
Flight, W. 1883
Flourens, M. J. P. 1835
Flower, — 1667
Flower, W. H. 1864
Fludyer, T. 1767
Fly, H. 1781
Folard, C. 1749
Foley, Lord 1740
Foley, R. 1708
Foley, T. 1696
Folkes, M. 1714
Folkes, M. 1772
Folkes, W. 1726
Folkes, W. B. 1834
Fontana, G. 1795
Fontenelle, B. le B. de 1732
Forbes, D. 1858
Forbes, E. 1845
Forbes, G. 1887
Forbes, J. 1803
Forbes, J. 1829
Forbes, J. D. 1832
Forbes, W. N. 1822
Ford, H. 1663
Ford, R. 1673
Fordyce, G. 1776
Fordyce, W. 1787
Formey, S. 1749
Fornassari, I. A. 1696
Forshall, J. 1828
Forster, E. 1801
Forster, E. 1821
Forster, G. 1777
Forster, J. R. 1772
Forster, M. O. 1905
Forster, N. 1755
Forster, T. 1706
Forster, T. 1766
Forster, W. E. 1875
Forsyth, A. R. 1886
Fortescue of Credan, Lord (see Aland, J. F.).
Fortis, A. 1795
Foscarini, M. 1759
Foster, C. Le Neve 1892
Foster, G. C. 1869
Foster, H. 1824
Foster, J. 1806
Foster, J. L. 1819
Foster, M. 1872
Fothergill, A. 1778
Fothergill, J. 1763
Foucault, J. B. L. 1864
Fouchy, J. P. G. de 1740
Fourmont, É. 1738
Fourmont, M. 1742
Fournier, G. 1783
Fourier, J. B. J. 1823
Fowler, A. 1910
Fowler, R. 1802
Fownes, G. 1845
Fox, R. W. 1848
Fox, W. 1872
Fraizer, A. 1663
Franck, J. 1821
Franck-von-Franckenau, G. . . 1693
François de Chaumont, F. S. B. . 1879
Frankland, E. 1853
Frankland, P. F. 1891
Frankland, T. 1706
Frankland, T. 1773
Frankland, W. 1706
Franklin, B. 1756
Franklin, J. 1823
Franklin, J. 1826
Franklin, W. 1820
Franks, A. W. 1874
Franks, N. 1764
Franks, W. 1781
Franks, W. 1811
Fraser, A. C. 1778
Fraser, T. R. 1877
Fraser, W. 1791
Frazer, A. 1816
Frederick; aft. Prince of Wales . 1728
Frederick, C. 1733
Frederick Augustus II, King of Saxony 1844

Frederick William IV, King of Prussia 1842
Freeman, C. 1797
Freind, J. 1711
Freire, C. R. 1791
Freke, J. 1729
Freman, W. 1735
Frere, G. E. 1837
Frere, H. B. E. 1877
Frere, J. 1771
Freshfield, J. W. 1834
Fresnel, A. J. 1825
Friend, M. C. 1820
Fries, E. M. 1875
Frisi, P. 1757
Frobenius, J. S. A. 1729
Frodsham, W. J. 1839
Fronchin, T. 1762
Frost, P. 1883
Froude, R. E. 1894
Froude, W. 1870
Fry, E. 1883
Fryer, J. 1697
Fullarton, W. 1779
Fuller, J. 1704
Fuller, J. 1726
Fuller, R. 1732
Fullerton, W. 1732

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Gabry, P. 1753
Gadow, H. F. 1892
Gaertner, J. 1761
Gage, J. 1824
Gage, Viscount 1728
Gairdner, W. T. 1893
Gale, R. 1717
Gale, T. 1677
Gallean, C. H. A. 1763
Galliani, C. 1734
Gallitzin, Prince 1798
Galloway, T. 1834
Gallucci, — 1706
Galton, D. 1859
Galton, F. 1860
Galton, S. 1785
Galvao, A. 1725
Gambier, J. 1737
Gamble, F. W. 1907
Gamble, J. S. 1899
Gamgee, A. 1872
Garangeot, R. J. C. 1728
Garcin, L. 1730
Garden, A. 1773
Gardiner, J. S. 1908
Gardiner, S. J. 1816
Gardiner, W. 1890
Garrod, A. B. 1858
Garrod, A. E. 1910
Garrod, A. H. 1876
Garrow, W. 1807
Garth, S. 1706
Garthshore, M. 1775
Garvagh, Lord (see Canning, G.).
Gascoigne, B. 1667
Gaskell, W. H. 1882
Gaskin, T. 1839
Gassiot, J. P. 1840
Gaubius, H. D. 1764
Gaudry, A. 1895
Gauss, C. F. 1804
Gay, N. 1798
Gay, R. 1718
Gay-Lussac, J. L. 1815
Geach, F. 1767
Gee, O. 1717
Geekie, A. 1710
Gegenbaur, C. 1884
Geikie, A. 1865
Geikie, J. 1875
Gell, W. 1807
Genevois, J. A. 1761
Geoffroy, C. J. 1715
Geoffroy, E. F. 1698
George, Prince of Wales 1727
George I, King 1727
George II, King 1727
George III, King 1760
George IV, King 1820
George V, King (see York, Duke of).
Georges, J. 1719
Gerdes, H. W. 1726
Gersten, C. L. 1733
Giacometti, M. A. 1740
Gibbes, G. S. 1796
Gibbon, E. 1788
Gibbs, J. 1729
Gibbs, J. W. 1897
Giddy, D. 1791
Giffen, R. 1892
Gilbart, J. W. 1846
Gilbert, J. 1726
Gilbert, J. D. 1834
Gilbert, J. H. 1860
Gilbert (see Giddy, D.).
Gilchrist, P. C. 1891
Gilkes, M. 1735
Gill, D. 1883
Gill, W. 1739
Gillan, H. 1795
Gillies, J. 1789
Gillon, J. 1809
Girardin, J. P. P. de 1732
Girle, J. 1754
Gisborne, T. 1758
Giuntini, H. 1731
Gladstone, J. H. 1853
Gladstone, W. E. 1881
Glaisher, J. 1849
Glaisher, J. W. L. 1875
Glandore, Earl of 1803
Glanvill, J. 1664
Glasgow, Earl of 1788
Glasse, S. 1764
Glazebrook, R. T. 1882
Glenbervie, Lord (see Douglas, S.).
Glenie, J. 1779
Glisson, F. 1663
Gloucester, Bp. of (see Huntingford).

Gloucester, Duke of 1780
Gloucester, William Frederick, Duke of 1797
Glover, G. 1832
Glover, P. 1723
Glynn, J. 1838
Gmelin, P. F. 1758
Goddard, J. 1663
Goderich, Viscount 1828
Godfrey, J. 1715
Godin, L. 1735
Godman, F. Du Cane 1882
Godolphin, W. 1664
Godschall, W. M. 1758
Godwin, G. 1839
Godwin-Austen (see Austen, R. A. C.).
Godwin-Austen, H. H. 1880
Goldie, G. D. T. 1902
Goldingham, J. 1808
Goldsmid, I. L. 1828
Gomeldon, W. 1663
Gompertz, B. 1819
Good, J. M. 1808
Goodenough, E. 1824
Goodenough, G. T. 1787
Goodenough, S. 1789
Goodrich, E. S. 1905
Goodricke, J. 1786
Goodsir, J. 1846
Goodwyn, — 1681
Gordon, Duke of 1784
Gordon, H. P. 1830
Gordon, J. A. 1835
Gordon, J. W. 1801
Gordon, P. 1694
Gordon, R. 1685
Gordon, T. 1821
Gore, G. 1865
Gori, A. F. 1738
Gorst, J. E. 1896
Gorter, D. de 1760
Goschen, G. J. 1872
Gosse, P. H. 1856
Gosset, I. 1772
Gostling, G. 1793
Gotch, F. 1892
Gough, R. 1775
Goulburn, H. 1820
Gould, B. A. 1891
Gould, J. 1843
Gould, W. 1683
Gould, W. 1774
Gouldsmyth, J. 1729
Gowers, W. R. 1887
Gowland, W. 1908
Grace, J. H. 1908
Græme, W. 1730
Graeme, W. 1766
Grafton, Duke of 1749
Graham, A. 1785
Graham, G. 1720
Graham, J. R. G. 1831
Graham, R. 1726
Graham, T. 1836
Grainger, R. D. 1846
Grandi, G. 1709
Grandi, J. 1690
Grant, C. 1828
Grant, J. 1779
Grant, J. A. 1873
Grant, L. A. 1791
Grant, R. 1865
Grant, R. E. 1836
Grant, T. T. 1840
Grant Duff, M. E. 1880
Grantley, Lord (see Norton, F.).
Granville, A. B. 1817
Granville, Earl 1853
Graunt, J. 1663
Gravatt, W. 1832
Graves, C. 1880
Graves, J. T. 1839
Graves, R. J. 1850
's Gravesande, W. J. 1715
Gray, A. 1873
Gray, A. 1896
Gray, Baron 1816
Gray, C. 1754
Gray, E. W. 1779
Gray, G. R. 1865
Gray, H. 1852
Gray, J. 1731
Gray, J. E. 1832
Gray, R. 1728
Gray, S. 1732
Greatheed, R. W. 1793
Greatorex, T. 1819
Green, A. H. 1886
Green, J. H. 1825
Green, J. R. 1895
Green, R. 1753
Green, W. 1790
Greene, T. 1711
Greene, T. 1798
Greene, W. 1729
Greenhill, A. G. 1888
Greenhow, E. H. 1870
Greenough, G. B. 1807
Greenwell, W. 1878
Greg, J. 1772
Gregg, H. 1798
Gregory (Gregorie), D. 1692
Gregory (Gregorie), J. 1668
Gregory, J. 1756
Gregory, J. W. 1901
Gregory, R. 1803
Gregory, W. H. 1878
Greig, S. 1782
Greig, W. 1833
Greive, J. 1769
Grenville, Lord 1818
Gresham, C. 1688
Gresley, T. 1784
Greswell, R. 1830
Greville, C. F. 1772
Greville, Lord 1767
Greville, R. F. 1794
Grew, N. 1671

Grey, T. 1815
Griess, J. P. 1868
Grieve, J. 1794
Griffith, E. 1834
Griffiths, E. H. 1895
Griffiths, J. 1806
Grimani, P. 1712
Grimston, J. B. 1786
Grindall, R. 1758
Grinfield, S. 1767
Grive, J. de la 1733
Gronovius, L. T. 1763
Groombridge, S. 1812
Grosley, P. J. 1766
Grosvenor, Lord 1777
Grote, G. 1857
Groth, P. H. 1911
Grove, W. R. 1840
Grover, J. 1830
Groves, C. E. 1883
Grubb, H. 1883
Grubb, T. 1864
Gua de Malves, J. P. de 1742
Guasco, O. de 1750
Guasconi, B. (see Gascoigne, B.) . 1667
Guernsey, Lord 1773
Guest, E. 1839
Guest, J. J. 1830
Guglielmini, D. 1697
Guignes, J. de 1752
Guilford, Earl of (see North, G. A.).
Guillemard, J. 1806
Guiscard, marquis de 1706
Guise, J. 1716
Gull, W. W. 1869
Gulliver, G. 1839
Gunn, R. C. 1854
Gunning, J. 1782
Günther, A. C. L. G. 1867
Gurney, H. 1818
Gurney, R. 1875
Guthrie, F. 1871
Guthrie, G. J. 1827
Guthrie, M. 1782
Guy, W. A. 1866
Guyon, C. M. 1746
Guyton de Morveau, L. B. . . . 1788
Gwynne, R. 1681
Gyllenborg, C. 1711

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Haak, T. 1663
Haast, J. von 1867
Haddington, Earl of 1844
Haddon, A. C. 1899
Haddu, Muhammad ibn . . . 1682
Hadfield, R. A. 1909
Hadley, G. 1734
Hadley, J. 1716
Hadley, J. 1758
Haemstede, H. van 1761
Haggitt, F. 1820
Haidinger, C. 1856
Haig, R. W. 1867
Haighton, J. 1815
Hailstone, J. 1801
Haistwell, E. 1698
Haldane, J. S. 1897
Haldane, R. B. 1906
Hale, G. E. 1909
Hale, R. 1720
Hales, S. 1717
Halford, H. 1810
Halifax, Earl of (see Montagu, C.).
Halifax, Viscount 1675
Hall, A. D. 1909
Hall, B. 1812
Hall, B. 1816
Hall, F. 1732
Hall, H. 1675
Hall, J. 1806
Hall, J. 1820
Hall, M. 1832
Hall, T. H. 1827
Hall, W. H. 1847
Hallam, H. 1821
Haller, A. 1739
Halley, E. 1678
Halliburton, W. D. 1891
Hallifax, R. 1785
Halliwell, J. O. (aft. Halliwell-Phillipps) 1839
Halloy, J. B. d' 1873
Halsbury, Lord 1887
Halswell, E. 1834
Hamersley, H. 1779
Hamett, J. 1835
Hamilton, A. 1777
Hamilton (see Buchanan, F.).
Hamilton, A. 1795
Hamilton, A. 1808
Hamilton, C. 1747
Hamilton, D. 1708
Hamilton, D. J. 1908
Hamilton, Duke of 1735
Hamilton, Duke of (see Douglas, Marquess of).
Hamilton, H. 1761
Hamilton, H. P. 1828
Hamilton, J. 1734
Hamilton, J. 1745
Hamilton, R. 1819
Hamilton, W. 1766
Hamilton, W. J. 1855
Hamilton, W. R. 1813
Hammond, A. 1700
Hammond, B. 1754
Hammond, W. 1663
Hamond, A. S. 1797
Hampden, Lord (see Pakington, J.).
Hampden, Viscount (see Trevor, Lord).
Hampe, J. H. 1729
Hanbury, D. 1867
Hanbury, W. 1728
Hanckewitz, A. G. 1729
Handfield, J. 1816
Hanmer, E. 1817
Hanmer, T. 1804

Hannen, Lord 1891
Hannisius, D. 1678
Hansen, P. A. 1835
Hansler, J. J. 1838
Hansteen, C. 1839
Harby, E. 1668
Harcourt, A. G. V. 1868
Harcourt, Earl 1753
Harcourt, W. Vernon 1881
Harden, A. 1909
Hardenberg, Baron von 1745
Harding, C. 1806
Harding, W. 1852
Hardinge, C. 1753
Hardinge, G. 1788
Hardwick, J. 1838
Hardwick, P. 1831
Hardwicke, Earl of 1753
Hardwicke, Earl of 1790
Hardwicke, Earl of 1847
Hardwicke, Earl of (see Yorke, P.).
Hardwicke, T. 1813
Hardy, G. H. 1910
Hardy, P. 1839
Hardy, W. B. 1902
Hare, F. G. 1812
Harford, J. S. 1823
Hargraves, J. 1726
Hargreave, C. J. 1844
Harker, A. 1902
Harker, J. A. 1910
Harkness, R. 1856
Harley, E. 1663
Harley, G. 1865
Harley, Lord 1711
Harley, R. 1663
Harley, R. 1863
Harley, T. 1667
Harmer, S. F. 1898
Harper, J. 1726
Harper, S. 1766
Harrington, E. 1734
Harrington, Lord 1741
Harrington, W. 1665
Harris, D. 1768
Harris, J. 1696
Harris, J. 1763
Harris, J. G. 1835
Harris, S. 1722
Harris, W. S. 1831
Harrison, G. 1807
Harrison, T. 1804
Harrison, T. C. 1845
Harrison, W. 1765
Harrison, W. 1815
Harrowby, Earl of 1853
Hartley, D. 1736
Hartley, W. N. 1884
Hartopp, G. H. F. 1815
Harvey, C. 1819
Harvey, E. 1764
Harvey, G. 1825
Harvey, H. 1825
Harvey, J. 1664
Harvey, R. J. 1835
Harvey, W. H. 1858
Harwood, B. 1784
Harwood, J. 1686
Harwood, J. 1827
Haselden, T. 1739
Hassell, R. 1726
Hasted, E. 1766
Hasted, H. 1812
Hastings, Marquess of (see Rawdon, Lord).
Hastings, W. 1801
Haswell, W. A. 1897
Hatchett, C. 1797
Hatherley, Lord (see Wood, W. P.).
Hatherton, Lord 1855
Hatton, G. F. 1775
Hatton, Lord 1663
Haughton, G. C. 1821
Haughton, S. 1858
Hauksbee, F. 1705
Hautefeuille, J. de 1687
Haüy, R. J. 1818
Havers, C. 1686
Hawkins, B. 1834
Hawkins, C. 1815
Hawkins, C. H. 1856
Hawkins, E. 1821
Hawkins, J. 1791
Hawkins, J. 1826
Hawkins, J. H. 1830
Hawkins, W. B. L. 1835
Hawkesbury, Lord (see Jenkinson, R. B.).
Hawkshaw, J. 1855
Hawksley, T. 1878
Hawley, J. 1740
Hay, A. 1778
Hay, A. L. 1834
Hay, J. C. D. 1864
Hay, R. W. 1814
Hayes, J. 1663
Haygarth, J. 1781
Haynes, E. 1683
Hayter, T. 1749
Hayward, R. B. 1876
Hayward, W. 1665
Hazard, R. 1752
Head, E. W. 1863
Head, H. 1899
Healde, T. 1770
Heape, W. 1906
Heath, B. 1778
Heath, G. 1795
Heath, G. C. 1818
Heath, J. B. 1843
Heath, T. L. 1912
Heathcote, G. 1705
Heathcote, G. 1728
Heathcote, H. 1720
Heathcote, J. 1768
Heathcote, T. 1751
Heathfield, Lord 1809
Heaviside, J. 1797

Heaviside, O. 1891
Heberden, T. 1761
Heberden, W. 1749
Heberden, W. 1791
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Jervois, W. F. D. 1888
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Jones, C. H. 1850
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Key, T. H. 1860
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Leach, W. E. 1816
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Lonsdale, Viscount 1699
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Loten, J. G. 1760
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Love, A. E. H. 1894
Loveden, E. L. 1805
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Lovén, S. L. 1885
Lowe, E. J. 1867
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Lower, R. 1667
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Lydekker, R. 1894
Lyell, C. 1826
Lygon, W. B. 1810
Lyle, T. R. 1912
Lyon, G. 1827
Lyonet, P. 1747
Lyons, H. G. 1906
Lysons, D. 1797
Lysons, S. 1797
Lyttelton, C. 1742
Lyttelton, G. 1743
Lyttelton, Lord 1840
Lytton, R. W. 1772

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Macalister, A. 1881
Macallum, A. B. 1903
MacAndrew, R. 1856
Macarthy, J. 1770
Macartney, J. 1811
Macartney, Lord 1792
Macaulay, T. B. 1849
Macaulay, Z. 1821
MacBean, F. 1786
MacBride, E. W. 1905
McClean, F. 1895
McClean, J. R. 1869
McClelland, J. A. 1909
Macclesfield, Earl of 1818
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McClintock, F. L. 1865
M'Coy, F. 1880
MacCullagh, J. 1843
Macculloch, J. 1820
Macdonald, H. M. 1901
Macdonald, J. 1800
Macdonald, J. D. 1859
Macdonald, J. H. A. 1888
McDonnell, R. 1865
McDougall, W. 1912
Mace, W. 1745
Macewen, W. 1895
MacFarlane, A. 1746
McGillivray, S. 1838
MacGregor, J. G. 1900
McGrigor, J. 1816
Machin, J. 1710
Macie, J. L. 1787
Macintosh, C. 1824
McIntosh, W. C. 1877
McKendrick, J. G. 1884
Mackenzie, C. 1815
Mackenzie, C. 1819
Mackenzie, F. H. 1794
Mackenzie, G. S. 1815
McKenzie, M. 1774
Mackie, J. W. 1817
Mackinnon, W. A. 1827
Mackintosh, J. 1813
Mackmurdo, G. W. 1839
Mackworth, H. 1777
McLachlan, R. 1877
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Maclear, T. 1831
McLeay, A. 1809
McLeod, H. 1881
Macleod, N. 1791
McMahon, C. A. 1898
MacMahon, P. A. 1890
Macmichael, W. 1817
Macneill, J. 1838
MacWilliam, J. O. 1848
Madden, F. 1832
Maddy, J. 1817
Maffei, S. 1736
Magalhaens (Magellan), J. H. de . 1774
Magalotti, L. 1709
Magee, W. 1813
Magnus, H. G. 1863
Magrath, G. 1819

Mahon, Viscount 1772
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Main, R. 1860
Maine, H. J. S. 1874
Mairan, J. J. d'Ortous de . . . 1734
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Maitland, J. G. 1847
Maitland, S. R. 1839
Maitland, W. 1733
Majendie, A. 1821
Majendie, J. J. 1768
Majendie, L. 1794
Major, C. I. F. 1908
Malaspina di Sannazzaro, Marchese di 1784
Malcolm, J. 1824
Malcolmson, J. G. 1840
Malet, C. W. 1806
Malet, J. C. 1882
Mallet, J. W. 1877
Mallet, R. 1854
Malliet, J. 1767
Mallock, H. R. A. 1903
Malouin, P. J. 1753
Malpighi, M. 1668
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Malthus, T. R. 1818
Manby, C. 1853
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Mann, T. A. 1788
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Mansberg, A. A. 1726
Mansergh, J. 1901
Mansfield, Earl of 1802
Manson, P. 1900
Mantell, G. A. 1825
Manteufell, C. 1747
Mapletoft, J. 1675
Marcet, A. 1808
Marcet, F. 1836
Marcet, W. 1857
Marchmont, Earl of 1753
Marignac, J. C. G. de 1881
Marinoni, G. G. 1745
Markham, C. R. 1873
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Markland, J. H. 1816
Marlborough, Duke of 1743
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Marr, J. E. 1891
Marryat, F. 1819
Marsden, W. 1783
Marsh, H. 1801
Marsh, J. E. 1906
Marshall, A. M. 1885
Marshall, H. 1904
Marshall, J. 1857
Marsham, C. 1776
Marsham, R. 1780
Marsigli, L. F. 1692
Marsili, G. 1758
Martin, C. J. 1901
Martin, H. N. 1885
Martin, J. R. 1845
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Mascart, É. É. N. 1892
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Matthews, P. 1670
Matthey, G. 1879
Matthiessen, A. 1861
Maty (Matty), M. 1751
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Maud, J. 1738
Mauduit, I. 1751
Maupertuis, P. L. M. de 1728
Maxwell, H. E. 1898
Maxwell, J. 1829
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Meldola, R. 1886
Meldrum, C. 1876
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Mello e Castro, M. de 1757
Melloni, M. 1839
Melvill, J. C. 1841
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Melville, A. 1827
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Mendeleeff, D. I. 1892
Mendip, Baron (see Ellis, W.).
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Mendoza y Rios, J. 1793
Menkenius, J. B. 1699
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Mercator, N. 1666
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Merrifield, C. W. 1863
Merrill, J. 1744
Messel, R. 1912
Messier, C. 1764
Metcalfe, P. 1790
Metchnikoff, E. 1895
Meuschen, F. C. 1764
Meyrick, E. 1904
Meyrick, J. 1800
Meyrick, O. P. 1776
Miall, L. C. 1892
Michaelis, J. D. 1789
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Michell, J. H. 1902
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Michelson, A. A. 1902
Mickleton, J. 1718
Middleton, B. 1687
Middleton, C. 1737
Middleton, Lord 1787
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Middleton, T. F. 1814
Miers, H. A. 1896
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Miller, W. A. 1845
Miller, W. H. 1838
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Millington, L. 1802
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Milman, F. 1772
Milne, J. 1887
Milne-Edwards, H. 1848
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Milward, E. 1741
Minchin, E. A. 1911
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Mirbel, C. F. B. 1837
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Mitchell, P. C. 1906
Mitchell, S. W. 1908
Mitford, J. 1794
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Mitscherlich, E. 1828
Mittag-Leffler, G. 1896
Mivart, St. G. J. 1869
Modena, Prince of 1735
Mohl, H. von 1868
Moira, Earls of (see under Rawdon).
Moissan, H. 1905
Molesworth, C. 1730
Molesworth, R. 1697
Molesworth, R. 1721
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Molesworth, W. 1835
Molières, J. P. de 1728
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Monceaux, A. 1670
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Mond, L. 1891
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Moore, J. A. 1846
Moore, J. C. 1856
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Morichini, D. P. 1827
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Morison, W. 1842
Morland, B. 1706
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Morley, Earl of (see Boringdon, Lord).
Morley, G. 1666
Morley, J. 1892
Morosini, L. 1763
Morpeth, Lord 1795
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Morris, E. 1812
Morris, G. P. 1805
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Morrison, R. 1825
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Mortimer, C. 1728
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Morton, C. 1752
Morton, Earl of 1785
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Morton, J. 1703
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Moseley, H. N. 1877
Moss, C. 1752
Moss, J. W. 1830
Mott, F. W. 1896
Moulin, A. 1683
Moult, G. 1689
Moulton, J. F. 1880
Moultou, P. 1780
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Mountaine, W. 1750
Mountcashel, Earl of 1847
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Mudge, J. 1777
Mudge, R. Z. 1822
Mudge, W. 1798
Mueller, F. 1861
Muir, R. 1911
Muir, T. 1900
Muirhead, A. 1904
Mulgrave, Lord (see Phipps, C. J.).
Müller, G. F. 1730
Müller, H. 1866
Müller, J. 1840
Munchausen, B. von 1684
Munck, J. de 1747
Munckley, N. 1748
Mundella, A. J. 1882
Muratori, L. A. 1717
Murchison, C. 1866
Murchison, R. I. 1826
Murdoch, P. 1745
Murdoch, T. 1805
Murphy, R. 1834
Murray, G. 1823
Murray, G. R. M. 1897
Murray, J. 1779
Murray, J. 1896
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Muschenbroeck, P. van 1734
Musgrave, Dr. 1721
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Musgrave, W. 1683
Musgrave, W. 1774
Myddelton, J. 1738
Mylne, R. 1767
Mylne, R. W. 1860
Mylne, W. C. 1826
Mytton, J. 1767

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Nägeli, C. 1881
Nairne, E. 1776
Naper, W. 1679
Napier, H. E. 1820
Napier, J. 1775
Napier, J. R. 1867
Napier, M. 1817

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Nares, G. S. 1875
Nares, R. 1804
Narrien, J. 1840
Nash, J. 1778
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Neale, T. 1664
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Needham, J. T. 1746
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Neilson, J. B. 1846
Nelson, R. 1680
Nelthorpe, E. 1666
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Nesbit, R. 1725
Nettleship, E. 1912
Neuman, C. 1725
Neumann, F. E. 1862
Neumayer, G. 1899
Nevill, E. N. 1908
Neville, F. H. 1897
Newall, H. F. 1902
Newall, R. S. 1875
Newbold, T. J. 1842
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Newcomb, S. 1877
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Newton, A. 1870
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Nicolson, W. 1705
Nihill, J. 1742
Niven, C. 1880
Niven, W. D. 1882
Nivernois, L. J. 1763
Nixon, J. 1744
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Noad, H. M. 1856
Noble, A. 1870
Noehden, G. H. 1820
Noel-Fearn (see Christmas, H.).
Noguier, J. A. 1809
Nolan, F. 1833
Nolcken, G. A. 1777
Nollet, J. A. 1734
Nooth, J. M. 1774
Norden, F. L. 1740
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Norfolk, Duke of (see Howard, H., 1696).
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Norfolk, Duke of 1816
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Norman, A. M. 1890
Norris, E. 1698
North, F. 1794
North, F. 1900
North, G. A. 1782
Northampton, Earl of . . . 1663
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North and Grey, Lord . . . 1720
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Northbrook, Lord (see Baring, F. F.).
Northcote, S. H. 1875
Northey, W. 1753
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Nuttall, G. H. F. 1904

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O'Brien, L. H. 1773
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Oldershaw, J. 1786
Oldham, R. D. 1911
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Oliver, F. W. 1905
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Orrery, Earl of 1706
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Osborn, J. 1777
Osborn, S. 1870
O'Shaughnessy, W. B. 1843
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O'Sullivan, C. 1885
Ouchterlony, A. 1733
Oudart, N. 1667
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Parkes, E. A. 1861
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Paston, R. 1663
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Pavy, F. W. 1863
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Pechell, S. J. B. 1832
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Pedler, A. 1892
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Pendarves, E. W. W. 1827
Pengelly, W. 1863
Penn, J. 1859
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Penton, H. 1780
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Pepys, S. 1664
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Percival, T. 1756
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Pereira, J. 1838
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Perkin, A. G. 1903
Perkin, W. H. 1866
Perkin, W. H. 1890
Perkins, P. 1679
Perrin, W. P. 1772
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Perry, J. 1885
Perry, S. J. 1874
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Persall, W. 1663
Petavel, J. E. 1907
Peterborough, Bp. of (see Marsh, H.).
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Petit, J. L. 1729
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Petiver, J. 1695
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Pett, P. 1663
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Pettigrew, J. B. 1868
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Pettiward, R. 1755
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Peyssonel, J. A. 1756
Pfeffer, W. 1897
Pflüger, E. F. W. 1888
Pfütschner, Baron 1731
Phelps, J. D. 1815
Philip, A. P. W. 1826
Philipps, E. 1727
Phillimore, J. 1840
Phillipps, T. 1820
Phillips, B. 1834
Phillips, C. 1829
Phillips, J. 1742
Phillips, J. 1834
Phillips, J. A. 1881
Phillips, R. 1822
Phillips, T. 1819
Phillips, W. 1827
Phipps, A. 1812
Phipps, C. J. 1771
Piazzi, G. 1804
Picard, C. É. 1909
Pickard-Cambridge, O. 1887
Pickering, E. C. 1907
Pickering, R. 1744
Pickering, S. U. 1890
Picquigny, L. M. J. 1764
Pictet, M. A. 1791
Piggott, A. 1787
Pighius, J. 1680
Pigot, T. 1679
Pigott, G. 1774
Pigott, N. 1772
Pirbright, Lord (see De Worms).
Pitcairn, D. 1782
Pitcairn, W. 1770
Pitfeild, A. 1684
Pitot, H. 1740
Pitt, J. 1775
Pitt, R. 1682
Pitt, W. 1743
Pitt, W. M. 1787
Pitt-Rivers (see Lane-Fox, A. H.).
Plana, G. A. 1827
Planta, A. J. 1770
Planta, J. 1774
Plateau, J. A. F. 1870
Platt, J. 1762

Player, T. 1673
Playfair, J. 1807
Playfair, L. 1848
Plimmer, H. G. 1910
Plot, R. 1677
Plowden, W. H. C. 1847
Plücker, J. 1855
Plumer, T. 1794
Plumptre, H. 1707
Plunkett, H. C. 1902
Plymouth, Earl of 1773
Pocklington, H. C. 1907
Pocock, G. 1791
Pocock, R. I. 1911
Pocock, T. 1727
Pococke, R. 1741
Poczobut, M. 1771
Podmanctzky, J. L. de 1780
Poincaré, H. 1894
Poinsot, L. 1858
Poisson, S. D. 1818
Poissonnier, P. 1774
Poland, King of 1766
Pole, C. M. 1800
Pole, W. 1829
Pole, W. 1861
Pole-Carew, R. 1788
Poleni, G. 1710
Poley, R. 1725
Poli, G. 1779
Pollock, D. 1829
Pollock, F. 1816
Pollok, A. 1767
Polwarth, Lord 1773
Pombal, Marquess de (see Carvalho e Mello, S. J. de).
Pomfret, Earl of (see Fermor, T. W.).
Poncelet, J. V. 1842
Pond, A. 1752
Pond, J. 1807
Poniatowski, Prince 1791
Ponsonby, W. F. S. 1832
Pontécoulant, P. G. D. de . . . 1833
Poore, E. 1772
Pope, W. 1663
Pope, W. J. 1902
Popham, H. 1799
Popple, H. 1737
Porrett, R. 1848
Porter, A. W. 1911
Porter, G. R. 1838
Porter, J. 1749
Portland, Duke of 1766
Portland, Duke of (see Bentinck, W.).
Portlock, J. E. 1837
Portman, W. 1664
Portuga, B. de M. 1740
Postlethwayt, J. 1754
Pott, P. 1764
Potter, E. 1856
Potter, F. 1663
Potter, T. 1784
Poulett, Earl 1706
Poulton, E. B. 1889
Pound, J. 1699
Povey, T. 1663
Powell, B. 1824
Powell, W. S. 1764
Power, H. 1663
Power, W. H. 1895
Powis, L. 1724
Powle, H. 1663
Powle, R. 1663
Pownall, T. 1772
Poynting, J. H. 1888
Prain, D. 1905
Pratt, B. 1708
Pratt, C. 1742
Pratt, J. H. 1866
Pratt, S. P. 1842
Preece, W. H. 1881
Preston, J. 1773
Preston, T. 1898
Preston, W. 1778
Prestwich, J. 1853
Pretyman, G. 1785
Prevost, P. 1806
Price, B. 1852
Price, J. 1781
Price, R. 1765
Price, R. P. 1781
Price, W. 1753
Prichard, J. C. 1827
Prideaux, B. 1746
Priestley, J. 1766
Prime, S. 1776
Pringle, J. 1745
Pringle, R. 1785
Prinsep, J. 1828
Prior, G. T. 1912
Prior, M. 1697
Pritchard, C. 1840
Proby, H. 1663
Prony, G. C. F. de 1818
Prout, W. 1819
Prudhoe, Lord 1818
Prussia, William IV, King of . . 1842
Pujolas, M. 1695
Pulteney, R. 1762
Punnett, R. C. 1912
Purdie, T. 1895
Purkyně, J. E. 1850
Pusey, P. 1830
Putman, H. 1767
Pye, R. 1727
Pye-Smith, P. H. 1886

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Quain, R. 1844
Quain, R. 1871
Quatrefages de Bréau, J. L. A. de . 1879
Quatremain, W. 1663
Queensberry, Duke of 1722
Quekett, J. T. 1860
Quesnay, F. 1752
Quetelet, L. A. J. 1839
Quincke, G. H. 1879

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Rackett, T. 1803
Radnor, Earl of 1693
Radnor, Earl of 1767
Radnor, Earl of 1795
Radnor, Earl of (see Robartes, J.).
Radnor, Earl of (see Robartes, Lord).
Rae, J. 1880
Raffles, T. S. 1817
Raine, M. 1803
Rainier, J. S. 1819
Rainsford, C. 1779
Rambaut, A. A. 1900
Ramón y Cajal, S. 1909
Ramsay, A. C. 1849
Ramsay, A. M. 1729
Ramsay, W. 1888
Ramsbottom, J. 1819
Ramsden, J. 1786
Ranby, J. 1724
Rancliffe, Lord (see Parkyns, T. B.).
Rand, I. 1719
Randolph, J. 1811
Ranelagh, Earl of (see Jones, R.).
Rankine, W. J. M. 1853
Ransom, W. H. 1870
Ransome, A. 1884
Raper, M. 1754
Raper, M. 1783
Raphson, J. 1689
Rashleigh, P. 1788
Rashleigh, W. 1814
Raspe, R. E. 1769
Rastrick, J. U. 1837
Rasumousky, C. 1755
Rathke, H. 1855
Raulin, J. 1763
Ravaud, D. 1747
Rawdon, J. 1744
Rawdon, Lord 1787
Rawlinson, H. C. 1850
Rawlinson, R. 1714
Rawlinson, T. 1712
Rawlinson, W. 1775
Ray, J. (see Wray, J.).
Rayleigh, Lord (see Strutt, J. W.).
Raymond, Lord 1739
Raynal, G. T. 1754
Reade, H. 1747
Reade, J. B. 1838
Reading, R. 1671
Reaumur, R. A. F. de 1738
Reay, Lord 1698
Recanati, G. 1720
Redern, S. 1765
Redesdale Lord (see Mitford, J.).
Reed, E. J. 1876
Rees, A. 1786
Rees, G. O. 1843
Reeves, J. 1790
Reeves, J. 1817
Reeves, J. R. 1834
Regnault, V. 1852
Reid, C. 1899
Reid, E. W. 1898
Reid, T. 1806
Reid, W. 1839
Reinold, A. W. 1883
Relhan, R. 1787
Rendel, J. M. 1843
Rendle, A. B. 1909
Rennell, J. 1781
Rennell, T. 1822
Rennie, G. 1822
Rennie, J. 1798
Rennie, J. 1823
Rennie, J. 1845
Retzius, M. G. 1907
Revillas, D. de 1734
Reymes, B. 1667
Reynardson, S. 1741
Reynolds, H. R. 1781
Reynolds, J. 1761
Reynolds, J. E. 1880
Reynolds, J. R. 1869
Reynolds, O. 1877
Rezzonico, il principe Abondio . 1776
Rich, D. 1743
Richards, G. H. 1866
Richards, R. 1793
Richardson, B. W. 1867
Richardson, J. 1825
Richardson, R. 1712
Richardson, R. 1779
Richardson, T. 1866
Richmond, Duke of 1723
Richmond, Duke of 1755
Richmond, Duke of 1840
Richmond, H. W. 1911
Richthofen, F. von 1902
Ricketts, C. M. 1820
Rickman, J. 1815
Riddell, C. J. B. 1842
Ridge, G. 1810
Ridley, H. N. 1907
Riemann, G. F. B. 1866
Rigaud, S. P. 1805
Rigg, R. 1839
Righi, A. 1907
Ringer, S. 1885
Rinuccini, F. 1747
Riou, E. 1796
Ripon, Bp. of (see Bickersteth, R.).
Ripon, Marquess of (see De Grey and Ripon).
Ritchie, W. 1828
Rittenhouse, D. 1795
Ritter, C. 1848
Rivers, W. H. R. 1908
Rivinus, A. Q. 1703
Rixtel, J. van 1739
Riz, D. 1766
Robartes, F. 1673
Robartes, J. 1731
Robartes, Lord 1666
Robartes, R. 1703
Roberts, E. 1799
Roberts, I. 1890

Roberts, R. E. 1801
Roberts, S. 1878
Roberts, W. 1877
Roberts, W. C. (aft. Roberts-Austen) 1875
Robertson, A. 1795
Robertson, A. 1836
Robertson, J. 1741
Robertson, J. 1790
Robertson, J. 1810
Robertson, R. 1804
Robins, B. 1727
Robinson, I. 1829
Robinson Morris, M. 1746
Robinson, R. 1681
Robinson, R. S. 1869
Robinson, T. 1684
Robinson, T. 1726
Robinson, T. R. 1856
Roby, T. 1725
Rochester, Bp. of (see Pearce, Z.).
Rochester, Bp. of (see Sprat, T.).
Rockingham, Marquess of . . 1751
Roderick, R. 1750
Roebuck, J. 1764
Roger, C. 1757
Rogers, G. 1789
Rogers, H. D. 1858
Rogers, J. 1681
Rogers, J. 1738
Rogers, J. 1839
Rogers, S. 1796
Rogerson, J. 1779
Roget, P. M. 1815
Rokeby, Lord (see Robinson, M.).
Rokewode, J. G. (see Gage, J.).
Rolleston, G. 1862
Rolli, P. A. 1729
Rolt, T. 1664
Romanes, G. J. 1879
Romer, R. 1899
Romilly, I. 1757
Romney, Earl (see Marsham, C.).
Romney, Lord 1723
Romney, Lord 1757
Ronalds, F. 1844
Roos, F. de 1831
Roscoe, H. E. 1863
Rose, G. 1834
Rose, G. 1866
Rose, H. 1842
Rose, W. 1786
Rosebery, Earl of 1819
Rosebery, Earl of 1886
Rosenberger, O. A. 1835
Rosenkrantz, I. 1713
Ross, D. 1822
Ross, J. 1758
Ross, J. C. 1828
Ross, P. 1794
Ross, R. 1901
Rosse, Earl of (see Oxmantown, Lord).
Rosse, Earl of 1867
Rosslyn, Earl of (see Loughborough, A. W.).
Rothschild, L. W. 1911
Roupell, G. L. 1839
Routh, E. J. 1872
Rowe, H. 1739
Rowland, H. A. 1889
Rowley, G. 1811
Rowley, J. 1809
Roxburghe, Duke of 1707
Roy, C. S. 1884
Roy, W. 1767
Royen, A. van 1728
Royen, D. van 1759
Royle, J. F. 1837
Royston-Pigott, G. W. 1873
Rücker, A. W. 1884
Rudge, E. 1726
Rudge, E. 1805
Rudge, E. J. 1847
Rudge, J. 1814
Rumford, Count (see Thompson, B.).
Rümker, C. 1855
Rumsey, H. W. 1874
Rupert, Prince 1664
Russell, A. 1756
Russell, B. A. W. 1908
Russell, F. 1770
Russell, H. C. 1886
Russell, J. S. 1849
Russell, J. W. 1821
Russell, Lord J. 1847
Russell, M. 1742
Russell, P. 1777
Russell, R. 1752
Russell, W. 1777
Russell, W. 1832
Russell, W. H. L. 1866
Russell, W. J. 1872
Rutherford, E. 1903
Rutherford, W. 1876
Rutherforth, T. 1742
Rutty, W. 1720
Ruysch, F. 1715
Ryan, E. 1860
Ryan, J. 1798
Rycaut, P. 1666
Ryley, P. 1696
Ryves, T. 1760

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Sabine, E. 1818
Sabine, J. 1799
Sacchetti, G. 1740
Sachs, J. 1888
Sadler, M. T. 1832
St. Albans, Duke of 1722
St. Asaph, Bp. of (see Horsley, S.).
St. Aubin, J. 1797
St. David's, Bp. of (see Burgess, T.).
St. David's, Bp. of (see Ellys, A.).
St. David's, Bp. of (see Squire, S.).
St. George, Chevalier de . . 1749
St. Hilaire, Marquess de (see Bon, F. X. de).
Sainthill, P. 1734

Saint Hyacinthe, P. de 1728
St. John, O. 1719
St. John of Bletsoe, Lord . . 1808
St. Vincent, Earl of . . . 1809
Salengre, A. H. de 1719
Salis, H. J. de 1770
Salis, J. de 1740
Salis, J. de 1808
Salisbury, Bp. of (see Burgess, T.).
Salisbury, Bp. of (see Burnet, G.).
Salisbury, Bp. of (see Douglas, J.).
Salisbury, Bp. of (see Fisher, J.).
Salisbury, Earl of 1784
Salisbury, Marquess of . . . 1869
Salisbury, R. A. 1787
Sallier, C. 1744
Salmon, G. 1863
Salt, H. 1812
Salter, H. H. 1856
Salter, S. J. A. 1863
Salusbury, O. 1681
Saluzzo (Saluces), G. 1760
Salvador, J. 1759
Salvin, O. 1873
Salvini, A. M. 1716
Sambrooke, J. 1681
Sampson, R. A. 1903
Sampson, T. 1811
Samuda, I. de S. 1723
Samuelson, B. 1881
Sanders, S. 1720
Sanders, W. 1864
Sanderson, J. S. B. 1867
Sandilands, A. 1711
Sandwich, Earl of 1663
Sandwich, Earl of 1739
Sanford, E. A. 1832
Sarayva, M. 1743
Sarotti, G. A. 1679
Saumarez, R. 1834
Saunders, A. P. 1833
Saunders, E. 1759
Saunders, E. 1902
Saunders, G. 1812
Saunders, W. 1745
Saunders, W. 1793
Saunders, W. W. 1853
Saunderson, N. 1718
Saussure, T. de 1820
Sauvages de la Croix-Royale, F. B. . 1749
Savart, F. 1839
Savery, T. 1705
Savile, G. 1721
Savile, G. 1747
Savory, W. S. 1858
Sawbridge, H. B. 1822
Sawbridge, J. 1739
Saxe-Coburg, Leopold, Prince of . . 1816
Saxe-Gotha and Altenburg, Ernest, Duke of 1787
Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, Duke of (see Edinburgh, Duke of).
Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, Prince Albert of 1840
Saxony, Frederick Augustus II, King of 1844
Scarburgh, C. 1663
Scarlotti, P. 1696
Scarpa, A. 1791
Schäfer, E. A. 1878
Schäffer, J. C. 1764
Scheuchzer, J. G. 1724
Scheuchzerus, J. J. 1703
Scheurer, S. 1717
Schiaparelli, G. 1896
Schlich, W. 1901
Schlosser, J. A. 1756
Schmeisser, J. G. 1794
Schoepflin, J. D. 1728
Schomberg, M. 1726
Schomburgk, R. H. 1859
Schorlemmer, C. 1871
Schreber, J. C. D. von 1795
Schroeter, J. J. 1798
Schroter, W. 1663
Schumacher, H. C. 1821
Schunck, E. 1850
Schuster, A. 1879
Schuvaloff, J. de 1758
Schwabe, S. H. 1868
Schwann, T. 1879
Sclater, P. L. 1861
Sclater-Booth, G. 1876
Scoresby, W. 1824
Scott, A. 1898
Scott, D. H. 1894
Scott, G. 1747
Scott, G. L. 1737
Scott, H. Y. D. 1875
Scott, J. 1793
Scott, J. C. 1800
Scott, R. H. 1870
Scott, W. 1793
Scrope, G. J. P. 1826
Scudamore, C. 1824
Seafield, Viscount 1698
Seaforth, Earl of 1772
Seaforth, Lord (see Mackenzie, F. H.).
Seale, J. B. 1786
Seally, J. 1791
Searle, G. F. C. 1905
Seaward, S. 1841
Seba, A. 1728
Secchi, A. 1856
Sedgwick, A. 1821
Sedgwick, A. 1886
Seeley, H. G. 1879
Segner, J. A. 1737
Seip, J. P. 1736
Séjour, A. P. D. du 1775
Selborne, Earl of (see Palmer, R.).
Selkirk, Earl of 1808
Selkirk, Earl of 1831
Selkirk, Earl of (see Selsey, Lord).
Sell, W. J. 1900
Sellius, G. 1733
Selsey, Lord 1817
Selsey, Lord (see Peachey, J.).

Selsey, Lord (see Peachey, Sir J.).
Selwyn, A. R. C. 1874
Selwyn, W. 1866
Senex, J. 1728
Seppings, R. 1814
Serenius, J. 1731
Seward, A. C. 1898
Seward, W. 1779
Sewell, J. 1820
Seymour, E. J. 1841
Seymour, Lord 1802
Shackleford, R. D. 1792
Shadwell, C. F. A. 1861
Shadwell, J. 1701
Shadwell, L. 1778
Shaen, J. 1663
Shaftesbury, Earl of 1754
Shaftesbury, Earl of 1785
Shaftesbury, Earl of (see Ashley Lord).
Shard, I. P. 1750
Sharp, D. 1890
Sharp, R. 1806
Sharp, S. 1749
Sharp, W. 1840
Sharpe, D. 1850
Sharpe, F. W. 1764
Sharpe, G. 1754
Sharpe, J. 1826
Sharpe, W. 1769
Sharpey, W. 1839
Shaw, G. 1789
Shaw, J. 1703
Shaw, J. 1830
Shaw, P. 1752
Shaw, T. 1734
Shaw, W. N. 1891
Shee, G. 1810
Shee, M. A. 1831
Sheepshanks, R. 1830
Sheers, H. 1675
Sheffield, Earl of 1860
Sheffield, Lord 1783
Shelburne, Earl of (see Petty, H.).
Sheldon, G. 1664
Sheldon, J. 1784
Shelvocke, G. 1742
Shenstone, W. A. 1898
Shepherd, A. 1763
Shepherd, R. 1781
Sherard, J. 1706
Sherard, W. 1719
Sherbrooke, Viscount (see Lowe, R.).
Sheridan, T. 1678
Sherlock, J. 1715
Sherrington, C. S. 1893
Sherwood, N. 1745
Shipley, A. E. 1904
Shippen, R. 1706
Shirley, R. 1698
Short, C. 1804
Short, J. 1736
Shuckburgh, F. 1824
Shuckburgh[-Evelyn], G. A. W. . 1774
Shuldham, Lord 1777
Shuttleworth, R. 1777
Sibson, F. 1849
Sibthorp, J. 1788
Siebold, C. T. von 1858
Siemens, C. W. 1862
Sievier, R. W. 1841
Silvester, J. 1747
Silvester, J. 1780
Silvestre, P. 1699
Silveyra, J. J. 1751
Simmons, R. 1813
Simmons, S. F. 1779
Simms, W. 1852
Simon, J. 1748
Simon, J. 1845
Simon, W. 1716
Simpkinson, J. A. F. 1847
Simpson, M. 1862
Simpson, T. 1745
Sims, J. 1814
Sinclair, J. 1784
Six, J. 1792
Skey, F. C. 1837
Skinner, S. 1740
Skippon, P. 1667
Slanning, N. 1664
Slare, F. 1680
Sleath, J. 1820
Slingsby, H. 1663
Sloane, H. 1684
Sloane, W. 1722
Slusius, R. F. 1673
Smeaton, J. 1753
Smee, A. 1841
Smee, W. N. 1834
Smethwick, F. 1667
Smirnove, J. 1825
Smith, A. 1767
Smith, A. 1856
Smith, A. 1857
Smith, C. H. 1824
Smith (Smyth), E. 1663
Smith, E. 1696
Smith, E. 1737
Smith, E. 1860
Smith, F. J. 1894
Smith, G. E. 1907
Smith, H. J. S. 1861
Smith, J. 1773
Smith, J. 1809
Smith, J. 1819
Smith, J. 1830
Smith, J. E. 1785
Smith, J. L. 1909
Smith, J. M. F. 1841
Smith, J. P. 1840
Smith, J. S. 1803
Smith, J. T. 1837
Smith, M. 1795
Smith, M. 1801
Smith, R. 1718
Smith, R. 1796
Smith, R. A. 1857

Smith, T. 1677
Smith, T. 1816
Smith, W. 1805
Smith, W. 1806
Smith, W. H. 1878
Smith, W. S. 1811
Smithells, A. 1901
Smithson, H. 1736
Smithson, J. (see Macie, J. L.).
Smyth, C. P. 1857
Smyth, G. 1663
Smyth, J. C.. 1779
Smyth, W. W. 1858
Smyth, W. H. 1826
Smythe, S. S. 1741
Smythe, W. J. 1864
Snelus, G. J. 1887
Snodgrass, T. 1822
Soame, W. 1667
Soane, J. 1821
Soddy, F. 1910
Soemmering, S. T. von 1827
Solander, D. C. 1764
Solenthal, H. F. de 1743
Sollas, W. J. 1889
Solly, E. 1843
Solly, R. H. 1807
Solly, S. 1792
Solly, S. 1812
Solly, S. 1837
Solly, S. R. 1823
Solms-Laubach, H. zu 1902
Somers, Lord 1698
Somerset, Duke of 1797
Somerville, W. 1817
Sopwith, T. 1845
Sorbière, S. 1663
Sorby, H. C. 1857
Sotheby, W. 1743
Sotheby, W. 1794
South, J. 1821
Southey, H. H. 1825
Southwell, E. 1692
Southwell, Lord 1734
Southwell, R. 1663
Souza, G. Merez de 1669
Spalding, J. 1797
Spallanzani, L. 1768
Spanheim, E. von 1678
Sparke, B. E. 1810
Speer, W. 1812
Spence, W. 1834
Spencer, Earl (see Althorp, Viscount).
Spencer, Lord 1698
Spencer, W. B. 1900
Sperling, O. 1700
Spilman, J. 1734
Spoleti, F. 1696
Spottiswoode, W. 1853
Spranger, J. 1791
Sprat, T. 1663
Sprat, T. 1711
Spratt, T. A. B. 1856
Sprengel, H. J. P. 1878
Sprengell, C. 1720
Spry, H. H. 1841
Squire, S. 1746
Stack, T. 1737
Stafford, Earl of 1743
Stafford, Viscount 1664
Stainton, H. T. 1867
Stamfer, J. A. 1688
Stamford, Earl of 1708
Stanford, J. F. 1844
Stanhope, A. 1663
Stanhope, C. 1726
Stanhope, Earl 1735
Stanhope, Earl (see Mahon, Viscount, 1772).
Stanhope, Earl (see Mahon, Viscount, 1807).
Stanhope, Earl (see Mahon, Viscount, 1827).
Stanhope, J. S. 1816
Stanley, A. P. 1863
Stanley, E. 1765
Stanley, E. 1830
Stanley, E. 1840
Stanley, G. 1719
Stanley, J. 1698
Stanley, J. T. 1790
Stanley, Lord 1859
Stanley, O. 1842
Stanley, R. 1791
Stanley, T. 1663
Stanley, W. 1689
Stanyan, T. 1726
Stapf, O. 1908
Starling, E. H. 1899
Stas, J. S. 1879
Staunton, G. L. 1787
Staunton, G. T. 1803
Stead, J. E. 1903
Stearne, R. 1665
Steavens, T. 1752
Stebbing, H. 1765
Stebbing, H. 1845
Stebbing, T. R. R. 1896
Steenstrup, J. J. S. 1863
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